"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy with showers; southeasterly winds

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,084. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.45; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42¾c; cash cotton, 6⅞c.

**Page 3.**

The celebration of the golden jubilee of St. Alphonsus's Church, at West Broadway and Grand Street, began yesterday morning when the new interior decorations were uncovered.

The steamer Alexandra, which arrived yesterday, brought four men of the French fishing schooner Le Flore, which was run down on the Banks by the steamer Juniata North. The men had been adrift in a boat for thre days. They do not know what became of the boats containing the remainder of the crew of fifteen men.

Four masked robbers, with drawn revolvers, entered a saloon on the outskirts of Trenton, N. J., on Saturday night and "held up" George Ford, the proprietor, and several other men, one of whom they shot and slightly wounded. Mr. Ford's daughter attacked one of the intruders and tore off his mask, whereupon the men backed out, after having secured $50 from the till.

**Page 4.**

The cornerstone of the new building of St. Vincent's Hospital, destined for the destitute sick, was laid yesterday by Archbishop Corrigan.

The body of a man, which from letters in the pockets is apparently that of a J. W. Leighton, M. D., was found in Staten Island Sound yesterday morning.

The reason why William Reid shot Andrew Henry in Hoboken on Saturday is not yet known. The friends of the men incline to the opinion that politics is at the bottom of it. The murderer will again be arraigned for examination this morning.

**Page 5.**

The steamer Alianca, which arrived here yesterday from Colon, struck on an uncharted coral reef in the Caribbean Sea and had to jettison part of her cargo before she could get off.

Three men found sailing and rowing about in a small catboat near the Sandy Hook fortifications late Saturday night were arrested and locked up at Fort Hancock. They gave no explanation of their actions.

**Page 7.**

Temple Israel of Harlem completed yesterday the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. Reports of the different societies of the temple showed the work done and doing, a kindergarten class of the free school sang and recited, and the temple's record was shown in a symbolical silver wedding.

**Page 8.**

The town officials of East Orange threaten to cut and confiscate the overhead wires strung in the township by the Essex County Electric Light Company unless they are taken down to-day.

**Page 10.**

Bishop Potter conducted a confirmation service yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration.

At the patriotic service of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church last night, their chaplain, the Rev. Dr. King, spoke in defense of the war.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton preached yesterday regarding the outcome of the war, arguing that we may be forced to retain the Philippine Islands. He declared it the duty of English-speaking peoples to unite in order to stop wrongs and enforce peace throughout the world.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.

## SPAIN'S TERMS OF PEACE.

**Willing to Negotiate on the Basis of Cuba Being Permitted to Choose Its Government.**

LONDON, May 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is alleged here that the Ambassadors at Madrid offered to mediate if they received the Spanish mandate, and that Señor Sagasta replied that Spain was willing to have peace provided the Cubans were allowed to choose their own government."

## CABINET CRISIS IN ITALY.

**State of Siege to be Maintained Until Repressive Measures Have Been Adopted by Parliament.**

LONDON, May 16.—According to dispatches from various parts of Italy, Rome, Milan, and the other large towns continue quiet; but it is understood that the state of siege will be maintained until Parliament has adopted the necessary repressive measures.

All horse races at Milan have been stopped for three months. Altogether six members of the Chamber of Deputies have been imprisoned, and there have been 300 arrests in Rome alone.

It is believed that the agitation will result in the resignation of the Cabinet, with Signor Sonnino as the next Premier.

## LONDON WATCHING THE GAME.

LONDON, May 16.—It is considered in London that the Washington Board of Strategy has a difficult problem to solve, on account of the mysterious movements of Admiral Cervera's squadron, every alleged detail of which is now regarded with the utmost suspicion.

It is recognized that Spain's dalliance will do her no good in the end, but also that the war will be more prolonged than was first expected, and that the invasion of Cuba may prove a difficult matter.

## THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

There has been a general rise in pressure except in the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region. A belt of low pressure extends from the North Pacific Coast to Texas, and thence northeastward to the lake regions. The weather is partly cloudy in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the lake regions, the Ohio, Central Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys. Scattered showers have fallen from the Middle Atlantic Coast to the Central Rocky Mountain Districts. There has been little change in temperature conditions. For to-day unsettled weather and showers are indicated for the Middle and North Atlantic States, lower lake region, and Ohio Valley, and scattered showers in the central districts of the West.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau— 1897. | 1898. | TIMES. 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 55 | 55 | 60 |
| 6 A. M. | 53 | 55 | 60 |
| 9 A. M. | 57 | 54 | 60 |
| 12 M. | 62 | 53 | 57 |
| 3 P. M. | 67 | 51 | 55 |
| 6 P. M. | 66 | 52 | 56 |
| 9 P. M. | 60 | 52 | 59 |
| 12 P. M. | 57 | 51 | 55 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 205 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....57½
Weather Bureau.....52½
Corresponding date 1897.....59½
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....59

The maximum temperature was 56 degrees, at 12:06 A. M., and the minimum 51 degrees, at 3 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 69 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

# TWO FLEETS TO ONE.

## Sampson and Schley Closing In on Spain's Warships.

## STRATEGIC GAME ON THE SEA.

## Plans to Force a Fight that Will Decide the War.

## IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

**Battle Expected to be Fought in the Waters Most Familiar to Our Naval Commanders.**

WASHINGTON, May 15.—This has been a day of nervous expectation in Washington. News from the Caribbean Sea was in great demand, and the supply was extremely meagre. Secretary Long, impressed with the importance just now of keeping all information about the movements of the United States vessels from reaching the enemy, has about quit giving out bulletins. Such news as he may have received confirmatory of or amplifying the press dispatches from Curacao and other points he persists in withholding until it can no longer help the Spaniards.

Of startling and unverified reports there has been the usual Sunday supply, the latest coming from New York in extras of the most mendacious character. Then local bulletins have shown the New England people to be alarmed about mysterious firings at sea in the neighborhood of Provincetown, the Yale has been reported captured somewhere, and there has been a new version of last night's story that the New York had been destroyed in a conflict in which seven Spanish ships were lost.

The Navy Department was not surprised by the contents of the press dispatch from Curacao giving definite information about the stopping at that port of the squadron of Admiral Cervera. This compels the assumption that the department has been more fully advised through the Consulate at Curacao than it has told. It is not the details about the make-up of the squadron that is of so much interest to naval officers as the fact that the ships have not been hurrying toward the west or north. Every moment that is wasted by them in making purchases of coal or provisions or medicines at Curacao is a valuable gain to Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley.

**Telegrams to the Fleets.**

Secretary Long admits that telegrams have been moving back and forward to-day, but says that it would not be prudent to publish them. This leaves plenty of room for the belief that every avenue by which Sampson and Schley can be reached is being occupied with instructions to enable them to bring about a meeting with the Spaniards advantageous to the United States.

Naval officers who have been readers of Mahan are talking to-night with much animation about the probability that his recent prediction—that the Caribbean Sea was to be the scene of the next great naval fight—is about to be fulfilled, not exactly in the way he expected or predicted, for he looked for such a conflict rather as an outcome or an international dispute over the Nicaragua Canal than as a conclusion of the dispute with Spain touching Cuba. But, come as it may, it is now the general naval expectation that Spain will select as the battlefield the ocean which has been made the subject of more theoretical strategy than any other body of water near the United States—the sea with which every officer who has played at naval games is most familiar.

**Delay Favors Our Fleets.**

Meantime the slow progress of the Spanish fleet is enabling the fleets of Sampson and Schley to take up such positions as may have been indicated for them, the details or even outlines of which are carefully guarded secrets. Just where Sampson is to-day cannot be ascertained, but he is believed to be at the Windward Passage, or beyond it to the westward, perhaps in the Caribbean Sea, or possibly to the north of Cuba. Most naval officers venture the opinion that he has passed down into the Caribbean Sea, and that when Commodore Schley's fleet reaches Key West, probably to-morrow, he will be informed as precisely as possible of the whereabouts of Sampson and of the expectations of the department for both.

While the Navy Department undoubtedly will learn from Sampson of his whereabouts, and Schley will stop at Key West, it is not believed that public announcement of either fact will be made. The censor will be required to maintain absolute silence concerning the location and progress of both fleets.

There is one fact that constantly vexes the Navy Department. That is the superior speed of the Spanish ships, and the possibility that at any time, before three or four days have elapsed, Admiral Cervera, notified by cable of the danger to which he is exposed, will head his fleet toward the East again, and hury off to another direction. This again excites concern about where he would go in such an event, and new alarms about the coast arise.

**Spaniards Short of Coal.**

This feeling is allayed by the report that the Spanish purchases at Curacao included coal. If they had plenty of coal they would not run out of their course to buy it. If they were obliged to run to Curacao for coal, they cannot be prepared to make a run up the coast to bombard cities or towns. If they are short of coal and must run economically to reach Cuba, they will be crippled in case they should be surrounded by the fleet of Sampson, increased by the vessels of Schley. All the theorizing runs toward an inevitable trial of strength between the hostile fleets.

Such expressions as can be obtained concerning the chances for the destruction of the Oregon, Marietta, and Buffalo by the Spaniards indicate the entire confidence of the department that those vessels will be able to join Sampson's fleet without doubt. The movements of Cervera's fleet do not increase anxiety for those vessels. The assumption is compelled that they will follow a course that will take them safely out of the reach of the squadron now far west of the Leeward Islands.

No suggestion is made for the relief of the Harvard, penned in at St. Pierre by a Spanish torpedo gunboat. But the impression prevails that her repairs will be greatly hurried, if the opportunity is afforded to get out of the harbor without the risk of destruction by the Spanish guardboat.

## REPORTS OF SAMPSON'S FLEET.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Republic of Haiti, May 15.—The United States torpedo boat Porter and the storeship Supply, which have been here waiting orders, have sailed to join Admiral Sampson's squadron.

The squadron passed Cape Haitien to-day. It is uncertain whether it will turn southward to meet the Spanish fleet or go first to Key West.

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PUERTO PLATA, Dominican Republic, May 15.—All the wounded of the United States fleet are doing well.

There has been no firing by our warships since the bombardment of the forts at San Juan de Puerto Rico.

The cable connecting San Juan de Puerto Rico with the outside world has been cut.

## SPAIN'S FLEET AT CURACAO.

CURACAO, May 15.—The Spanish cruisers Maria Teresa,, Viscaya, Almirante Oquendo, and Cristobal Colon, and the torpedo-boat destroyers Pluton and Terror, which arrived off the harbor yesterday morning, are still here.

Only the Maria Teresa and the Viscaya were admitted to the port. They have bought coal, provisions, and medicines, and still remain in port. The other warships are outside waiting.

The statement that the torpedo boat destroyer Terror is with the squadron of Admiral Cervera conflicts with a previous statement that the vessel had been definitely located at Martinique, where she was being dry-docked for repairs. Probably the Curacao dispatch should read Furor instead of Terror.

## SPANISH VESSEL DISABLED.

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PUERTO PLATA, Dominican Republic, May 15.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Terror is being docked at Fort de France, Island of Martinique.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary Long to-day authorized the publication of a statement that the torpedo boat Terror, belonging to the Spanish fleet, was disabled at Port of France, Martinique. The dispatch which he received, is as follows:

"Spanish torpedo boat Terror disabled at Port of France, Martinique."

There was a disposition among some of those who saw this statement to regard it with suspicion, suggesting that the report of disability was intended simply as a blind, and that the Spanish Government had caused it to be spread so that no complaint could be made to France on account of the stay of the boat at a neutral port. None of the officials, however, would express himself on the subject.

## THE YALE IS ALL RIGHT.

LONDON, May 15.—A special dispatch received here from Madrid, by way of Paris, says a report is current at the Spanish capital that the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the American Line steamer Paris, loaded with munitions of war, has been captured by a Spanish cruiser. There is absolutely no confirmation of the report, which is discredited.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 15.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the American Line steamer Paris, arrived at this port to-day. Upon receipt of orders from the Navy Department and information concerning Spanish vessels being at Martinique, the Yale cleared from St. Thomas at 5 o'clock and sailed west.

## SCHLEY IS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 15.—The four vessels comprising the major portion of the Flying Squadron, under command of Commodore Schley, anchored off Charleston bar, nine miles from this city, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The pilots were dropped at Cape Henry on Friday night, and the squadron proceeded to sea at a ten-knot squadron speed. At sunset active battle preparations were made. Ports were closed with steel covers, battle hatches covered, the main batteries of the ships loaded, and men sent to the guns with instructions for a night watch to be kept.

With all lights extinguished the squadron proceeded in a southeasterly direction. Toward morning several heavy fog banks were run into, and during one of these intervals the collier Sterling became detached. To wait for her was partly the reason that an anchorage was made, although Commodore Schley communicated at once with the Navy Department. When the collier arrives all the ships will take coal, and then proceed to sea again.

The only incident of the trip from Hampton Roads was the holding up of a British ship that did not display its flag. The Scorpion was sent in pursuit and soon overhauled her. She proved to be the British steamer Elsie, with a load of phosphate rock, bound for Norfolk, Va. She was allowed to proceed.

There were several ludicrous incidents, mostly at night, and evidently arising from lack of knowledge of the nationality of our ships, no colors or lights being displayed. On Saturday night a swift merchantman crossed the bows of the Brooklyn. Suddenly the big warship turned on her side lights. Instantly every light on the merchantman went out, and she made a run, evidently expecting that she had encountered the Spanish fleet. No attempt was made to undeceive her, and it is expected that she will report having seen a hostile squadron. Sunday morning a schooner on the horizon, bearing north toward the ships, suddenly caught sight of the squadron, and, reversing her position, disappeared from view.

The fleet had splendid weather and a smooth sea. It has been ordered to Key West and will sail to-night.

## EXPECTANCY AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 15.—This has been a Sunday of unusual activity here, and it is apparent that an important strategic movement is being planned. Commodore Watson arrived on the gunboat Dolphin from the blockading fleet off Havana; orders came thick and fast from Washington, and the naval station authorities were instructed to make quick preparations to coal the big ships. It is thought that there will be no occasion to begin coaling before Tuesday or Wednesday, although it would not be surprising were the work to begin to-night or to-morrow.

The ships already in the harbor have been ordered to get up steam without delay, but the officers say they are ignorant of what this may indicate. The announcement from the North of the coming of the Flying Squadron strengthens the theory held here that a united movement of some kind is contemplated. The chief factor in the situation is the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, understood to be off the Venezuelan coast. It is conceded by naval men that were Cervera's Squadron to meet the detached blockading squadron off Cuba while Admiral Sampson's ships were coaling here, a disastrous blow might be inflicted, and it is believed the plan now under consideration is to obviate any such possibility.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken for the protection of Key West Harbor, although the rumor lately circulated here that the Spanish fleet is heading this way is scouted by the officials.

Extra guards and watchmen have been placed about the naval station and storehouses, and only Government employes are permitted to approach the Government dock. The harbor is almost always crowded with light vessels and the storehouses are filled with provisions and ammunition for the fleet, so that a sudden attack by the Spaniards could wreak incalculable damage.

**Puerto Rico's Governor Boasts.**

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 15.—The Captain General of Puerto Rico telegraphed to the Spanish Consul here yesterday, saying:

"Eleven American warships have bombarded the forts of the town. A heroic defense was made. The soldiers are prepared to fight to the death. The Americans retreated. Several of their ships were damaged, and one was towed away. It was a Spanish victory."

**British Steamer at St. Thomas.**

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 15.—The British steamer Twickingham, from Scotland, with a cargo of coal for Puerto Rico, has called here for orders.

**Spanish Admiral's Smart Tactics.**

MADRID, May 15.—The Madrid press and people are elated over the alleged smartness of Admiral Cervera in sending Admiral Villamil to Martinique thirty-six hours after the former was well on his way toward Havana. While it was supposed that Villamil was scouting ahead, he was really the squadron's rear guard, the Spaniards thus gaining invaluable time.

## A SCARE AT PROVINCETOWN.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., May 15.—A report reached here at noon to-day that heavy firing had been heard off Chatham and Nantucket. The San Francisco, which was in the harbor, immediately put to sea, and when well down the cape met the Prairie on her way to this port from a cruise to seaward. Commander Train of the Prairie reported that his ship had been engaged in target practice off Chatham.

On the way down the cape the San Francisco held up the Gate City of the Savannah Line with two shots across her bows. The Captain of the latter boat also reported the firing. Reports of the firing came from many points along the cape, and created the greatest excitement in this town until the two ships came in late in the afternoon. The Prairie was on her way from New York to Boston to join the mosquito fleet, and was off Provincetown Saturday morning when the Columbia, bound seaward, signaled her. The Prairie accordingly started after the Columbia.

## ILLINOIS MEN TO JOIN SAMPSON

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—The long wait of the Illinois Naval Reserves for a chance to get into action and show what they could do in naval battle was ended, at least for a portion of the force, when the following communication was received from the Navy Department by Adjt. Gen. Reece:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.

To Adjutant General of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

The Navy Department wants 200 of your best naval reserve men, mainly of seamen and engineer branches, for Sampson's fleet. State to give one year's leave, and the men to be mustered into navy for one year's general service, unless sooner discharged, as arranged with Commodore Harrison. Lieut. Commander Hawtry will muster in and rate according to qualifications. Slight physical disabilities will be waived.

One Lieutenant, one Junior Lieutenant, and one Ensign, to be selected according to qualifications, will be required. Hawtry will wire you when to expect him at Chicago. Department will arrange for transportation. Hawtry will give detailed information.

CROWNINSHIELD.

Commander Harrison will be here to-morrow to confer with Adjt. Gen. Reece in regard to the selection of the men.

## CHAMBERLAIN STIRS SPAIN

### Madrid Government Displeased at the Suggestion of an Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

### WILL APPEAL TO THE POWERS

**European Interests Declared to be Endangered by the Talk of Combination of Great Britain and the United States.**

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MADRID, May 15.—Spain is not pleased with the utterances on the subject of the possibility of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain.

The Spanish Ambassador at London, Count Rascon, telegraphed an extract of the recent speech of Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Birmingham, on Friday evening last, to Señor Gullon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who immediately conferred on the subject with the Premier, Señor Sagasta, with the result that the latter requested the Minister for Foreign Affairs for a more detailed account of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks.

The Foreign Minister cabled to Count Rascon for a fuller report of the speech. This, it is understood, has been received, and the Spanish Ministers discussed it at their meeting to-day. Spain, it is said upon good authority, will draw the attention of the powers to the danger of the suggested Anglo-American alliance to European interests.

The Spanish newspapers and the politicians here of all classes discuss Mr. Chamberlain's speech most angrily. They consider it to be a sequel to the Marquis of Salisbury's warnings to Spain, whose dominions, it seems, are to be absorbed by strong enemies.

The Liberal, referring to the suggested Anglo-Saxon alliance, says:

"If an alliance defensive and offensive is signed, the same day the general conflagration will burst out which has been so long suppressed by the powers.

"An Anglo-American union will be faced by Russia and Germany, with their allies, and our Western and Eastern possessions now on fire will be an insignificant episode compared with the conflagration in India, South Africa, and China.

"If the Anglo-American alliance succeeds, Europe, which has heretofore been indifferent to our case, will take our part, not to favor us, but to defend her own preponderance in the world."

The Imparcial contrasts the speech of Mr. Chamberlain with the reported action of the crew of the French cruiser Amiral Rigault de Genouilly in cheering for Spain after the bombardment of San Juan de Puerto Rico, which was witnessed by that vessel, as being indicative of a coming great war in Europe against the Anglo-Saxons. Continuing, the Imparcial points out that, "as Spain single handed makes headway against the United States, she would prove a valuable factor in the combination against the Anglo-Saxons."

Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, declared in an interview that Mr. Chamberlain's speech had real importance, not only for Spain, but for the future of Europe.

**EUROPEAN COMMENT EXCITED.**

**Prevailing Opinion that Chamberlain Uttered Salisbury's Views.**

LONDON, May 16.—The speech of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Birmingham Friday night has provoked an unusual amount of comment in every European capital, many papers regarding it as an unstatesmanlike display of the country's weakness by the admission that Great Britain is unable to cope with Russia without the assistance of an ally.

Others think it indicates dissension between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, but the preponderating opinion is that Mr. Chamberlain was used to make an announcement which Lord Salisbury, as Premier and Foreign Minister, could not make without impropriety.

The Paris correspondent of The Times reports the substance of an interview with a former French Minister, whose name is not given, in which the French statesman said it must not be forgotten that United States Ambassador White brought from America proof that the United States was ready to contract an alliance.

## WELCOMED IN WASHINGTON.

**Chamberlain's Plea for an Alliance Favorably Received in Government Circles.**

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The speech of Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Birmingham, concerning an eventual Anglo-American alliance, has not gone unnoticed in official circles here. There is, however, a natural reticence on the part of those in responsible places to express their views on a matter of such importance at this time.

It is felt that, desirable as such an understanding as Mr. Chamberlain suggests may be in the future, it is expedient for this country to settle its little matter with Spain before embarking in any definite and decisive manner on a new international policy.

That the possibility of a union of the two Anglo-Saxon nations for the double purpose of mutual protection and the advancement of common interests is a pleasing one to the powers that be in Washington is undoubtedly true. The President himself has alluded to the possibility of such an alliance in private conversation in such a way as to convey the impression of his favorable disposition toward it, though he has not, of course, committed himself to approval of any definite plan or policy.

The same may be said of many other men of high official position here, who look with undisguised pleasure on the manifestations of a growing friendship for us on the part of the men who direct the affairs of Great Britain, but who would hesitate to commit themselves to a definite proposition for a partnership of the two nations at this time.

A leading Senator, whose position and training keep him in close touch with foreign affairs, said to-day, speaking of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, that it certainly was an utterance of the first importance, coming from a man of such position as the Secretary for the Colonies.

"It indicates that the two peoples are getting closer together," said this Senator, "and for that reason is an encouraging indication. It would look as if some things which have remained unsettled for a long time were in fair way to be adjusted under the influence of this new feeling, and as if we might come eventually to an understanding which will be of advantage to both countries. As to just how such a partnership agreement could or should be arranged I should not venture to say."

The recent utterance of ex-Secretary of State Olney on the wisdom of the abandonment by the United States of its policy of international isolation has received approval in State Department circles, and the men who applauded his new view of this country's duty as a member of the family of nations regard the speech of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies as the answer to Mr. Olney's appeal from the other side of the water.

That a member of the Salisbury Cabinet should now come forward with an answer to a plea for an Anglo-Saxon alliance made by the American Secretary of State who won so signal a victory over that Cabinet in the Venezuela contention is in itself regarded as one of the clearest signs of the changed state of feeling between the two peoples.

## HAVANA'S BIG GUNS FIRED.

**Failure of Blanco's Attempt to Draw the American Blockading Fleet Within Range.**

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KEY WEST, May 15.—Captain General Blanco, two hours before sundown last night, attempted to execute a ruse, which, if successful, would have cleared the front of Havana of six ships on that blockading station. Late yesterday afternoon two ships steamed out of Havana Harbor and headed east. By the aid of glasses, Commander Lilly of the Mayflower, which was flying the pennant, made out the larger vessel of the two, which was about 200 feet long and of about 4,500 tons' displacement, to be the cruiser Alphonso XII., and the small one to be the gunboat Legaspi, both of which were known to have been in Havana Harbor.

At first he supposed that they were taking advantage of the absence of the heavy fighting ships, and were making a bona fide run for the open sea. As superior officer, he immediately signaled the other ships on the station, the Vicksburg, Annapolis, Wasp, Tecumseh, and Osceola, which were moving in, to form a column. The little squadron moved obliquely toward the fleeing Spaniards, keeping up a running fire as they went. The Alphonso and her consort circled in shore about five miles below Havana, and after running in for half a mile, headed back for Morro Castle.

The American vessels did not follow them in. Commander Lilly saw that the object of the Spaniards was to draw them in under the guns of the heavy batteries, where Spanish artillery officers could plot out the exact range with their telemeters, so the return was made in a line parallel with the shore. Commander Lilly had not been mistaken. As his ships came abreast of the Santa Clara battery, the big guns opened and fired thirteen shells at a distance of about five miles. The range was badly judged, as more than half the shells overshot the mark, and others fell short, some as much as a mile.

During the pursuit of the Spanish ships two of the shells from the Vicksburg burst in the rigging of the Alphonso, and some of it came down, but it was impossible to tell whether any fatalities occurred. The American fire was much more accurate than the Spanish, as every shell from the ships of the latter fell short of their pursuers.

It is thought that the Alphonso has been stripped of her guns, and that those used yesterday were only temporarily mounted. If it was the Alphonso XII. she must have found new boilers, since lately she was a helpless cripple in Havana Harbor.

**The Spanish Account.**

MADRID, May 15.—The Imparcial to-day publishes a dispatch from Havana, giving another extraordinary Spanish version of a war episode. It says:

"On Friday the gunboats Conde de Venadito and Nueva España steamed out of the harbor, and attacked an American squadron of two cruisers and five auxiliary cruisers which were outside. The Spanish vessels fired twenty shots and the Americans fired eight, the latter retreating apparently damaged. Three crowded tugs followed the gunboats, the people on board cheering them."

## CARDENAS AGAIN BOMBARDED.

MADRID, May 15.—A dispatch from Havana says:

"Three American warships have rebombarded Cardenas with shell, and have destroyed the British Consulate. The Americans attempted to land men and ammunition when the cannonade was the hottest. The Spaniards, drawn up on shore, replied hotly to the American fire, inflicting severe losses on the enemy. Seven Spaniards were wounded."

## SCOUTS AND SECRET SERVICE.

CAMP TAMPA, Fla., May 15.—Col. Arthur S. Wagner, Chief of the Military Information Division, is establishing a Bureau of Information for the army of invasion.

He will organize a secret service and a corps of spies and scouts. It will be an application of the work of the bureau he has so thoroughly organized at Washington to a single field instead of to the whole civilized world. Only one officer—Lieut. Anderson—came down with him, but he will select his force here.

The methods evolved by Col. Babcock, his predecessor, and by himself will be applied to the limited field of Cuba, and the results are expected to be of great value to the army.

James Alexander Campbell, the famous scout, who guided Sheridan in the Valley and Grant on his perilous midnight ride over the Virginia mountains, is here for the purpose of acting as a scout for the army. He will probably organize a force of scouts. He has never been in Cuba, but he says he can pick up that country in a few days.

**Food for the Army Burned.**

BALTIMORE, May 15.—The plant of the Baltimore Biscuit Company was damaged $60,000 by fire to-night. Three hundred men had worked all day on "rush" orders for the Government, and this stock, as well as a large quantity of flour was consumed, and the machinery practically ruined. The Baltimore company is not a member of the Cracker Trust.

**The Finest Train Between New York and Washington**

is the new "Congressional Limited" of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M. Unique Dining Cars.—Adv.

**Every Hour in the Day**

a through train leaves Grand Central Station for the North or West by the New York Central. Trains illuminated by Pintsch light. See time table, this paper.—Adv.

# SPAIN'S CABINET OUT

## All of the Members Present Their Resignations.

## SAGASTA IS STILL PREMIER.

## Intrusted with the Task of Forming a New Ministry.

## PEACE NOT DESIRED.

**The New Government to Employ the Full Resources of the Country in Prosecuting the War.**

MADRID, May 15.—All the members of the Spanish Cabinet have resigned. Señor Sagasta has communicated the situation to the Queen Regent, who will intrust him with the task of forming a new Ministry.

It is officially denied that the Cabinet changes are connected with a peace movement. On the contrary, it is declared that Premier Sagasta's Ministry, when the new Cabinet is formed, will continue to prosecute the war with the full resources of the country.

A Cabinet Council was held this evening, terminating at 9:30. A Minister who was interviewed on the situation declared that nothing definite had been decided upon as to changes in the Cabinet pending a conference between the Queen Regent and Señor Sagasta.

It is believed that only Count Bermejo, Minister of Marine, and Count Xiquena, Minister of Public Works, will quit the Cabinet.

LONDON, May 15.—A dispatch to The Times from Madrid, which will be published to-morrow, confirms the official denial at the Spanish capital that the Cabinet changes are connected with a peace movement. The Times's correspondent says:

"The conclusion to be drawn from the reorganization that they are seeking a peaceable solution of the question has for the moment been abandoned, and the war will be prosecuted vigorously.

"There was a prolonged Cabinet Council this afternoon, dealing with the crisis, and several points were practically settled. Señor Sagasta, though weak in health, remains President of the Council of Ministers, because the Liberals are in a majority in the Chamber, and it would be inconvenient to have a Cabinet chief, however distinguished, who is not chief of the Liberal Party.

"Four Ministers—Señors Gullon, Bermejo, Moret, and Xiquera—will retire, partly for personal reasons and partly because of differences on important policies. Señor Sagasta will choose the strongest Liberals he can find, but several of the strongest, notably Señor Gamazo, have intimated that they will not take office at present.

"It is hoped and expected that Gen. Correa, who has valuable qualifications for his present post, will remain."

## THE SAGASTA MINISTRY.

The Spanish Cabinet, which has just resigned, was composed as follows:

President of the Council—Señor SAGASTA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor GULLON.
Minister of Justice—Señor GROIZARD.
Minister of Finance—Señor PUIGCERVER.
Minister of the Interior—Señor CAPDEPON.
Minister of War—Gen. CORREA.
Minister of Marine—Admiral BERMEJO.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and of Public Works—Count XIQUENA.
Minister of the Colonies—Señor MORET.

The Liberal Cabinet under Señor Sagasta was formed shortly after the assassination of Señor Canovas del Castillo, on Aug. 8, 1897, by an Italian Anarchist named Golli. Gen. Azcarraga, the then Minister of War, was first appointed President of the Council, and for a time the Cabinet remained unchanged. But on Sept. 29 it resigned, and Señor Sagasta assumed office on Oct. 4, confronted by the troubles in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands.

One of the first steps taken by Señor Sagasta was to recall Gen. Weyler, the then Captain General of Cuba, who was succeeded by Gen. Blanco. But the situation did not improve, and Spain was courteously but firmly warned that the United States could not much longer maintain neutrality in the face of the terrible situation of affairs in Cuba, and the damages which American interests were suffering therefrom. Spain, however, refused to regard the situation from a humanitarian and businesslike standpoint, and diplomatic relations with the United States were broken off on April 21 last.

Even then there were rumors of trouble in the Spanish Cabinet, and, after the victory of the United States fleet under Commodore Dewey at Manila on May 1, the situation became more and more strained. The Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of War, Gen. Correa, and especially the Minister for the Colonies, Señor Moret, were repeatedly attacked in the Cortes and out of it, and rumors of resignations tendered or to be tendered have been circulating for two weeks past.

The difficulty, it appears, is to find men who are willing to assume office under the conditions which now prevail in Spain. An empty Treasury, internal disorders, and the loss of the Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Puerto Rico are not the only problems confronting Spanish Ministers. A military Dictatorship under, possibly, Marshal Martines de Campos, has been discussed.

## DEFENSES OF TENERIFFE.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 15.—The British steamer Gaul, from Table Bay, on April 30, for this port, via Teneriffe, Canary Islands,

arrived here to-day. She left Teneriffe on May 9, and that day martial law was declared on the island.

A Capt. O'Donoghue, one of the passengers on board, who is on his way to join the United States Army, says there are 7,000 troops at Teneriffe, of which number 1,000 are artillerymen. He adds that 300 engineers and 6,000 men are working day and night, throwing up breastworks and bastions to double the strength of the fortifications at all vulnerable points. The Captain says it would require a strong fleet to take the island. He believes that the waters of the harbor are not mined, but says the Spanish soldiers are of excellent physique and as fine a body of men as he has ever seen.

A 1,200-ton vessel loaded with ammunition had just discharged her cargo as the Gaul sailed. There were no signs of Spanish warships at Teneriffe.

## AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

### The Uncas Sent to Cuba to Arrange for the Rescue of Two Americans Captured Friday.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 15.—The United States warship Uncas, Lieut. Brainard, left here soon after midnight last night for Cuba to rescue the two Americans captured by the Spaniards on Friday. Correspondent Knight of The London Times is aboard the Uncas, and the plan is to send him ashore under a flag of truce to negotiate for the surrender of the prisoners in exchange for two Spanish captives taken on one of the prizes. The Americans were carried over by a dispatch boat on Friday, and were sent ashore in a small boat, effecting a landing near Mariel. As the small boat approached the land there was no sign of life ashore, and it was thought that the men were safe.

Dispatches received here yesterday told of the capture of the men by Spanish soldiery almost immediately after their landing, and of their imprisonment in Fort Cabanas as spies. Negotiations with Washington were promptly begun, and orders dispatching the Uncas on her mission of rescue came last night from Secretary Long to Commodore Remey.

HAVANA, May 15.—The Spaniards recently captured two Americans, both of whom claim to be newspaper correspondents, and one of whom says he is an electrical engineer. They were taken at Salado. One carried a camera, wore a small five-pointed star and had a quantity of mail matter on his person.

When captured they threw themselves upon Spanish generosity and shouted "Viva Espana." It is reported that a third member of the party made his escape by swimming. The two who were captured arrived here to-day, and were taken to Caballeria Wharf, and from there were carried to Cabanas Fortress.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a newspaper dispatch boat was seen approaching the entrance of the harbor bearing a flag of truce. Mr. Marengo, the chief of staff on the Naval Station, went to meet the boat in a launch. The American vessel lowered a small boat, with two American officers, who informed Mr. Marengo that their object was to effect an exchange of Spanish prisoners for the American correspondents captured at Salado.

Mr. Marengo then returned to lay the matter before Gov. Gen. Blanco, after which the launch went out again, this time carrying also Col. Golpi of the General Staff and Mr. Gollan, the British Consul General. A conference was then held on board the Spanish launch.

## FOOD SCARCE IN SANTIAGO.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 15. — The French cruiser Fulton, from Havana on May 8, arrived here yesterday, and landed thirty-eight refugees at the Quarantine Station.

The Fulton will now proceed to Santiago de Cuba with provisions for the French Consul there, who has cabled to Kingston requesting that food be sent to him, and announcing that famine prices prevail at Santiago de Cuba.

The officers of the Fulton, until their arrival here, had been unable to obtain any definite news of the battle of Manila. The first bulletins received in Havana from Madrid were not allowed to be changed, and official Havana insisted that the honors were about even, as the American fleet had been unable to land men.

It appears from what the officers of the Fulton say that the populace and soldiers at Havana are disheartened by the blockade, and the improbability of any succor reaching the city. On the other hand a great American invading army is expected to land in Cuba shortly.

The prices of imported food, salt, meat, fish, and flour are steadily mounting at Havana, but vegetables are to be had there in plenty, and there is no probability of the troops actually starving until the city is beleaguered from the land side.

The British troopship Dilivara has arrived here from Halifax with the Leinster Regiment.

There is no communication with Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Demerara, the cable between St. Vincent and St. Lucia having been cut, as already reported.

### MORE PROTESTS BY SPAIN.

MADRID, May 15.—Señor Gullon, in reply to a newspaper representative, said the Americans were blameworthy for bombarding towns without giving notice, and added that the Government would address a note to the powers on the subject.

He declared also that a Red Book would be presented to the Chamber on Wednesday next, in which the Government "declares the blockade of Cuba ineffective and expresses the hope that the powers in Europe and America will refuse to recognize it."

### German Cruiser to Enter Havana.

LONDON, May 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Magdeburger Zeitung announces that the United States has given the German cruiser Geier permission to run the blockade at Havana."

### Spain Negotiating with Insurgents.

MADRID, May 15.—The official Correspondencia publishes a note as to Cuban affairs which is much commented upon. The note asserts that affairs in Cuba wear a more reassuring aspect, that the submission of numerous insurgents is expected, and that the Spanih negotiations with the principal insurgent chiefs offer possibilities of success.

### RELIEF SOCIETIES TO UNITE.

At a conference of representatives of the Red Cross Society and a Philadelphia committee of relief societies held Saturday at the home of ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, 681 Fifth Avenue, it was unanimously decided that the several relief organizations should amalgamate for the prosecution of the work of relieving the sick, wounded, and distressed during the war.

The amalgamation is the outcome of suggestions by President McKinley, Secretary of War Alger, and other eminent officials made to the Red Cross Society's Relief Committee at Washington on Thursday.

At the meeting were ex-Gov. Morton, Chairman; Dr. G. F. Shrady, and Dr. A. Monae Lesser, President of the Red Cross Society, the three men representing the Red Cross Society, and ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia, and G. C. Thomas and John H. Converse, representing the other relief organizations. Stephen E. Barton, Vice President of the Red Cross Society, was present by invitation.

The following plan was unanimously determined upon:

1. One society to be known as the National Red Cross and Relief Association.
2. State societies to be organized and to be known by their State titles.
3. Contributions to be designated for the purpose to which they are to be applied, viz., for the work of the Red Cross Society, and on the basis of the Relief Commission.
4. The American National Red Cross Society to have a particular field of work, as designated now by its constitution and by the International treaties, the Relief Commission to have its particular field of work as set out in the call for relief.

What further is to be done is to be arranged at a future time.

### OSMAN DIGNA WOUNDED.

LONDON, May 16.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Cairo says that a body of friendly natives have had an encounter with a body of dervishes under Osman Digna. [illegible] Osman Digna was wounded [illegible]

## MANILA IN DEWEY'S GRASP

### The Admiral Expects an Early Surrender of the Spaniards Owing to the Blockade.

## GUNBOAT CALLAO CAPTURED

### Expedition to be Sent Out Under Gen. Merritt Will Have at Least 12,000 Men—The Peking Can Carry 1,000.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The dispatches from Hongkong brought welcome news today from Admiral Dewey to the President, and particularly to Secretary Long and the naval officials who are watching the Admiral's movements with so much interest. While no apprehension existed as to his security, nevertheless reassurance of safety is always pleasant. The telegrams indicate that Dewey has lost none of the prestige gained in his memorable fight of two weeks ago, and that, while he refrains from taking the City of Manila, he has it practically at his mercy.

The Admiral expresses the belief that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but the fact that he says explicitly that they have made no demonstration seems to disprove thoroughly the published reports that they had already entered Manila and had begun a career of bloodshed. The best evidence of the effectiveness of the blockade maintained by the American Admiral, and also of the work of the insurgents in surrounding the city, is shown in the statements in the dispatches that provisions are scarce in the city, which seems to indicate to Admiral Dewey an early surrender by the Spanish authorities. Another published report seems also to be refuted by the Admiral's advices, and that is that the rebels had raided Cavité, where the Spanish naval station was located and where presumably large supplies of arms and ammunition were kept.

If the rebels have been supplying themselves with arms it must have been with the Admiral's consent, as his dispatch is originally dated from Cavité, indicating that he is still in possession. The greatest satisfaction prevails here over the good work being done, and the effectiveness of the blockade being maintained by him. The dispatch as given out by Secretary Long is as follows:

"CAVITE, May 13, (HONGKONG, 15.—Maintaining strict blockade. Reason to believe that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but have made no demonstration. Scarcity of provisions in Manila. Probable that the Spanish Governor will be obliged to surrender soon. Can take Manila at any moment. Climate hot and moist. On May 12 captured gunboat Callao, attempting to run blockade. Have plenty of coal. One British, one French, two German, and one Japanese vessels here observing. DEWEY."

The officials are making all possible haste to rush troops to supplement Admiral Dewey's forces, so that if the Spanish Government does surrender the former will not be dependent upon the small number of marines which he can illy spare from his ships, but will have the assistance of soldiers in holding his position and maintaining order.

It is confidently hoped that the City of Peking, chartered as a transport vessel, will be able to clear from San Francisco in a very short time, to be followed in rapid succession by the other three ships engaged for a similar purpose. The Peking can carry 1,000 men, which, with the marines aboard the Charleston, just about to sail, will be of considerable assistance to the Admiral, but far from the number which he will need. The total number to be sent will aggregate at the least 12,000 or 14,000 men, as Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, who is to command the expedition, and subsequently be made Military Governor, regards that as the least which can maintain order in a city like Manila, made up of many discordant elements. Over ten regiments of infantry and four batteries of artillery from the volunteers have been ordered to concentrate at San Francisco, and from these and the regulars now in the extreme West will be taken the men for the Philippine expedition. It is expected here that practically all the volunteers will go.

## HORSEFLESH FOOD IN MANILA.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

HONGKONG, May 15.—The dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch arrived here to-day from Manila with dispatches for the United States Government. She reports that the Spanish gunboat Callao, from the Caroline Islands, recently entered the port of Manila, being ignorant of the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States. An American warship fired across her bows and signaled her a demand for her surrender. The demand being disregarded, the American ship fired direct at the Spanish gunboat, and the latter surrendered.

The populace of Manila is reduced to eating horseflesh, and the prospect of relief seems far distant.

The Hugh McCulloch also reports that the Philippine insurgents applied to Rear Admiral Dewey for his approval of an attack by them upon the city. The Admiral, it appears, approved of the plan, provided no excesses were committed. The insurgents then pleaded that they had no arms, with the exception of machetes, to which the Admiral replied:

"Help yourselves at the Cavite Arsenal."

The city of Manila, however, has not yet been attacked.

About 5,000 Spanish troops are guarding the road leading from Cavite to Manila.

There is no truth in the reported massacre of a number of Americans. There has only been a trifling incident during police duty, and nobody was hurt.

## REFORMS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, May 16.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Standard says:

"After the Callao's crew landed they were released on parole, and the Callao was paraded in full view of Manila City, accompanied by the United States gunboat Concord. When Mr. Williams, the American Consul, landed at Cavite last week he was received with great enthusiasm and followed through the streets by a crowd of 2,000 people shouting: 'Viva los Americanos.' There were no signs that the Spanish authorities in Manila were prepared to capitulate. All the Spanish inhabitants and many British and German families have sought safety in the suburbs, taking all their belongings. In the business quarters the buildings are covered with foreign flags, the British predominating, with a view of protection should the insurgents capture the city.

"There is much feeling against the British residents, but, fortunately, the number of foreign men-of-war off Manila is constantly increasing and the position of Europeans is becoming daily less precarious. Aguinaldo, the former insurgent leader, is now in Hongkong actively negotiating, I understand, with President McKinley. I have reason to believe that he is seeking to arrange for the future government of the Philippines by a native administration, under the protectorate of the United States.

"At present there is a deal of dissension among the rebel factions, some of which are negotiating with the Americans and others with the Spanish authorities. Whether Aguinaldo possesses enough influence to reconcile these differences and to induce the insurgents to pursue a common policy is questionable. Admiral Dewey is well advised in waiting for reinforcements, since the fall of Manila would produce anarchy throughout the islands. The English here advocate a joint Anglo-American administration. It is asserted that Admiral Dewey has recoaled from three British ships."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says the Government has wired Capt. Gen. Augusti at Manila, authorizing him to grant such reforms in the Philippines as are compatible with the national sovereignty.

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is rumored that the Philippines will form the nucleus of a republic under American protection and gradually be increased by the addition of other Pacific islands."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"His prompt action in offering concessions to the Philippine insurgents is considered the best move Señor Sagasta has yet made. Capt. Gen. Augusti wires that 'Admiral Dewey appears to anticipate the co-operation of the natives within the next few days, but no new insurgent movement is noticeable.'"

A Great Improvement in Dining Cars has just been made on the new Pennsylvania Railroad "Congressional Limited" between New York and Washington. Train leaves New York at 3:30 P. M. daily.—Adv.

## MANILA EXPEDITION DELAYED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—All night long the rain which commenced falling yesterday noon continued to drench the 3,000 men camped at the Presidio awaiting orders to proceed to Manila to relieve Admiral Dewey. The Presidio is a sea of mud, and the troops, most of whom are lacking proper clothing to withstand the cold and damp, are suffering greatly, but the men do not complain. Although their tents are surrounded by miniature lakes, and small rivulets course through the camps underneath cots and shakedown beds, not a whimper is heard. Last night was the most disagreeable yet experienced by the men; fires would not burn, and the troops had to content themselves with cold lunches and an occasional cup of hot coffee, which the good people of the Red Cross Society prepared for the shivering soldiers. Although blankets in plenty had been distributed during the day, little sleep was obtainable, owing to the inconveniences with which the men had to contend.

### Sentries Wet to the Skin.

The sentries suffered most of all. All day yesterday and last night they tramped steadily up and down their beats, wet to the skin. Most of them lacked overcoats, but one by one they were supplied with this comfortable garment by their more fortunate comrades, who could get under the shelter of the tents. There has been so much to do and so little time in which to do it, that it has been impossible for the officers to look after every detail, and they were much handicapped, owing to their inability to secure the articles necessary for the comfort of the men, the stocks of local merchants being depleted early in the week.

The Charleston is still at Mare Island, and nothing definite can be learned regarding the time of her departure, or whether or not she will convey one or more of the troopships which have been chartered to take the supplies and men to Admiral Dewey. It has been given out at the Presidio unofficially that the first shipload of men will leave to-morrow or Tuesday, but this is impossible unless the men go almost totally unprepared for the duties they may be required to perform in the Philippines. They have not been supplied with sufficient clothing or arms and ammunition. The troops need shoes, overcoats, underclothing, rifles, and ammunition. It has been determined by the officers to ask for Krag-Jorgensen rifles, and if these cannot be secured, No. 884 modern Springfields will be requested. The Quartermaster's Deparment is unable to supply the thirty days' rations necessary for the first month's service, and these must be secured before any of the troops can leave.

### City of Peking Not Yet Ready.

The City of Peking doubtless will be the first vessel ordered to the Philippines, and she is not in condition to receive the troops, but a large force of men is at work on her, and she will be prepared for the reception of men on twenty-four hours' notice. Orders have been received to get the first regiment ready for departure, but this cannot be done until the necessary supplies have been received. Several small steamers and schooners are engaged in transporting supplies from Mare Island to this city for loading on the Peking.

The steamers Australia, City of Sydney, and Ohio are being gradually prepared for service as transports, but it will take at least a week or ten days before they will be ready for sea. It is given out to-day that the steamer Conemaugh has not been chartered by the Government, as previously stated.

Nearly 3,600 troops from Minnesota, Colorado, Utah, and Oregon will arrive here on Wednesday and Friday next, and will go into camp at the Presidio. The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment of Minnesota, comprising 1,080 men and officers, will leave St. Paul to-morrow and arrive here on Friday morning.

One complete regiment from Colorado, numbering over 1,000 men; a battalion from Utah, numbering several hundred men and officers, and another special trainload of men from Oregon will arrive here Wednesday morning.

The transportation of troops and supplies is testing the carrying capacity of the Southern Pacific Company's lines to the limit, and there is a shortage of passenger cars in consequence.

### First Cavalry for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Gen. James A. Smith, commanding the First Cavalry, has been ordered to leave San Francisco with his regiment for Manila on the steamer City of Peking on Monday night. It is doubtful, however, if the regiment can start at the time ordered, owing to its insufficient equipment in arms and general field equipment.

## ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

### Indications of Strong Votes for the Project in Both Houses—Change in Sentiment Caused by the War.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—An effort is to be made, probably within a day or two, to secure action in the House, and later in the Senate, on the resolution to annex Hawaii to the United States.

The advocates of annexation are more confident than they were of the success of this effort, and those who have been opposed to annexation, and who have believed it would not win in Congress either by treaty or by bill, are not so confident now that it can be beaten.

Hawaii will be annexed at this time, if at all, because of the feeling developed by the war with Spain. Something of increase of appetite for outlying possessions is found, and, since the United States seems likely to hold the Philippines, the importance of Hawaii as a midocean coaling station has been impressed upon some members of the two houses who were unable to discover the need of a half-way house between California and countries in which we had only a commercial interest.

The opposition of Japan to annexation is not talked of so much as it was a while ago, and possibly for the reason that Japan's attitude is better understood than it was when there was promise of trouble between the Japanese Government and that of Mr. Dole.

Upon unquestionable authority it may be asserted that Japan will not resist annexation if that regard for its treaty arrangements with Hawaii can be made that will protect the interests of Japanese now in the islands. There are some claims to be met by Hawaii, but it is believed that there would be no difficulty in arranging for the settlement of these claims by the United States.

The Japanese desire is that this matter shall be so settled by the United States that there shall be no straining of the very cordial relations that have existed between Japan and this country.

## RECONCENTRADOS PERISH

### Fishermen Captured by the Machias Say the Cubans Were Expelled from Havana.

## MANY FELL IN THE STREETS

### All the Food Seized by the Army—Bread Riots Throughout Cuba Predicted—Spanish Threats to Destroy Havana.

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KEY WEST, Fla., May 15.—The conditions in Havana resulting from the blockade are being gradually brought out by information obtained from fishing smacks and other small vessels captured off the coast.

Affairs at Havana now appear to be worse than at any time since the Weyler régime. The fishermen, who at first braved the blockade for the high price which fish brought in Havana, now run the risk not for money, but for the food which they obtain from the sea. A number of these men have been captured at different times by various vessels of the blockading fleet, nearly all of them being released after having been questioned by our officers. They all unite in picturing the state of things at Havana as being pitiful in the extreme.

The Associated Press dispatch boat Kate Spencer has accumulated all the facts obtainable along the blockading line, the latest news being obtained through two captures made by the United States gunboat Machias, which has just returned here for the first time since the blockade opened, making the longest cruise of any blockading vessel off Cuba.

The Machias caught two fishing boats off Havana just before her return here. The Americans offered the fishermen money for part of their catch, as the fish were needed on board. But the fishermen demurred at taking money, saying they preferred to have bread, and adding that they were desperately hungry.

When questioned as to the prevalence of yellow fever at Havana, the fishermen said there was little sickness at the Cuban capital, but they added there was much starvation. The reconcentrados, they said, are nearly all dead or have been expelled from the city to die in the suburbs. This agrees with other reports from Havana and Matanzas, to the effect that the Spanish authorities, on the departure of the American Consul General, seized all the relief supplies and applied them to the uses of the army. The Spaniards then drove the reconcentrados into the desolated sections of the country, between the coast towns and the insurgent lines—the regions described by Senator Proctor and others as being too barren and desolate to support grasshoppers.

The insurgents themselves have been chary of receiving reconcentrados, and hundreds of the latter, who had no personal friends in the insurgent camps, had been left to starve between the lines, which they did.

About Havana the situation is even worse. Hundreds of reconcentrados from Los Fosas, the big reconcentrado barracks in Havana, were too weak to walk out of town and fell in the streets or died in the suburbs, where flocks of vultures—"Weyler's chickens," as they are now termed in Havana—have feasted on the bodies.

In Matanzas this feature of the situation is equally distressing.

The fishermen who have been brought here are mostly soon reconciled to capture, which means food and decent treatment. They say that if the blockade continues much longer bread riots must follow in all the large towns, as food is reserved exclusively for the army, thus forcing many people to enlist who would not otherwise do so.

Finally the fishermen say that certain of the most desperate of the Spaniards threaten to burn Havana, or blow the city up in the event of the authorities deciding to capitulate to the American forces.

## THE NEWS OF HAVANA.

### Spanish Reports of Engagements with American Ships—Protests Against Bombarding "Defenseless" Towns.

HAVANA, May 15.—In all the pulpits today the American "practice of bombarding defenseless towns without previous notification" was censured severely. Those who administered the rebuke said that towns ought not to be bombarded solely to destroy property or to kill people or for mere pleasure, and pointed out that in the interests of humanity, international law had provided that towns must not be bombarded until the forces of the attacking party were ready and in condition to assault and take the towns.

In political circles it is said that the Americans, while pretending that they do not wish the reconcentrados to die of starvation, are nevertheless ready to kill over a million people by their blockade.

Gov. Gen. Blanco is holding a series of conferences with leading politicians to settle definitely the Constitution of Cuba and the personnel of the Cabinet. It is believed that the original Secretaries will be appointed to permanent positions, with the exception of Señor Dolz, the present Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

According to private advices from Cardenas, the American vessels, about 10 o'clock last Wednesday, tried to enter the harbor and that at 2 o'clock in the afternoon three large American vessels succeeded in entering. The Spanish gunboat Antonio Lopez fired the first shot from the Zulueta wharf, and the gunboats Ligeria and Alerta answered the fire directed at them. The American vessels fired at the Military Commander's headquarters, the City Hall, and the Spanish Casino, over all of which the Spanish flag was hoisted. The Americans fired 400 shots.

One shell fell in the Zulueta warehouse, where many reconcentrados were living, igniting the building, but the firemen saved the women and children from the flames. Other shells fell near the military hospital, the Spanish Casino, the Otero Theatre, the principal drug store in the city, and near many private residences.

The bombardment lasted for two hours, the Americans finally retreating toward Cayo Diana. All the wounded were assisted by the Red Cross Society. Mr. Irivas, the manager of the Cardenas Railroad, ordered all trains on duty to remove the people from the town to the Progresso Sugar Plantation. The losses were two killed and seventeen wounded. About fifteen shells have been found that did not explode.

The Spanish steamer Monserrat left Cienfuegos on the 6th for Spain. Marquis de Comellas, General Manager of the Spanish Transatlantic Company, gave Capt. Deschamps, her commander, $10,000 for having saved the ship and her important cargo.

Friday morning the Americans tried to effect a landing at Banes Beach, but were repelled after three-quarters of an hour's fighting. On the 11th, the Spanish forces reconnoitring on the Rios Farm, near Parpete, surprised the insurgents lodged in positions to assist the landing of the Americans, under the protection of the guns of two American cruisers and three smaller vessels lying between three and four miles of the shore. After two hours' firing the insurgents abandoned their positions, leaving six killed.

The Americans also attempted a landing on the Salado Beach, near Banes, under the protection of three vessels, one with side wheels. A boat with about thirty men was beached at some distance from the ostensible landing place, but was there surprised by Spanish musketry. After two hours' firing under the protection of the warships, which discharged upward of seventy cannon shots, the Americans re-embarked, having suffered some loss.

On the 12th the Americans attempted to land at Herradura Beach, near Cabanas, sustaining a hot fire with the Spanish forces. The American fleet fired about eighty shots, killing a guerrilla Lieutenant.

On the 13th the sound of cannon and musketry was heard at a great distance, apparently coming from Table de Agua Beach. This was about 10 in the morning.

### Congressman Overstreet Renominated

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 15.—Congressman Jesse Overstreet of the Indianapolis District was renominated Saturday.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*
Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*
Andreas Saxlehner.

## A REFUGEE FROM HAVANA.

### He Tells of Spanish Preparations, and Says Little Damage Was Done at Matanzas.

One of the refugees who reached the city Saturday on the British steamship Strathdee, from Sagua la Grande, and who is now stopping in the city, was formerly a surgeon in the Spanish Army. He resigned from the Spanish service at the outbreak of the insurrection.

He gave an account yesterday of the conditions existing in Havana, but as there are members of his family now in Havana, he will not, for obvious reasons, permit his name to be used in connection therewith. He left Havana thirteen days ago. At that time there were 20,000 Spanish soldiers and 40,000 volunteers in Havana. The fortifications were being strengthened by additions of rock, and three cannon have been mounted which, it is claimed, have a range of twelve miles. Fortifications have been raised to repel a land attack as well as a sea bombardment.

All the hospitals and the asylums as well are crowded with Spanish sick. While yellow fever is prevalent it is not so much so as palodismo, a Cuban malarial fever. The food and medicines left by the Americans for the reconcentrados have been seized by the Spaniards, except those marked Red Cross. The English Consul had the keys of the storehouses, but the soldiers broke the locks and seized what they liked, generally respecting anything marked Red Cross. The orphanage in Havana known as the "Gen. Lee Orphan Asylum and Sanitarium" and some other asylums for children have had protection, and have supplies for four months. Gen. Lee's name was removed from the door of the asylum by order of the authorities. Clara Barton's home in Havana is protected by troops.

At Matanzas the refugee learned that a few soldiers had been killed by the bombardment and that the defenses suffered little damage and have been repaired. At Sagua, about 120 miles east of Havana, there are a few old-style cannon, but the three entrances to the harbor have been torpedo sown. The Montserrat landed at Cienfuegos 1,000 men, several searchlights, considerable artillery, and 500,000 pesetas in silver.

It was not until the refugee arrived here that he learned the truth about Manila, as the Havana papers have reported the engagement as a great Spanish victory.

## GEN. WADE LOOKING FOR A CAMP

TAMPA, Fla., May 15.—Gen. Wade and part of his staff left here this afternoon for Jacksonville. The officers who went with Gen. Wade are Capt. D. D. Gaillard of the Engineer Corps, Dr. Woodson of the Medical Corps, and Lieuts. Reid and Almy. He will visit Jacksonville and then go down the eastern coast. It is given out here that his purpose is to select a site for a large encampment, as the water supply here has proved insufficient for the troops.

A site has already been established at Lakeland, thirty miles northeast of Tampa, where there is abundance of water. At this camp part of the Florida volunteers are assembling, and the First and Tenth Cavalry, which were ordered here, will be sent there at once. The Seventy-first New York Volunteers and possibly the volunteers now on the way from Massachusetts, will be rendezvoused at that point.

Two rumors were spread here the moment Gen. Wade left. One was that he had been sent away to relieve the situation here, where Gen. Shafter has been outranked by the operation of law. The other was that Gen. Wade would lead an army to Puerto Rico. It seems certain, however, that the only object of Gen. Wade's visit to Jacksonville and the east coast is to select a camp site. The 14,000 soldiers here are taxing the water supply, it is said, to its limit.

## REPORT ABOUT PUERTO RICO.

MADRID, May 15.—Further official dispatches from Havana, describing the engagement at Puerto Rico, say that "while the fight was in progress a large American warship suddenly banked her fires and was towed away by a consort."

HAVANA, May 15.—The bombardment of Puerto Rico lasted about three hours, from 6 o'clock until 9 in the morning. The American fleet retired with one ship hors de combat. The forts, which began the firing, were only slightly damaged. It was reported from a British source that one of the American vessels was seriously damaged and lost several killed and had many wounded. The American shells damaged the smokestacks and masts of the French warship that was lying in the harbor.

## EVANGELISTS GOING TO CUBA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 15.—When the United States troops at Tampa embark for Cuba they may be followed soon after by some of the famous Evangelists in the United States. Gen. O. O. Howard, retired, now an Evangelist, arrived at Tampa to-day, accompanied by Major D. W. Whipple.

A movement was recently inaugurated by D. L. Moody, having for its object the sending of noted speakers to the various rendezvous of the soldiers, and to hold meetings for their spiritual instruction. Gen. Howard and Major Whipple have visited Chickamauga, Atlanta, and Mobile. As most of the regiments are without Chaplains, the sending to Cuba of several noted divines to work among the soldiers is contemplated.

It is hardly probable that they will accompany the soldiers when the expedition moves out, but once the army is settled in Cuba and the campaign against the Spanish forces is fairly on evangelical work will be actively begun. Gen. Howard and Major Whipple spoke at the Tampa Heights Camp Grounds to-night.

When Gen. Howard met Gen. Wheeler today he told him he would like to volunteer for service as one of the latter's aides in Cuba. Gen. Wheeler grasped Mr. Howard's single hand in both of his and said warmly, "This is superb."

## BRIGADES FORMED AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 15.—Gen. Wade formed brigades of all the troops here to-day. They number 12,000 regulars, besides about 2,000 volunteers. This formation is temporary, and will be changed to some extent when Gen. Miles comes and takes command. The order is as follows:

The United States troops assembled at Tampa and vicinity will be organized, designated, and commanded as follows: Battalion of Engineers, Companies C and E, Capt. James L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, commanding; Detachment of Signal Corps, First Lieut. Frank Green, Signal Corps, commanding cavalry. First Brigade, Brig. Gen. S. S. Sumner, United States Volunteers, commanding, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Cavalry; Second Brigade, Gen. S. B. M. Young, United States Volunteers, commanding, First and Tenth Cavalry.

Light artillery brigade, Lieut. Col. W. A. Randolph, Third Artillery, commanding—Light Batteries E and K, First Artillery; Light Batteries A and F, Second Artillery; Light Batteries C and F, Third Artillery; Light Batteries B and F, Fourth Artillery; Light Batteries D and F, Fifth Artillery.

Infantry—First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, United States Volunteers, commanding; Sixth, Tenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fourth Infantry. Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. B. Poland, United States Volunteers, commanding, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first Infantry; Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. G. V. Henry, United States Volunteers, commanding, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-fifth Infantry; Fourth Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, United States Volunteers, commanding, Second, Fourth, and Seventh Infantry.

## QUEER LABOR PROBLEM.

### A Man Who Occupies Two Official Positions Writes to Himself for Instructions and Gives Himself Orders.

General Master Workman Henry A. Hicks of the Knights of Labor, who is also Master Workman of Building Constructors' District Assembly 253, has precipitated a quarrel in the latter organization which has led to the suspension of several of its local assemblies.

District Master Workman Henry A. Hicks, the Knights say, writes letters and lodges complaints to General Master Workman Henry A. Hicks, and then mails the letters to himself. At other times, when he is in a hurry, it is said, he simply incloses the documents in envelopes, seals and addresses them, and then tears open the envelopes and reads their contents as General Master Workman.

After perusing his own papers as District Master Workman, the new General Master Workman proceeds to act upon his own complaints and requests for instructions which he had made in his subordinate capacity, and then writes his decisions and instructions to himself again.

He had a quarrel with the Board of Walking Delegates some time ago. Several unions that are represented in the Board of Walking Delegates also belong to District Assembly 253. This district assembly admitted to membership the Metal Lathers' Union, a body which neither the Walking Delegates nor the Central Labor Union would recognize. They recognized instead the Housesmiths' Union, whose members had always done that kind of work.

Among the new buildings where the housesmiths did the work of metal lathing was the Washington Life Insurance Company's building, at Broadway and Liberty Street. The metal lathers complained to Mr. Hicks, and one morning this double officeholder put on his General Master Workman badge and went down to the building. Near the door he met several walking delegates, and commanded them to order sympathetic strikes against the housesmiths and in favor of the metal lathers.

"But the housesmiths belong to the Board of Walking Delegates, and the metal lathers do not," replied one of the walking delegates.

"That does not make any difference," said Hicks in his capacity as General Master Workman. "The metal lathers are Knights of Labor, and so are the unions to which you people belong. I, as General Master Workman, order you to call out your men."

Those of the walking delegates who were Knights were in a dilemma, for as Knights they were pledged to secrecy, obedience, and mutual assistance. They consulted among themselves, and found an excuse to get rid of Hicks for a while. They said that if the other walking delegates, who represented open unions, would call out their men they, the Knights, would do so too.

When Mr. Hicks asked those non-Knight delegates to call out their men they told him in plain language that he could go to the concert hall ornamented with a mosaic pavement of good intentions. Thereupon he roundly abused the walking delegates who were Knights of Labor, and swore to get even with them. He went to his office, where he wrote to General Master Workman Hicks a complaint against the disobedient Knights. To this he himself replied as General Master Workman, it is said, advising himself to have the unions suspended from District Assembly 253.

A meeting of 253 was called last week, and the following local assemblies were suspended for disobedience: Local Assembly 344, United Carpenters and Joiners; Electrical Workers' Union No. 3; Compact Labor Club of Marble Cutters and Helpers; Progressive Varnishers No. 1, Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters, and Progress Club of Steam Fitters' Helpers.

Several of these suspended unions will appeal to the General Executive Board of the order, but as General Master Workman Hicks himself belongs to that board, and it is his cabinet, their chances will be slim.

### BISHOP STARKEY'S JUBILEE.

ORANGE, N. J., May 15.—Arrangements are about completed for the golden jubilee services to be held on Saturday in Christ Church, East Orange, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark.

The services will be held at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and will consist of a celebration of the holy communion, at which the Bishop will officiate, followed by addresses by members of the Standing Committee of the diocese and representative clergymen and laymen, with a reply by the Bishop.

The Bishop will then hold an informal reception while an organ recital is given by George J. Brower, the church organist. As a part of the Bishop's jubilee, special services will be held during the session of the diocesan convention, to take place in the same church on May 24 and 25.

Bishop Starkey was born in Philadelphia and celebrated his eighty-first birthday on March 13. Despite his age he still attends to all the duties of his office. He has been Bishop of Newark for twenty years.

### Robbed a Man of His Boots.

Frank Carroll, who fought in the civil war and now acts as third mate on the English steamer Kansas City, was indignant last night when he walked into the West Twentieth Street Police Station in his stocking feet. His steamer lies at the foot of West Twenty-sixth Street. He had been out all of yesterday, and on his way to the boat he stopped at a saloon at Twenty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue. He wore a pair of new boots, and talked so hard about their quality that a man in the place suggested that he be allowed to try them on. Carroll promptly drew them off, and the man, putting them on, rushed out of the place. The police will look for the missing property.

### AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Dr. G. W. Ryan, United States Navy; Samuel Rogers, Toronto.

BUCKINGHAM—Count Hazzynski, Russia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Norman Lamont, Scotland; Senator Aldrich, Rhode Island.

GERLACH—J. H. Ruilaba, Curocoa, W. I.

GRAND—M. Edward Lang, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Otto Becker, Consul to Haiti; Col. M. L. Crawford, Dallas, Texas.

HOLLAND—President C. L. Hutchinson, Corn Exchange Bank, Chicago; President W. R. Kimball, Syracuse Street Railway System.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. J. W. Hagenman, United States Navy; G. D. Micklejohn, Washington; Mayor R. D. Lawrence, Springfield, Ill.; Attorney George A. Knight, San Francisco.

MANHATTAN—Arthur Kennedy, Pittsburg; F. Wallace Whittaker, London.

MURRAY HILL—C. J. Crawford, Wellington, N. Z.

PARK AVENUE—W. F. Boardman, Ottawa.

WALDORF—A. Y. Yates, Rochester; William Yates, London; Dr. A. B. Thrasher, Cincinnati.

WINDSOR—J. La Mott Morgan, Alabama.

### ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

#### Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; S. Baer, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Cromwell, domestics, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. J. Griffith, millinery; R. O. Miller, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Hargadine, McKittrick Dry Goods Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; M. F. Denbach, hosiery, 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kaufman, trunks and furnishing goods; Holland House.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; cloaks, suits, and clothing, 406 Broadway; Holland House.

Lindeke, Warner & Schuermeir, St. Paul, Minn.; E. B. Hubbard, fancy goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Miller, dry goods; J. T. Miller, notions; Miss Stratley, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Paris, J. H., Sons, Frankfort, Ind.; J. H. Paris, notions; Grand Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Saul, Julius, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Saul, ladies' cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Schoenau, William H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenau, linen and white goods, 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Seybold, J. A., & Co., Ottawa, Can.; J. A. Seybold, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Haven, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Sternberger & Kalisher, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Sternberger, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Stevens, silks; J. B. Mortimer, silks; Hoffman House.

Troilicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; H. H. Wilson, carpets; H. Duncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. Meyer, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

## HEAT AND THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

A new cure for certain diseases consists in subjecting the patient to an extraordinary degree of heat. Rheumatic joints are baked in a temperature which would roast them if they were joints of beef. The living body has a capacity to resist heat which is wonderful. This is the explanation of the fact that women live through a Summer in the terrible heat of a kitchen made intolerable in this climate, by a glowing coal range. It does not kill them, because the human body can adjust itself, in a remarkable way, to extremes of either heat or cold; but it makes them intensely uncomfortable, and must undermine their vitality. If it were necessary it might be endured; but it is now entirely unnecessary. The successful introduction of the gas range has changed all that. Superior for all kinds of cooking, cheaper in fuel cost than the coal range by 50 per cent.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

### THE DAUGHTERS OF JACOB.

#### They Will Give a Strawberry Festival to Benefit a Home.

The Daughters of Jacob will have a strawberry festival on Wednesday at Terrace Garden for the benefit of a Home for Aged Hebrews of the down-town east side. They have already sold 3,000 tickets at fifty cents each, and have received presents of large quantities of goods that will be sold at the festival.

The Daughters of Jacob organized about six months ago for the purpose of establishing a home. There are about 500 of the daughters, and their officers are Mrs. A. J. Dworsky, President; Mrs. M. Klamberg and Mrs. J. Fishel, Vice Presidents; Mrs. A. Berton, Treasurer, and Miss J. Rabinowitz, Secretary.

The first meetings were held at the house of Mrs. Joseph, at 146 Clinton Street, but so many women joined that the house became too small to hold them, and so Justice Goldfogle gave them the use of the Seminole Club, in Grand Street. The Daughters interested a good many men in their scheme, and have succeeded in getting monetary donations from them. Among these men were Patrick Keenan, Justices McCarthy and Goldfogle, Herman Joseph, J. Beck, Adolf Gans, and several employes in the District Attorney's office.

They have secured an option on a four-story building in Gouverneur Street, for $14,500. They expect soon to pay down several thousand dollars and give a mortgage for the remainder.

### THE NEW ENGLAND'S LEASE.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 15.—Frederick J. Kingsbury, a Director of the New England Railroad, said to-day that a meeting of the stockholders of the road will be called immediately to take action upon the ratification of the proposed lease of the New England Road to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road. The Directors of the New England Road have already approved it. The meeting will be held in Hartford.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road has been called to be held at New Haven on June 15, to act on the lease. It is the intention to have the lease become operative July 1, which is the beginning of the new fiscal year.

### A CORNER IN SULPHUR.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—Friends of the Diamond Match Company say that that corporation will have a corner in sulphur if the war continues. For some time previous to the declaration of hostilities agents of the company were buying all the sulphur they could get their hands on, and it is said that the company controls an immense quantity of the now contraband material.

Prior to the difficulties with Spain sulphur was selling at about 1¾ cents a pound in the wholesale trade. Within a week afterward there was a sharp advance. In a short time the market reached 7 cents a pound, and then fell to about 4 cents. Yesterday there was another advance of about three-quarters of a cent.

#### Gen. George S. Greene Ill.

Gen. George S. Greene, the oldest living graduate of West Point, and father of Col. Francis V. Greene of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, now en route to Tampa, is suffering from heart disease at his home in Morristown, N. J. His physicians say he is likely to die at any minute, although he is in no greater danger of death now than he has been for a long time. He takes great interest in his son's movements, and appeared happy when told his son was one of the first of the Colonels of the volunteer service to be sworn in.

#### Gen. Jackson Stricken with Paralysis.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 15.—Gen. Henry R. Jackson, the famous Confederate Major General and a veteran of the Mexican war and Minister to Mexico during Cleveland's first Administration, was stricken with paralysis yesterday and is not expected to survive the attack.

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130 and 132 West 42d St.
Importers and Dealers in
High Grade Housefurnishing Goods
COMPRISING:
Table and Kitchen Cutlery.
Silver-plated Ware.
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Refrigerators, Pantry Cold Chests & Coolers.
Wooden and Willow Wares.
Sickroom and Nursery Conveniences.
Fire Irons and Brasses.
Andirons, Brass and Iron.
Coal-Scuttles and Wood-Holders in Brass, Iron, Wood, and Willow.
Fire Screens and Fenders.
Patent Safety Folding Steps for Library and Hall Use.
Improved Patent Plate and Dish Warmers.
Coffee Machines—160 styles and sizes—French, German, Austrian, Russian, and Turkish.
Chafing Dishes—Afternoon Tea Kettles.
Table Egg Boilers.
The Triple-flame Warming Lamps for Tea Table, Nursery, Sick-room and Traveling.
Fireproof, Earthen and Porcelain Cooking Utensils.
ENAMELED STEEL Cooking Utensils that *are guaranteed* to be *absolutely free from poisonous composition* and *perfectly safe* for use.
*Every article necessary, useful, or convenient for housekeepers.*
Goods delivered free to any part of the "Greater New York," or carefully packed and delivered at station within 100 miles of New York.
BEST QUALITY ONLY.
*An inspection invited.*
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Largest in the World. Every Detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,
1,554 B'WAY, N. Y. 1,238 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
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Quickly cure stomach troubles brought on by change of season or exposure. Military men and Bicyclists will appreciate them. Leading Grocers, Liquor Dealers, Druggists.

## COLONEL SEWARD RESIGNS.

### The Ninth's Commander Retires from Service Because of Age and Ill-Health.

### COL. GREENE WILL SUCCEED

### Many Regrets Follow Col. Seward's Action, but He Says He Does Not Feel Strong Enough for Active Military Service.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, May 15.—Col. William Seward of the Ninth Regiment, after a service of forty years in the National Guard and after serving the regiment as Colonel for sixteen years, has resigned his commission, a letter setting forth his reasons for the step having been sent by him from this camp to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-night. Col. Seward is sixty-one years old, and is one of the most popular men in the camp, while the men of his command love him like a father. He has been a sick man for a week, and this morning he summoned his officers to his quarters where he communicated his intention to them. They were as much grieved as he, and he is nearly heart broken, realizing that at his age he is not physically able to take the proper care of his regiment.

Col. Seward declined to give the text of his letter for publication, as it had not yet been forwarded to his superior officer, but he asks that his resignation be accepted, to date from the time of the muster-in of the regiment. He says that when he came here he fully expected to take with his men the oath of allegiance. He also says the care and drilling of 1,000 men in such times as these demand constant activity, and that he finds that he cannot at his age recuperate his strength as fast as he was able to do in former years. He trusts, he says, that his record of forty years in the National Guard, during which he has answered every call of his country, will be sufficient to debar unfair criticism. Outside of any personal consideration, he says the good of the regiment demands that a young and active man be placed in command.

The regimental officers, while regretting Col. Seward's step, and at the same time realizing the necessity for it, at once held a meeting to elect a commanding officer. They unanimously selected Col. Goodman James Greene, Assistant Inspector General under Gen. Hoffman and Post Adjutant here, who during the past week has been successively elected a Major in the Third and Twelfth Regiments, the former of which positions he accepted only yesterday. The choice of the officers was at once communicated to Col. Seward, and he will recommend Col. Greene to Gov. Black, as will Gen. Doyle of the Third Brigade, who is Post Commander here.

#### Col. Seward's Record.

Col. Seward said to-day that business considerations cut no figure in his determination, as he has retired from business, and he says that his age and active service tell the whole story. His official war record is as follows: Corporal, Company E, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., service in 1861 from April 19 to June 3; Sergeant and First Lieutenant, 1862, May 25 to Sept. 5, and in 1863, First Lieutenant from June 16 to July 20. His record in the militia is: Private, Company E, Seventh Regiment, Oct. 1, 1858; Corporal, Sergeant, and First Lieutenant, June 3, 1862; honorably discharged Oct. 1, 1863; Adjutant, Ninth Regiment, Sept. 22, 1866; Major, June 8, 1868; Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, Third Brigade, April 1, 1870; Colonel Ninth Regiment, April 17, 1882.

Col. Greene, who is very popular, is receiving the congratulations to-day of all the officers at the post. Mrs. Greene was here to-day and helped bear the honors that have been lately heaped upon her husband, whose nomination was both unsought and unexpected. Col. Greene is thirty-seven years old, and has the following excellent record in the guard: Private, Company B, Tenth Regiment, Nov. 13, 1879; Corporal, Jan. 4, 1881, dropped Nov. 30, 1881; taken up as private, Company B, Tenth Battalion, June 6, 1884; Corporal, Sept. 7, 1885; Sergeant, Jan. 18, 1886; First Sergeant, May 3, 1886; Second Lieutenant, No. 13, 1886; First Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1887; Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, Third Brigade, Dec. 11, 1889; Supernumerary, Jan. 2, 1891; Captain, Company B, Tenth Battalion, Aug. 19, 1891; Assistant Inspector General, State of New York, Jan. 3, 1895.

Rain poured down on the camp mercilessly all day, and so the services which had been projected in the open air could not be carried out. As on many other occasions, the big tent of the Young Men's Christian Association was utilized, and in it Father Curran of Peekskill held a service for the Catholic boys of the various commands. At 11 o'clock Chaplain Terry of the Twelfth Regiment preached to a large congregation of soldiers, who braved the storm to listen to the sermon and join in the singing.

#### Chaplain Terry's Sermon.

Chaplain Terry chose his text from First Samuel, xiii., 2: "And Saul chose 3,000 men and sent the rest of the people to their tents." He said, in part:

"The more important matter in this crisis as all through life is courage, but there is a great distinction between courage and recklessness. We have been thinking over the matter for two weeks, and then when we calmly give ourselves up to our country for two years our courage is of the thoughtful kind, and should carry us through any difficulties we may meet. The greatest form of courage, however, is that needed to keep us from evil, and in the resistance of the enemies of character. The selection by the Government of the men to do the fighting may give us a hint as to the necessity of being ready for the greater trial which God will subject us all to at some time, and as we look forward to great dangers and possible death we should seek to have ourselves so prepared that in the great day of the mustering in of the army of the Redeemer we may be numbered among the chosen."

#### Rev. Dr. Peters Preaches.

Another large crowd of Ninth and Eighth Regiment men were in the tent at 3 o'clock, when the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, preached a sermon. He chose as his text the commandment "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," and said in part:

"Gen. von Moltke had the power to 'hold his tongue in seven languages.' The soldier who lacks self-control lacks the very nerve of courage. George Washington, in an order to the army, said: 'The foolish and wicked practice of profane swearing is a vice so mean and low that every person of sense and character detests and despises it.' When the advance of the army was in retreat at Monmouth by the cowardice and incapacity of Gen. Lee, its commander, Washington was exasperated. When he met Lee he exclaimed in fierce tones: 'What is the meaning of this, Sir?' Lee hesitated a moment, when, according to Lafayette, the aspect of Washington became fierce, and he again demanded: 'I desire to know the meaning of this disorder and confusion!'

"The fiery Lee, stung by Washington's manner, made an angry reply, when the chief, unable to control himself, called him 'a damned poltroon.' 'This,' said Lafayette, 'was the only time I ever heard Gen. Washington swear.' But no one ever heard the Father of His Country take the name of the Lord in vain. The same is true of Gen. Grant. No soldier is expected to live without ever showing any resentment, but why put it into the shape of speech which rankles in the bosom like a poisoned arrow? 'Seest thou a man hasty in his words, there is more hope of a fool than of him.'

"A greater thing than bravery is the ability to command it. The power of strong words fitly spoken on appropriate occasions have been the mightly levers with which the world's great orators have aroused the sluggish masses to duty and soldiers to acts of heroism, but profanity never strengthened resolution, never inspired the fainthearted with hope."

#### Big Crowd in Camp.

There was an immense crowd of visitors in camp to-day, and these staid nearly all day in spite of the fact that they had to wade around in a sea of mud. Most of them came to say good-bye to the boys in the Twelfth, who go to the front soon, and there were many sad farewells at the sunset-gun signal.

Col. Leonard said to-day that he had received a dispatch from Col. Kimball, Quartermaster General of the Army in New York, that he would to-morrow forward the means of transportation, and this seems that the regiment will probably move on Tuesday.

To-night the camp is in a frightful condition, and many of the tents have been flooded despite the trenches dug around them. The men, however, have become hardened to this sort of thing. The health of the camp continues excellent, and there are but five men in the hospital.

Three companies of the Ninth Regiment are complete, A, L, and M, and it is expected that by to-morrow another company will be complete, when a battalion will be sworn into the United States service. Capt. Parker also expects to swear in another battalion of the Eighth Regiment to-morrow if it can be completed.

George Dyer of Company G, Ninth Regiment, the senior Captain in the command, was to-day elected to fill the office of Major to which Col. Greene had been first appointed.

## SUNDAY AT CAMP VOORHEES.

SEA GIRT, May 15.—On account of to-day's bad weather the New Jersey Brigade is sighing for the cruel war to be over. Thousands of excursionists visited the camp, and waded through mud and water ankle deep in their tour of the camp. The rain prevented the usual Sunday drills, and the troops put in the day entertaining visiting friends and cleaning up their trappings.

The Rev. Thomas F. McLaughlin of Spring Lake celebrated mass in the large mess hall on the camp grounds at 9:30 A. M., and the Rev. J. Madison Hare, Chaplain of the First Regiment, preached morning and evening. Chaplain Charles H. Jones of the Second Regiment was thrown from his horse at dress parade last evening and was made unconscious by the fall. He was removed to the regimental hospital, but this morning Gov. Voorhees directed that he be removed to more comfortable quarters in "The Little White House."

The War Department has authorized the appointment of three Assistant Surgeons for each regiment, and Gov. Voorhees announced to-day the following appointments:

First Regiment—Regimental Surgeon, Henry W. Allers; Assistant Surgeons, S. Harbourne Baldwin, James R. English, Jr., and Horace W. Patterson.

Third Regiment—Regimental Surgeon, Clarence M. Slack; Assistant Surgeons, John F. McWilliams, Stephen K. Keefe, and Charles H. Schlichter.

Second Regiment—Regimental Surgeon, Charles F. Adams; Assistant Surgeons, Charles H. Blundell, William M. Brien, and William S. Terriberry.

Alvin H. Graff, Captain of Company L, Fourth Regiment, Jersey City, has been appointed Regimental Adjutant for the First Regiment.

## TO REORGANIZE THE 13TH.

ALBANY, May 15.—Gov. Black has decided to permit a reorganization of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, which was disbanded a week ago. To-night the Governor, through Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, issued this special order:

"Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, supernumerary, is hereby authorized to reorganize the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, Brooklyn, and he is, under the provisions of the Military Code, Chapter 55, appointed Colonel of the new Thirteenth Regiment. He will report to the commanding officer of the Second Brigade for the required examination and subsequently to these headquarters for special instructions."

Under the order which disbanded the Thirteenth Regiment the four companies of that regiment which remained in camp were directed when they returned home to recruit a regiment to take the place of the disbanded Thirteenth. When inquiry was made at the Adjutant General's office as to what effect the order issued to-night would have on these companies, the reply was: "That is a matter which will be determined later."

#### Volunteers at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., May 15.—The First Ohio Cavalry, the advance guard of the volunteer army ordered by the War Department to rendezvous at Camp Thomas, arrived to-day in two sections of sixteen cars each over the Cincinnati Southern Road. The regiment is composed of eight troops, 600 officers and men, in command of Lieut. Col. W. M. Day. Horses are to be supplied here by the Government. Only one troop was supplied with arms, and the large majority of the men were without uniforms.

The regiment was immediately assigned camp grounds on the east side of the Lafayette Road. They were supplied with tents by Quartermaster Lee from the recent consignments here for the volunteer army. Very few uniforms have been received at the Quartermaster's Department, but an order for 25,000 has been sent in, and will be filled just as rapidly as possible. In the meantime the volunteers will have to get along with their old ones as best they can.

## THE 71ST'S Y. M. C. A. TENT.

Through its Chaplain, the Rev. George R. Van de Water, the Seventy-first Regiment has secured a large tent, to be taken wherever the regiment may go, and to be under the charge of the army branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Pens, ink, paper, &c., will be provided free, and the tent will be used as a resting place for the members of the Seventy-first.

In order to maintain this tent, voluntary subscriptions have been asked for, and H. H. Hayden, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, has been appointed Treasurer.

#### Seventy-first Passes Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Seventy-first Regiment, New York, and Second Massachusetts passed through here this morning en route to Tampa. They went south over the Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System. The train consisted of nine sections.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 15.—Eight trains bearing the engineer corps and Seventy-first New York and the Massachusetts Regiment passed through Charleston for Tampa to-day via the Atlantic Coast Line and the Plant System.

#### Cheyennes Wish to Enlist.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 15.—Douglas Garland of the Cheyenne Agency has listed 500 Indians who are anxious to fight against Spain. They would furnish their own horses.

#### Regulars Leave Fort Slocum.

NEW ROCHELLE, May 15.—About 1,000 regulars, mostly recruits gathered within the last few weeks, left Fort Slocum to-day for points along the Eastern coast. The men went by boat. The men are to be distributed to commands now at fortifications between this place and Portland.

## PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN FRANCE.

M. Robineau, correspondent for La Journal, Le Matin, and Le Temps of Paris, was among the arrivals yesterday on the French Line steamship La Gascogne. He comes here as war correspondent and said that he would go to Washington to obtain information from the French Ambassador as to the best point from which to observe and at which to collect news. He thought he would go to Florida. In regard to the feeling in France toward this country Mr. Robineau said:

"The French people deprecate the necessity for war between the United States and Spain. There is no anti-American feeling. We hope that the war will be ended soon. The effect of it is bad on commerce between France and this country. The exports and imports to and from this country will be most seriously affected.

"I shall study the wheat conditions in this country, as they are of material interest to France. There is a scarcity of wheat there at present. The price of bread has advanced 1½ cents (American money) a kilogram.

"Marseilles, Lyons, and Paris are alarmed at the shortage of wheat and at the prices of bread. The General Councils in those cities formulated a protest to the Government asking that the duty be taken off wheat.

"The tax has been 7f. per 100 kilograms, and just before I left it had been decided to entirely suspend it, as an experiment, until July 1. The United States supplies the greater part of wheat to our country, so you can appreciate the situation."

M. Bruwaërt, the French Consul General at New York, who returned from a lengthy visit to France, was disinclined to talk of the situation, but Mme. Bruwaërt, who is an American, said that there was no truth in the stories that American residents in France had been treated discourteously. The rumors that Americans had been insulted she had not even heard of before arriving here, and she thought that they were without foundation.

Some other American passengers said that it was at least not pleasant for Americans at this time in France, and it was not difficult to discover that Frenchmen generally hoped Spain would be victorious.

## WEDDINGS AT CAMP BLACK

### Three Young Women Become Brides of Guardsmen in the Tent Chapel.

### CHAPLAIN DALY OFFICIATED

### A Twenty-Four-Hour Honeymoon Allowed Them—Fresh Report that Peekskill Regiments May Be Transferred to Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 15.—A most dejected looking lot of men were the inhabitants of Camp Black to-day, and the cause of their misery was the one that has made their life in the open a burden since they have been here—the weather. Yesterday's sunshine and mild breeze had infused the boys with the hope that what is likely to be their last Sunday anywhere near home would be one of cheer and comfort. But they were grievously disappointed. Shortly after reveille had been sounded and the men had tumbled out of their tents, a pelting, all-penetrating rain began to fall, and continued all day without a moment's respite.

In consequence, less than 1,000 visitors came to the camp during the day, and those that did come fervently wished they had not. The tramp from the railroad station to the quarters of the men was as disagreeable as ankle-deep mud and great puddles of water could make it. Old hands who had been to camp before when the rain had got in its work came equipped for the occasion, in rubber boots, mackintoshes, and old clothes, but to-day the majority of the visitors seemed to be entirely unacquainted with the wet-weather condition of Hempstead Plains, and before they arrived at their respective destinations they managed to accumulate quite a respectable amount of Long Island's famous turf.

The carriage service from the railroad station to the camp, at no times perfect, was particularly wretched to-day. The fact that the station is nearly half a mile away from the nearest point of the camp has proved of much value to every man in the vicinity who owns any sort of a vehicle and some kind of an animal to pull it. Farmers, storekeepers, and mechanics have suddenly become hack drivers or drivers of something that does in place of a hack. Grocery wagons, old broken-down buggies, retired omnibuses, and top and bottom less surreys have been pressed into service to extract 25 cents from the visitor, who is made to believe that the distance is three times greater than it really is. Closed conveyances are a rarity, and rarities must be paid for proportionately, so the fare is doubled, 50 cents for a five minutes' ride.

#### Day of Three Weddings.

Rain, slush, and mud, however, did not interfere with matrimony, and the three weddings which were to be celebrated by Chaplain Daly of the Sixty-ninth Regiment took place as scheduled. Promptly at noon the first couple appeared in the tent which serves as a chapel. They were John J. Keely of Company D and Margaret G. Ensko of 1,687 Third Avenue, Manhattan. With them came Capt. Plunkitt of Company D as best man and Miss Annie M. Daly of Manhattan as maid of honor. The bridegroom wore his fatigue uniform, while the bride was attired in street dress. The walk from the bridegroom's quarters to the chapel was made as hurriedly as possible, owing to the rain, but that did not prevent the other men, especially the bachelors, from giving the couple a rousing ovation. Men who stood in front of their tents and cheered for the hardy lovers were plentiful.

As the wedding was about to take place a big crowd collected in the streets, most of the men standing bareheaded, but covered otherwise with a rubber poncho, until the final rite was performed. Immediately afterward the contracting parties and the guests of honor were driven away to Garden City, where an elaborate luncheon was served at the hotel.

The next couple joined by Father Daly were Edward S. Brown of Company K and Birdie Nelson of Granite, Md. They were attended by Sergt. Connolly and Miss Mary Kavanagh, and after the ceremony went to Hempstead, where they will spend the next twenty-four hours, the bridegroom having obtained leave of absence for that length of time.

Michael Murray of Company C and Miss Mary Foley of 109 West Eighty-seventh Street, Manhattan, were the last pair to be made one, and they also went to Hempstead to celebrate a honeymoon of twenty-four hours' duration.

Religious services were held in only two regiments, the Sixty-ninth and the Fourteenth, but at the tents of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Salvation Army prayer meetings and hymn recitals were in progress all day. Commander Booth-Tucker visited the Salvation Army quarters, and made several brief addresses during the day.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson preached at the Fourteenth Regiment quarters and devoted the greater part of his address to encouraging the men in bearing the hardships to which they are and may be exposed. He dwelt on the necessity of being able to adapt one's self to circumstances and to forego luxuries when the occasion demands it. Speaking then of the war, he said, the cause for which the United States are battling was most just and righteous, and could not but prove an inspiration to the men who were called upon to battle for the flag.

#### Sympathy for Disgraced Men.

The treatment of the men in the Sixty-fifth Regiment and in the Ninth Separate Company who were drummed out of camp yesterday and otherwise disgraced, has aroused considerable comment among the men here. No one denies that they fully deserved the punishment meted out to them, but on the other hand a sympathetic reaction has become noticeable. All six of them were young fellows, who treated the matter as a joke, and brought face to face with the stern reality did not have the courage to go ahead. Said one of the officers of the Sixty-fifth:

"The regiment is certainly better off without such unreliable characters, but there is one phase of the situation that deserves a little consideration. The publicity which the affair has met with will no doubt prove a severe and wholesome lesson to all who think of trifling with their military duties. At the same time, there are quite a good many men in camp, whose place is rightfully at home, for the reason that they are the sole support of families who in their absence become a charge on the community. By far the great majority of these men are brave, noble fellows, who would sacrifice anything for the call of duty. True, they are told that if their families will suffer by their absence they can return and by no means lose the respect of their fellows.

"But mindful of the way the men who refused to enlist were treated, even though the refusal was not based upon sound motives, they naturally would hesitate before taking a step that might incur the condemnation and disapproval of their comrades, who are not familiar with the actual grounds. It would be well, therefore, for them to remember, that plenty of men who have no responsibilities, can be found who are anxious and willing to go to the front in their stead, and that the country will be perhaps better off if the men who are the sole support of their families remain at home."

To-morrow will be a great day in camp. Two whole regiments—the Second Provisional and the Sixty-fifth—are to be mustered into the service of the United States, the former at 9 A. M. and the latter at 3 P. M., and both events will be attended with a good deal of ceremony. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast and nearly every member of the Governor's staff have promised to be present, as well as Major Gen. Roe and staff, and all the brigade commanders, with their staffs. The oath will be administered by Capt. Schuyler, the United States mustering officer, and immediately after the ceremony the band of Squadron A will play patriotic airs.

#### May Get Peekskill Regiments.

Word was received at the recruiting headquarters to-day that there is a probability of the Eighth and Ninth Regiments, now stationed at Peekskill, coming to Camp Black as soon as they are mustered into the volunteer army. The idea, it was explained, is to bring all the troops together, and, by comparing the state of their efficiency, decide which are to go to the different points of mobilization and which are to stay in the State as a reserve force. Nothing definite has been heard so far as to which regiments will remain here, but when the decision is finally made the disappointment will be considerable, as every man is anxious to go to the front. In consequence, the rivalry among the regiments to get ahead of each other in the muster in is becoming more and more intense every day.

Unless the expectations of the officers are incorrect, the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Fred D. Grant, will not be in camp by sundown to-morrow. Col. Grant sent orders this afternoon that the muster rolls of his regiment must be completed before the men engaged in the work shall sleep, and that by morning the remaining unsworn portion of his regiment shall be ready for muster. Col. Grant expects that his command will move within a few hours after it is sworn in, and thinks that he will be out of Jersey City before the Twelfth gets away from Peekskill.

The First and Third Provisional Regiments will doubtless be mustered in Tuesday, and the three remaining regiments, the Twenty-second, Forty-seventh, and Sixty-ninth, before the end of this week. The Sixty-ninth is straining every nerve to get ready by Tuesday, and perhaps supersede one of the others scheduled for the mustering in on that day. Lieut. Col. Donovan has been especially active and expressed the hope that he would have his men ready by Tuesday, providing he receives the necessary uniforms and equipments.

Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth received notice to-day of the appointment of Dr. G. D. Ramsay as Surgeon Major of his regiment. Major Ramsay is a son of Col. Ramsay, United States Army, who is stationed at Governors Island, and a nephew of Admiral Ramsay. He was until his present appointment Assistant Surgeon of the First Provisional Regiment, where he is succeeded by Dr. Dan Burr of the Twentieth Separate Company of Binghamton.

There has been almost an epidemic of broken ankles in camp to-day. One man in the Thirteenth Battalion, three troopers, and one in the Forty-seventh Regiment are suffering from that ailment, and the cause is said to be the slippery ground on which the men have to walk when going to the pumps and sinks. Private McCormick of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment, has a broken leg as a result of a misstep in the dark.

On account of the bad weather the horses of Troops A and C have been sent to Mineola for shelter.

## WAR TRAGEDY IN ALABAMA.

### John Lee Kills Three Men and Fatally Wounds Another Who Taunted Him with Cowardice.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 15.—A tragedy was enacted in James Mitchell's corner grocery early this morning. A group of young men who were good companions were talking about the Spanish war. John Lee was one of the most enthusiastic, and said that he could whip a dozen Spaniards.

The statement was received with derision by Lee's friends, several of whom charged him with cowardice and also alleged that a small-sized policeman, well known on the beat, had a few days before scared Lee nearly to death. Lee finally became exasperated beyond bounds, and, drawing his pistol, fired six shots into the crowd, whose members sought shelter in a hurry.

When the smoke cleared away Lee was gone, but on the floor lay the dead bodies of Sam Johnson, Peter Abernathy, and Thomas Warren, while Sam McSpadden was weltering in a pool of blood, with a wound in his neck, and will probably die.

Lee has thus far eluded the officers. Up to this tragedy he was a quiet and peaceable young man and had never had a difficulty.

## A BLOW TO SUMMER RESORTS.

### Those Near New York May Have to Extinguish All Lights.

Those interested in the two Staten Island Summer resorts, Midland and Richmond Beaches, are in a quandary over an intimation which is said to have come direct from Washington to the effect that while the war continues no brilliantly lighted buildings or stretches of board walk will be allowed along the water front near New York Harbor. The managers of the beaches have brought all rush work to a stop and are proceeding slowly.

The order, it is said, will issue within a few days, or at least before the beach season begins, and will forbid the illuminating of any point beyond what is absolutely necessary for ordinary safety and travel. Rockaway, Coney Island, Asbury Park, and Long Branch are said to be included in the order which is contemplated.

These four places outside of the harbor proper would be excellent guiding points, with their brilliant lights, for a fleet creeping toward Sandy Hook at night. Midland and Richmond Beaches would be good guiding points to the inside.

#### Chicago Picnic Put Off.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Cook County Democracy to-day decided to postpone indefinitely its annual picnic because of the war. The resolution said that because sorrow was likely to result from the conflict it did not seem proper that the club should indulge in pleasure. Great enthusiasm was created by President Powers's speech, in which he said that if the postponement could be had for a few months the club might hold the picnic in Cuba or Puerto Rico.

## SAW TWO OF OUR CRUISERS.

### The Steamer Orinoco, from Bermuda, Hailed by the Columbia.

Steamers arriving yesterday brought word of two United States cruisers at sea. The steamer Orinoco, from Bermuda, reported that when ninety miles south of Sandy Hook she was overhauled by the cruiser Columbia. She came very swiftly, and when within hailing distance asked the name and nationality of the Orinoco and her sailing port. These questions being satisfactorily answered the naval officers asked if those aboard the steamer had heard any war news. On being answered she hauled off to the eastward, the passengers on the Orinoco crowding to the rail and cheering lustily.

The Bristol Line steamer Jersey City, from Swansea, reported that she saw the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie, formerly the Morgan Line steamer El Sol, at 4 P. M. Saturday off Fire Island. The cruiser was circling about at gun practice, a fact which accounted for shots heard off shore on Long Island Saturday afternoon.

## BROOKLYN SEAMAN KILLED.

### Ernest Suntzenich's Father Says that He Liked to Fight Spain.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 15—11:08 A. M.—Ernest Suntzenich, one of the American seamen wounded at Cienfuegos last Thursday, died at the Marine Hospital here yesterday evening, and was buried to-day. Suntzenich was a first-class seaman, and belonged to the United States cruiser Marblehead. He was shot through the left leg in a boat while assisting in cutting the cable at Cienfuegos. He died after his limb had been amputated.

Ernest Suntzenich, who died at the Marine Hospital in Key West of injuries he received off Cienfuegos, and who was attached to the cruiser Marblehead, when off ship lived with his father at 24 Monitor Street, Brooklyn. His father, John George Suntzenich, is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, and from early life Ernest, who was the third eldest of eight children, evinced a desire for the navy. His first enlistment was for five years, and when it expired he re-enlisted for a three years' term, which would have expired next year. Another son, George, is a member of Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment, now at Camp Black.

The elder Suntzenich cried last night as he related his son's bravery.

"That boy," said Mr. Suntzenich, "was full of patriotism, and in all his letters he showed his love for his country. I thank God he died in the service of his land. In all his letters he wrote of how he enjoyed helping to whip the Spaniards."

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, May 15.—Fire this morning destroyed the Tifft Block on Washington Street, causing a loss estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000. The principal losers are Charles F. Doll, furniture, $25,000; George M. Hatsauer, printing plant, $20,000; John C. Lautz & Brother, wall paper, $30,000. Loss on building, $15,000.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 15.—The warehouse of Ball Brothers, fruit jar glass works, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will amount to about $285,000. The warehouse was 400 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 30 feet high, and contained fully one-half the year's product. The insurance recently ran out on a number of the policies and the estimate given out is that only $20,000 will be available to cover the loss.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:45 A. M.—436 West Thirty-fifth Street; Bernard Donnelly; damage, $75.

12:50 A. M.—449 West Forty-third Street; Thomas Mulverman; damage slight.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

12:05 A. M.—760 Richmond Terrace; Abraham Jones; damage, $250.

## THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

### Strikes Reported at Over Fifty Harlem Buildings in Course of Erection.

### BAD MORTAR USED, IT IS SAID

### The Suspension of Public Works—Strike of Newsboys—A Delegate's Defense of the Charge of Chewing Non-Union Tobacco.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday Delegate William J. O'Brien referred to the collapse of the building in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. He said that there were between fifty and sixty buildings going up in Harlem on which the men are out on sympathetic strikes to support the locked-out machine stone workers. Most of these buildings, Delegate O'Brien went on to say, were being put up by speculators, and non-union workmen were employed upon them and very poor mortar was used. Some of the mortar was so bad that another tragedy might be reported at any time, he declared.

A letter was received from Mr. Downes, Mayor Van Wyck's private secretary. It was addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of the Central Labor Union, and was in reply to questions asked by that body in regard to the throwing out of work of many men by stopping public works. Mr. Downes said the Mayor would like to have a talk with the Corresponding Secretary. The meeting appointed Delegate Farrell, the Secretary, and Delegate O'Brien on a committee to see the Mayor.

The union then listened to a defense made by Cigarmaker Pollack against a charge that he had chewed non-union tobacco. Delegate Daly of the Metal Polishers had made a complaint to that effect, although he did not mention names, but the cap fitted Pollack, and he hastened to explain.

"I am the man who has been charged with the chewing," he said, "but I can prove that I was wrongfully accused. The man who accused me is in the hall, and I have my eye on him."

Here Pollack looked hard at Daly, and then told the meeting that he and his accuser had one day taken a walk together along East Fourth Street, and then found themselves in Sixty-fifth Street.

"All this is foreign to the question," said the Chair. "Come to the point."

"I'm getting there," retorted Pollack. "I pulled out a tobacco bag which I had found in a hallway, to take a chew. It was filled with scraps, and as I was out of work I took the chew."

"What luck to a man out of work to find a bag of chewing tobacco," remarked a delegate.

"Well," continued Pollack, "Daly says to me, says he, 'What are you doing with the bag?' and I says, says I, jokingly, 'I keep my silver in it,' and then he says 'That bag is just the thing for me; give it to me,' and I gave it to him, and then he comes down here and tries to make you believe that I bought and chewed non-union smoking tobacco. I didn't buy none, but I chewed some scrap of what I found."

The meeting acquitted Pollack.

Delegate Daly informed the meeting of the strike of the newsboys against The Journal and The World, which have raised their prices to 60 cents per 100 papers from 50 cents. His union, the metal polishers, he said, had indorsed the strike and was boycotting those papers, and he asked the Central Labor Union to do the same.

"There are two sides to the question," remarked Delegate Hawksworth of the Amalgamated Engineers. "Some boys sell those papers for 2 cents apiece."

"That's too small a matter for the Central Labor Union to take up," said Delegate Barry of the Actors.

Delegate McCabe of the Gold Beaters said several newsboys had asked him why the unions did not help them.

The meeting postponed the further discussion of the subject.

## SAVED BY THE ALEXANDRA.

### Four Men of the Schooner Le Flore Had Been Three Days Adrift.

The steamer Alexandra of the Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, which arrived yesterday, brought in four men of the crew of the French fishing schooner Le Flore.

The schooner was run down on May 9 by the British steamer Juniata North bound from New York for Rotterdam. It was three days later that the shipwrecks were picked up by the Alexandra in latitude 43 degrees 34 minutes, longitude 50 degrees 34 minutes. They gave their names as Joseph Halorany, August Dilomine, Pierre Hues, and Ferdinand Castelle.

The men said that the Le Flore had been run down on the Banks during a heavy fog. One of the schooner's boats containing four men was attending to the trawls at the time of the collision. The rest of the crew of fifteen men took to their boats and quickly lost sight of each other in the fog. The steamer was also lost to view.

Halorany and his mates were without any provisions, and almost despaired of being rescued, when they were picked up by the Alexandra. They were in hopes that the rest of the crew would be picked up by passing vessels, and were not certain that the Juniata North had not saved some of the crew.

The men are natives of France and will be turned over to the French Consul at this port.

## DECORATED FARRAGUT'S STATUE

### Veterans of the Blue and Gray Met in Madison Square.

Veterans of the blue and the gray met yesterday afternoon to decorate the statue of Admiral Farragut, in Madison Square, and shook hands as brethren of one united country. The steady downpour of rain, however, prevented many veterans from coming who had announced their intention of attending the ceremonies.

Among the veterans who first assembled in Union Square were representatives of the Farragut Association of New York, the Monitor of Brooklyn, and the Boggs of Newark, and they were escorted by the Naval Cadets of the Port of New York, with a fife and drum corps. At 3 o'clock the organizations unfurled the Stars and Stripes and the naval flag, and, after falling into line, marched up Broadway, and in front of Farragut's statue they were met by a delegation of the Confederate Camp of New York.

Captain Flynn called the assembly to order, and after a few remarks said that the greater part of the ceremonies would be dispensed with on account of the rain. He introduced Col. Thorburn as the first speaker.

Col. Thorburn remarked that about thirty-six years ago his position was different from what it was now. Then he was an officer in a Confederate regiment of Virginia. He continued: "I am very grateful to stand here to-day with the knowledge that we are all citizens of one united country.

"We have a representative of our old corps in the South who is going to lead the troops in Cuba, and I hope that before the war is over I may personally have him to be my commander."

Comrade Neilson of the Naval Veterans was the next speaker.

"Referring to Admiral Dewey," the speaker said, "we stand at the statue of the great Farragut, one of whose Lieutenants Admiral Dewey was, and he has just added lustre to the great Admiral's name. Farragut said, 'Damn the torpedoes; go ahead,' and so did our Dewey just before he annihilated the Spanish fleet at Manila.

"I take off my hat to the gallant Spaniards who went down with their ships and would not strike their flag, but I want to see Spanish rule wiped out from this part of the world, and to see a successful and united country. I hail this as the harbinger of peace, as it will wipe out the last vestige of sectional animosity."

Some of the veterans put a garland of ivy around the neck of Farragut's statue, and also suspended a large card on which was painted a sailor's cap, and which had also a design of ribbons with the names of the warships that fought in Manila.

Admiral Alman also made a brief address, and the veterans of both sides again shook hands and invited each other to their gatherings.

#### Monitor Nahant Inspected.

Capt. Miller, commander of the New York Naval Reserves, with several members of his staff went yesterday on a tour of inspection to the monitor Nahant, which lies off Tompkinsville, and which is manned by men under Capt. Miller's command.

The Meriden Co.
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## ST. ALPHONSUS JUBILEE.

### Fiftieth Year of the Church's Existence Celebrated—The New Interior Decorations Uncovered.

The celebration of the golden jubilee of St. Alphonsus's Church, at West Broadway and Grand Street, was celebrated yesterday morning when the new interior decorations were uncovered. The decorations and paintings were designed and executed by William Lamprecht, late of Munich, Bavaria, and now of this city. On the walls of the sanctuary there is a semicircle of fifteen small pictures. The first three pictures on the Epistle side represent St. Catherine of Sienna, St. Rose of Lima, and St. Bridget. The first three on the Gospel side represent St. Dominic, St. Boniface, and St. Vincent de Paul. The remaining nine pictures reveal nine prophets of the Old Testament. The clerestory is embellished with fifteen large paintings setting forth the most striking events in the life of St. Alphonsus. The celebration will last eleven days.

Previous to high mass yesterday morning the St. Alphonsus Club band played a number of National airs in front of the church. The processional to the altar was headed by a cross bearer and two acolytes, followed first by fifty small boys with golden colored sashes, each carrying in his right hand a large bouquet of white and red roses. Then came fifty girls attired in white, each holding in the right hand a bouquet of roses. They wore a golden colored wreath on their heads, typifying the fifty years' existence of the church. These were followed in turn by fifty altar boys dressed in red, white, and purple cassocks. Then came the clergy, numbering about fifty priests from other cities, with the Very Rev. William Licking, C. S. S. R., Provincial of Baltimore, as celebrant.

The deacon was the Rev. John A. Klang, C. S. S. R., of Baltimore, and the Rev. Arthur Coughlan, C. S. S. R., of St. Mary's College, North East, Penn., as subdeacon. The musical programme was under the direction of George Fischer, organist. The choir was assisted by F. X. Diller's orchestra.

The Rev. William Wayrich, C. S. S. R., preached the sermon, taking for his subject, "The Old Church." He described in detail the history of St. Alphonsus's. In 1847, when the church was first erected, there were few Catholic churches in the downtown district. To supply this deficiency the Redemptorist Fathers, with the approval of the Right Rev. John Hughes, Bishop of New York, undertook to build the Church of St. Alphonsus. The turret of the old church was supplied with a bell, which was bought from a steamboat company, and to this day it rings out the "Angelus," morning, noon, and night. The parochial school of the old church was one of the first to be established in New York. The church building was not large enough, and as the march of progress was as irresistible as the stream of time, the year 1870 witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of their present edifice. The new church was dedicated April 7, 1872.

There was solemn vespers and benediction last night, at which the Rev. A. Coughlan preached on "The New Church."

The services to-day will consist of high mass at 9 A. M., at which the Rev. F. X. Miller, C. S. S. R., will preach. At 7:30 this evening another service will be held.

#### Chapel of St. Luke Dedicated.

The tiny brick Chapel of St. Luke, at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and St. Ann's Avenue, was blessed and dedicated yesterday afternoon by Archbishop Corrigan, with the usual ceremonies, in the presence of the congregation and many priests. There were special prayers by the pastor, the Rev. J. J. Boyle, and a mass conducted by his assistant, Father Farrelly. Father Boyle was assigned to form the parish in July last.

## A BRAVE TRENTON GIRL.

### Attacked One of Four Masked Robbers, Who Raided Her Father's Saloon.

TRENTON, N. J., May 15.—Four masked men entered the saloon of George Ford, on the outskirts of this city, last night, and with drawn revolvers made the proprietor and several men who were in the place throw up their hands. George Mardele, a friend of Ford, made a movement, and instantly a shot was fired at him, inflicting a slight flesh wound.

Ford's daughter, Florence, and Mrs. Mardele, who were in the apartments above the saloon, ran down on hearing the report of the revolver. The men ordered them to be quiet, but Miss Ford attacked one of them and tore the mask from his face. He was a stranger. The robbers did not fire at the women, but backed out with about $50 which one of them took from the cash drawer.

#### The Steamer Sallust in Port.

The British steamer Sallust, which arrived yesterday from Santos and Rio Janeiro, is the latest addition to the big Lamport & Holt fleet. She brought 71,104 sacks of coffee, said to be the largest cargo ever shipped from Brazil. The Sallust is especially adapted to the River Plate cattle-carrying trade, but she has accommodations for a few passengers. She was built at the Northeastern Engineering Company's yard on the Tyne. Her tonnage is 2,308 register; length, 355 feet; beam, 47.01 feet; and depth, 28 feet. Her speed on trial trip was 13¾ knots. Electric lights are supplied in every part of the vessel, even in the holds, for the purpose of working cargo at night. The Sallust is commanded by Capt. Thomas E. Hening.

#### Kites Sent Up at Bayonne.

BAYONNE, N. J., May 15.—William A. Eddy and Clement Broadhead succeeded last night, in spite of the light winds, in sending aloft by means of five large kites the United States flag with two torches of red fire within six feet of each other. The flag, seven by ten feet, shone brilliantly for five minutes before the chemical light just below it went out. The search light of the war patrol in the harbor was repeatedly aimed at the light. Mr. Eddy thinks the lights were plainly visible ten miles or more.

#### Work on Ward's Point Batteries.

Despite the rain and storm of yesterday, work on the new sand batteries at Ward's Point, the southwest extremity of Staten Island, was continued without interruption. The work will be completed within a few days.

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

#### Miniature Almanac This Day.

| | A. M. | | P. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4:44 | Sun sets | 7:11 | Moon rises | 2:19 |

#### High Water This Day.

| | A. M. | | A. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | 4:22 | Gov. Isl'd | 5:00 | H. Gate | 6:49 |
| | P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
| S. Hook | 4:44 | Gov. Isl'd | 5:26 | H. Gate | 7:15 |

#### Outgoing Steamships.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 16. | | |
| Ardanmohr, Nassau and Mexico | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| TUESDAY, MAY 17. | | |
| Delaware, Charleston | ........ | 3:00 P. M. |
| Lahn, Bremen | 9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Navahoe, Turks Island, &c. | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| WEDNESDAY, MAY 18. | | |
| Antilla, Nassau | 1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Asti, Pernambuco | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Chalmette, New Orleans | ........ | 3:00 P. M. |
| Friesland, Southampton | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Majestic, Liverpool | 9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| THURSDAY, MAY 19. | | |
| Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg | 6:00 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen | ........ | 2:00 P. M. |
| Oneida, Charleston | ........ | 3:00 P. M. |
| Orinoco, Bermuda | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Senior, Mexico | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| FRIDAY, MAY 20. | | |
| Alliance, Colon | 12:00 M. *1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c. | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick | ........ | 3:00 P. M. |
| SATURDAY, MAY 21. | | |
| Abydos, La Guayra, &c. | 11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Alene, Fortune Island | 10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Aller, Naples, &c. | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| Campania, Queenstown, and Liverpool | 11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Ethiopia, Glasgow | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c. | 9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| La Gascogne, Havre | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Obdam, Rotterdam | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Prins Willem III., Haiti | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

#### TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May §20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §23 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

#### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 16.

Castle Eden, Bordeaux, April 27.
Cevic, Liverpool, May 6.
Cluden, Amsterdam, April 29.
Europe, London, May 4.
Finance, Colon, May 7.
Karamania, Gibraltar, May 2.
Lord Warwick, Gibraltar, April 29.
Lovstakken, Rotterdam, April 28.
Obdam, Rotterdam, May 5.
Sorrento, Hamburg, April 27.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

Inchmona, Gibraltar, May 3.
Southwark, Antwerp, May 7.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

Aller, Gibraltar, May 9.
Aral, Shields, May 4.
Cearanse, Para, May 8.
Hekla, Christiansand, May 6.
Nacoochee, Savannah, May 14.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Chicago City, Swansea, May 5.
Dona Maria, Oporto, May 4.
El Mar, New Orleans, May 14.
Emma, Gibraltar, May 5.
Germanic, Liverpool, May 11.
Mohican, Hull, May 6.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

Nomadic, Liverpool, May 10.
Pretoria, Hamburg, May 8.
Roseneath, Shields, May 6.
Sabara, Gibraltar, May 6.
Victoria, Sunderland, May 7.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

Ashanti, Shields, May 7.
Advance, Colon, May 14.
Umbria, Liverpool, May 14.

#### Arrived—Sunday, May 15.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Rea, Hull May 1, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Marshall, London May 5, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Alliance, Beers, Colon May 7, with mdse. and passengers to Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg, &c., May 2, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Vera, (Br.,) Nicholson, Manchester April 27, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda May 12, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudelon, Havre May 7, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Castle Eden, (Br.,) Splatt, Bordeaux April 27 via St. Michael's May 4, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Jamestown Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah May 12, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow May 3 and Moville May 4, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:28 A. M.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Collinwood, Sunderland April 30, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Sallust, (Br.,) new, 2,308 tons, Henning, Santos, &c., April 22, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Senior, (Ger.,) Petersen, Tampico May 4, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 14th.

SS Olivedene, (Br.,) Harrison, Port Spain, Trinidad, &c., May 5, with mdse. to the Trinidad Shipping & Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Prins Willem III., (Ger.,) Vanderest, Paramaribo, &c., April 22, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol April 27 and Swansea 30th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. 14th.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Adamson, Genoa, &c., April 25, to J. C. Seager. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 6:35 P. M.

SS Hazeldene, (Br.,) Johnson, Cardiff April 30. Passed in Sandy Hook at 6:50 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 15, 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze, cloudy.

#### Sailed.

SS Henry Dumois, (Nor.,) for Aux Cayes, &c.
SS Mayfield, (Br.,) for Marseilles, &c.
SS Vigilancia, for ——.
SS Hindoustan, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Saratoga, for ——.
SS City of San Antonio, for Brunswick.
SS City of Washington, for ——.
SS Strathisla, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Menantic, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Seneca, for ——.
SS Argonia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Basuto, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Angola, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Ardanhu, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.

#### Notice to Mariners.

PORTSMOUTH HARBOR—NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that owing to the planting of submarine mines in the entrance to this harbor, and the prohibition of navigation at night, the following-named lights and fog signal have been discontinued until further notice between the hours of 8 P. M. and 4 A. M.: Portsmouth Harbor, (New Castle,) Seaveys Island Range.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 28, Nos. 72, 73, and 74, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 114 and 115.

SEVEN-FOOT KNOLL LIGHT STATION—MARYLAND.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that this light and fog signal, on Seven-Foot Knoll, between Craighill and Cutoff Channels, mouth of the Patapsco River, have been reestablished as heretofore.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 44 of 1898.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 108, No. 561, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 21, 25, and 27.

#### By Cable.

LONDON, May 15.—SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Deloncle, from New York, arr. at Havre at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Chester, (Br.,) from Southampton, sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York for Marseilles, Genoa, and Naples, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Zurbonsen, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

# The Wanamaker Store

## Mid-May Merchandise.

GEOGRAPHY is the study of the period. War makes strategy familiar. Local maps will show the convergence of rapid transit surface roads, elevated roads and street car lines at the Stewart Store—more than any other single spot in Manhattan. Thus Wanamaker's is the strategic point. That fact is quite familiar to some millions of people—but millions more should learn it.

The *point* is valueless without the power. Three elements make the power. First, Goods. Second, Prices. Third, Publicity.

*The Goods.* There is no war scare here. Our American and Foreign Union of buyers keeps right on. London, Paris, Hong Kong, Tokio, are as familiar as New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

## The Strategic Point

*The Prices.* Will this business be here, prosperous, five years hence? That largely depends on the bargains we give you *now*. Our business life is vitalized by the advantages we offer.

*The Publicity.* True news of good goods at right prices makes the Wanamaker columns good reading *every day*. Falsehood and stupidity are high explosives in retail prosperity, dangerous to fool with. They have wrecked many. We leave their use to the fools.

There are some things stated here to-day that have never before appeared in any American advertising.

## Dress Goods—Up to Date

PARADOXICAL, incongruous, contradictory. Black Silk Grenadines are top-lofty—at the zenith of popular favor. Never in our long experience were they so much in favor as now, and never passed over our counters in so large quantities. *But*, Black Silk Grenadines are offered you here to-day, in advance of wearing time, at the *maker's cost and less*. Largess like a shower of gold dollars—only better. You have the pleasure of saving.

At $1.25, from $1.75 — All-silk figured Grenadine.
At $1.50, from $2.50 — All-silk figured gauze Grenadine.
At $1.50, from $2—All-silk embroidered polka dot gauze Grenadine.
At $1.75, from $2.50—All-silk embroidered spiral stripe gauze Grenadine.
At $2, from $2.50—All-silk figured gauze Grenadine.
At $2, from $2.50—All-silk embroidered figured spiral stripe Grenadine.
At $2.25, from $3—All-silk embroidered polka dot gauze Grenadine.
At $2.50, from $3—All-silk embroidered figured gauze Grenadine.
At $2.75, from $4—Beaded brocade all-silk Grenadine.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

It was a tussle between the Latin and the Celt. The Celt won. France started it and it cost you a dollar a yard. Scotland copied and improved it—*forty-five* cents now. And this is all about Pineapple Gauze. Beautiful for summer costumes. Fifty patterns, mostly corded stripes and checks. The yarns are hand-twisted cotton, appear silky, and the stuff keeps shape and good appearance.

Spell-binding, lily-painting and gold-gilding would be the attempt to describe our stock of Cotton Dress Goods. But we *do* want to tell their cheapness—thus:

At 6¼c., the 9c. quality — Good dress Ginghams, in about 35 styles.
At 5c., the 12½c quality—Printed cotton Grenadines.
At 7c., the 12½c. quality—Printed Spiral Lawns.
At 7c., the 12½c. quality — Printed fine Lawns.
Fourth avenue.

At 10c., the 15c. quality—Printed and self-colored figured Swisses.
At 10c., the 16c. quality — Self-colored striped Piques.
At 10c, the 16c. quality—Printed Batiste.
At 15c., the 25c. quality — Printed Irish Dimities.
At 17c., the 25c. quality — Fine printed Organdies.

**A Trio of Furniture Bargains.** THESE are bargains somewhat diversified, running as they do from very little prices to pretty high ones, but that's all the

more to their advantage and yours. They're mostly on parlor pieces;—some of them the odds and ends of what are left from offers of last week.

PARLOR TABLES
At $4—24-inch top, twisted legs, brass claw feet, formerly $6.
At $5—24-inch top, shelf below supported by brass brackets; twisted legs; brass claw feet; formerly $7.50.
At $5.50—Oblong top 20x30, twisted legs, brass claw feet; formerly $8.25.
At $6—Oblong top 20x30, shelf below, twisted legs, brass claw feet and highly polished finish; formerly $9.

ODD PARLOR PIECES
At $16—Odd parlor sofa, with imitation frame, nicely inlaid, upholstered spring seat and covered in Jasper velvets; formerly $27.
At $13.75—Solid mahogany framed tabouette, with fancy marqueterie inlaying; seat covered in striped damasks; formerly $23.
At $12.25—Oak framed chair, in moss green finish, seat and back covered in green Jasper velvet; formerly $21.

FRENCH FURNITURE
At $25—Solid mahogany curio cabinet, with glass on all sides; brass mounts; formerly $55.
At $15—Solid mahogany pedestal with marble top; formerly $35.
At $23.50—Solid mahogany inlaid work table, with 3 drawers and shelf below; formerly $55.
At $42—Vernis Martin cabinet with swell front, beautifully painted decorations; formerly $120.
Fourth floor.

**The Greatest Trunk Maker.** HIS name — Louis Vuitton. His stores, the Strand, near Trafalgar Square, London, and No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are known to many travellers.

None other in all the world equals him in producing trunks that are light and durable, commodious and convenient. We are named exclusively as his American agents, and now have on sale the first consignment of his trunks. They are cheap but not low priced.

Expectant tourists should know what they see. Some one of the thirty-six styles probably meet a need, or, if not, Vuitton will. We keep a big stock of all sorts of trunks.

## Summer Evening Silks

MOONLIGHT on a silver sea,—waltz music sifting itself languorously through open windows;—broad piazzas;—lake and mountain looming hazily through the soft air of a Summer night. All these will rise before your eyes when you look at these silks, for they are pre-emihently dress-silks for Summer wear.

*Half prices*, too, or nearly that. That's no fault, nor is it because of a fault. You double the satisfaction that comes of a new gown by having two for one price. The silks are perfect. Daintily figured;—pink-and-white, lilac-and-white, salmon, gold-and-white and Nile green.

**Those that were $1.50, $2 and $3 a yard Are, this morning, $1 a yard.**

**Those that were $1 and $1.25 a yard Are 75c. and 85c. a yard.**

And this news, too, of other evening fabrics. Perhaps you have looked at the rich Flounce Indias, printed in lace and flower effects in heliotrope on blue, dark gray, myrtle, brown, navy blue, cardinal and beige. They were $2.50 a yard, you'll remember.

**Now they're $1 a yard.**

They are very wide. Six yards is enough for a dress.

## Imported Silk Waists—Reduced

THESE are the Parisians,—the dashing, delicate, tasteful, original things which you somehow can't find in domestic production, except the latter be candid copies. Most of them are taffetas, heavy silks, plain or figured, as you choose. Tight-fitting or blouse styles. We have these straight from their makers,—there are no duplicates.

**They were $25 and $30 each. They are now $18 each.**

## War. A European Combine

THE irrepressible conflict between present and future in Chinaware is on again. The coming has warned out the present. Our store is a fixed space—non-elastic. Hence if we are to welcome the coming we must speed the parting. The stirrup-cup—low prices.

Among all the goods thus warned out there is not an inferior decoration, a piece of old stock, nor an unworthy shape—not an article but ought to stay and bring its proper price.

*First.* Patriotic Jasper Ware—genuine Wedgwood Jugs in six sizes, three colors, two shapes.

**$1.10, $1.25, $1.50, $1.85, $2.50, $3.75.**

The Teapots, Sugar Bowls, Cream Jugs, in four sizes, three colors.

| TEA POTS. | SUGAR BOWLS. | CREAM JUGS. |
|---|---|---|
| $1.75 | $1.25 | $1.10 |
| $2 | $1.50 | $1.30 |
| $2.25 | $2 | $1.60 |
| $2.75 | $2.25 | $1.75 |

Also Flower Pots, Biscuit Jars, Bon-bon Dishes, Tea Caddies, Loving Cups.

Each piece has a portrait of Washington, Franklin or Lafayette in bas-relief.

In the Art Room, basement, among the Bric-a-brac, vandalism has been busy with prices—knocked them down ruthlessly.

Some Marble pedestals, just a trifling nick in each, are $5 to $15, that were $10 to $30. Other pedestals are $10 to $100, and all cheap.

Carrara Marbles—Diana, Melancholy, Harlequin and other subjects in busts and figures, go down thus:

$67 to $30 $50 to $25 $27.50 to $13.75

A rich variety of Ceramic Art Pieces that were $12 to $60, are reduced to $6 to $30.

Royal Berlin Candelabras, 3, 4 and 5 arms, that were $4.50 to $18, are reduced to $3 to $12.

## Daily Demonstrations of Gas-Fuel Cooking.

THE housewives of New York are awaking to the advantages of gas-fuel for cooking, especially in the Summer. The proof is given here twice every day in Miss Lemcke's demonstrations. For to-day they will be:—

At 10.30 A. M.—Tenderloin Bordelaise, Potatoes l'Italian, bread baking, bread sticks.
At 2.30 P. M.—Roast chicken, Navarra Salad, Wine Bata, Pop-overs.

All of the Gas Ranges and Stoves shown in our extensive stock are approved by Gas Companies of Philadelphia and New York, and the low prices are consequent upon the great distributing power secured by the combination of the sales in two cities.

We have made plans by which all gas ranges and stoves sold by us are set up and connected free of cost in
Eight-tenths of the gas territory of Manhattan,
All of Brooklyn and Long Island City.

Jewel Gas Ranges, $12.25, $13.75 and $15.75; with water backs, $19.75 to $38.50.
Eclipse Gas Ranges, $13.75 and $15.75.
Dingler Gas Ranges, $10, $12 and $13.25; with elevated broiler, $18.50; with water back, $17.50 and $25.
Perfect Gas Range, $12.50, $13.75, $17.50 and $18.75; with water backs, $22.50, $23.75 and $30.75.
Economic Gas Range, $12.50 and $14.50 with side broiler, $19.75 and $21.75.
Wanamaker Cookers, $7.50.

Various small attachments for gas cooking at low prices.

**JOHN WANAMAKER**

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th sts.

**Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters.** THIS will profit the hotel-keeper equally with the housekeeper, for these prices are very low for very good work indeed, and for better materials

than you generally get at even higher figures.

We'll make a 40 pound mattress, of best blue-striped ticking, filled with South American black curled hair for $12.50. It's the same that usually costs you $18.

We'll ask only these prices for bolsters and pillows. The filling is of live geese feathers.

Pillows, 20x30, 3-lb., $1.50; regularly $2.25.
Bolsters, 20x56, 5-lb., $2.50; regularly $3.75.
Third floor.

**More of the Women's Suit Opportunities.** HERE are four short paragraphs, each of which will prove eloquent to every woman who has made the acquaintance of our suit collection. It is a story of price reduction which we think for general breadth and depth and sweepingness will affect you rather favorably.

Suits of our own class,—exclusive, original, excellent:—

At $10—Values $12 to $18.
At $22—Values $30 to $35.
At $25—Values $30 to $37.
At $30—Values $40 to $42.

The fifty suits of which we told you Saturday morning lasted less than fifty minutes. If you were not in time then, here's another chance for you. The suits are practically of the same kind as the others:—

At $8—Tailor-made dresses in black and military blue cheviot serge, with fly-front walking jacket, lined with good taffeta, correct skirt, with percaline and velveteen finish. Value $14, if other people's prices are fair.

**Careful Storage of Furs.** NOTIFY us, and we'll send for your furs and give the best possible care during the Summer months, at small cost. Order remodeling done now, and the storage of your garments until needed will cost nothing. You can safely order alterations at this time, as styles for next Fall are already determined. Repairs at very moderate charges.


# THE WAR REVENUE BILL.

**Indications that the Senate May Devote a Fortnight to Consideration of the Measure.**

## ALLISON TO OPEN THE DEBATE

**Principal Fight Will Be Over the Bond Provisions—Expected They Ultimately Will Prevail If the War Continues.**

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The War Revenue Bill will occupy the attention of the Senate this week, almost to the exclusion of other business, and there is no probability that the bill can be disposed of during the week. The indications now are for a two weeks' debate, and there is no assurance that it will be concluded within that period of time.

The opponents of the bill disavow any intention to delay unnecessarily the perfection of this legislation, but they do not conceal their purpose of taking time to present their views on the various questions involved, and it looks as if it would be impossible for them to do this within less time than two weeks.

The principal portion of the debate will be on the report of the Republican members of the committee in favor of restoring the bond provisions. The probabilities are that this proposition will prevail if the war continues, but before a vote can be reached upon it there will be a great deal of talk for and against it. The entire financial question will be involved to an extent, and probably most of the Senators who oppose the bond issue will be heard before the conclusion of the discussion.

The Republican Senators generally are averse to a prolonged discussion, but the Democrats and silver Republicans say it will be necessary for them to explain and defend their position.

Senator Allison will open the debate tomorrow with a statement on behalf of the Republican members of the Committee on Finance, and he will be followed by some Democratic member of the committee—probably Senator Jones.

# BANKING BILL COMMENDED.

**H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, Approves It.**

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Mr. H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee representing the Indianapolis Monetary Convention of the Boards of Trade and commercial organizations of the country, speaking of the banking bill ordered reported to the House by the Banking and Currency Committee, to-day said:

"The bill ordered reported favorably to the lower house of Congress by the Committee on Banking and Currency is a very substantial, courageous, and comprehensive recognition of the necessity for changes in the present law. The recommendations include the features of reform sought by the Monetary Committee in its report, but in some respects by different methods.

"The bill seeks to maintain the parity of all moneys or currencies, to favor silver as the larger change or market money of the people, to create an issue and redemption division of the Treasury, to put the burden of the current redemption of the greenback upon the National banks, to restrict the reissue of greenbacks redeemed by the Government except in exchange for gold, to provide for cancellation of greenbacks by use of idle gold in the Treasury, and to authorize a test beginning of use of general credit currency by the National banks. It is a great step forward."

# DUTY ON JAPANESE RAW SILK.

**Treasury Department Imposes It and Corrects Its Mistake.**

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Treasury has announced and corrected a mistaken ruling in the same circular not long ago. Upon information hastily adapted as sound and guiding the Treasury decided that it ought to impose upon certain Japanese raw silks a countervailing duty equal in amount to the bounty discovered to be paid upon those silks in Japan to encourage their exportation. This was to carry out the policy of the Government that where foreign countries add to goods in their cost to the importers by paying bounty upon them, the United States should counteract that bounty by a tax that will render it obnoxious to the exporting country. Just as the Treasury was about to issue its circular to order the countervailing duty some one in the Treasury Department ascertained that the order would not apply. Japanese raw silks are not dutiable but free.

Paragraph 680 of the tariff law provides that "silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon, but not double, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way" shall be admitted free of duty. Upon silks of those descriptions the Japanese Government has been paying a bounty, with the idea of encouraging improvement in the quality of the silks. The law was not considered wise in Japan, and will probably be repealed. The amount of money paid in bounties has been very small, but the manufacturers here who want the silks do not want to pay any more for them than they would have been obliged to pay if they were admitted free.

The result of all the inquiry on the subject was that on May 11 the Treasury issued an order setting forth the net amounts of bounties paid by the Japanese, three classes and descriptions of silks upon which additional duties were to be assessed, and gave a table of silks and bounties.

Following the order was this note: "N. B.—As the provisions of Section 5 of the act of July 24, 1897, apply only to articles dutiable under said act, no other raw silk exported from Japan than such as shall not come under Paragraph 680 of said act will be subject to countervailing duty."

**Trolley Wire Kills a Horse.**

A horse belonging to the John Kress Brewing Company, one of a team, in charge of Daniel Kannett of 242 East Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan, was killed on Saturday night at Graham and Driggs Avenues, Brooklyn, by a broken trolley wire. The wire became detached from a network of wires at that point, and dangled about six feet above the pavement. Kannett failed to see the broken end, and drove right into it. The shock killed the horse on his left. The other animal became frightened, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that it was saved from meeting a like fate.

**Schooner Angela Goes Down.**

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., May 15.—The schooner Angela of Franklin, Me., Capt. Murphy, bound from New York to South Gardiner with a cargo of brimstone, and the schooner S. J. Lindsey, Capt. McFadden, of and from Rockland for New York with a cargo of lime, collided about one mile west of Cross Rip Lightship at 11 o'clock last night. The Angela sank almost immediately in eleven fathoms of water, with the mastheads just above the surface. Capt. Murphy and the crew of three men barely had time to escape aboard the Lindsey before their vessel went down. They saved nothing.

**Reception to Gen. Woodford.**

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States Minister to Spain, will be the guest of honor at a reception at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Thursday evening. He was invited by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences through Prof. Franklin W. Hooper and promptly accepted. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, will preside, and addresses will be made by several prominent speakers from this borough and Brooklyn.

**Want the Speedway Reserved.**

Road riders who are interested in the Harlem River Speedway will hold an open meeting at the Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. A resolution will be proposed calling upon the Park Commissioners to restrict the use of the Speedway to the harness horse with light pleasure vehicles, as was originally intended.

# NEW HOSPITAL BUILDING.

**Cornerstone of Addition to St. Vincent's, Destined for Destitute Sick, Laid by Archbishop Corrigan.**

The cornerstone of the new building for the destitute sick of St. Vincent's Hospital was laid yesterday afternoon. Archbishop Corrigan performed the ceremony of blessing the stone and using the first trowel of mortar. Owing to the inclement weather the remainder of the exercises were held indoors.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, in a speech eulogizing the work done, emphasized the fact that the hospital was for all sects and denominations. Other speeches were made by Archbishop Corrigan, Dr. Charles D. Phelps, the senior physician; Father Campbell, Father O'Flynn, Thomas M. Mulry, President of St. Vincent and St. Paul's Society, and John D. Crimmins, Chairman of the Building Committee of the hospital.

Among those present were Father J. J. Morris, Father J. F. Keane, Father William J. Mulcahy, S. J., Father Thomas E. Murphy, Thomas F. Ryan, William Lummis, Ernest Harvier, Judge Joseph F. Daly, and Dr. E. G. Janeway.

The new building is situated at the corner of Eleventh Street and Seventh Avenue, and will be six stories in height. It will be in the Italian Renaissance style, from designs by Schickel & Ditmars. The length of the building will be 145 feet, which, combined with the part already built, will make a total of 240 feet. It will contain 300 beds. A tower will rise from the centre, and in this will be the operating and sterilising rooms. The floors and walls will be of vitrified tiles, making a practically fire-proof building. The total cost will be $300,000.

# MR. YORK AT CONEY ISLAND.

**The Police Board Likely to Treat the Resort Liberally.**

President Bernard J. York of the Police Board paid his first official visit to Coney Island last night, in company with Bridge Commissioner Shea, and spoke words that might well thrill the breasts of those to whom Coney's interests are dear with joy and hope. He expressed his belief that the island would get more liberal treatment this Summer than it did last year.

Commissioner York's visit was made with a view to ascertaining how well Chief McCullagh's recently promulgated rules for managing affairs at Coney Island were working. He had an interview with Police Captain Gunn in the Coney Island Station, but as it was about 9 o'clock and the evening was damp, he did not take a stroll on the Bowery, promising himself that treat on a future occasion. In an interview granted to newspaper men he said:

"It is the policy of the Police Board to give Coney Island more liberal treatment in the future. I am emphatically opposed to tolerating corruption on the part of the Coney Island police, and want to see to it that they are not talked about this year as they were last year. I believe in special legislation for Coney Island, and tried to get a bill through the Legislature in the last session, authorizing the Police Commissioners to take what steps were necessary to keep the place in good order."

# THE MURDER AT VERONA LAKE.

**Victim's Clothing Identified by His Widow, Mrs. Renner.**

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—It has been established beyond all doubt that the man who was murdered at Verona Lake on Friday, May 6, was Elmer H. Renner, a former employe of Solomon's Tannery in this city. Mrs. Renner, his widow, who is in seclusion at her father's home, has not seen the head or body, not being able to do so, but has identified the hat and shoes and a piece of the trousers. She also identified the undershirt as belonging to her husband, and showed a patch on it which she sewed on and which came from an old undershirt of her little girl. The skirt shows where the piece for the patch was cut out.

Mrs. Renner says that on the afternoon of May 6, the day of the murder, Harry Spangler, who lived with his parents at 122 James Street, this city, and was part owner of a launch with Renner, at Lake Hopatcong, called at her house and gave her $4.50 saying her husband had sent the money to her because he was going to remain at Lake Hoptacong a week longer. The police look upon this as suspicious, and want Spangler to explain his movements on the day of the murder. At his home, it is said, he went to Lake Hopatcong several days previous to the murder to get the boat in shape for business this coming Summer. He returned home on the night of the murder, and remained until last Tuesday night, when the head was found in the mud of the lake from which the water had been drawn. A few hours after the head had been discovered he packed his belongings and left. His parents say they thought and understood he was going to Lake Hoptacong. Since then his friends have not heard from him.

# POLITICIANS MEET MR. PLATT.

**Many Leaders Confer with Him on His Sunday Visit.**

Senator Platt was in the city yesterday and met a more than usually numerous crowd of local and up-State political leaders. Nearly all the State Senators are candidates for renomination, and a majority of them saw Mr. Platt Saturday night and yesterday and presented their claims for his consideration.

Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge explained how tired he was of his place and how much he would like to succeed James A. Roberts of Buffalo as Controller, and W. J. Youngs of Queens repeated his opinion that he would make a good candidate for Attorney General. Friends of W. M. K. Olcott are pushing him for that place, but Judge Olcott has not announced himself as desiring it, and it is believed that he would like best to succeed himself on the City Court bench.

A large delegation came from Rochester to ask Senator Platt to rule on the claims of J. M. E. O'Grady, recent Speaker of the Assembly, and Assemblyman Perkins. Both men want to go to Congress from Monroe County. Senator Parsons and Mr. Aldridge told Mr. Platt both were willing to abide by his decision, as they wished to avoid any factional division that might imperil the seat. Mr. Platt declined to pass upon the question. He said it was a matter for local adjustment.

Senator Parsons would like to be nominated for Governor, but very few persons believe that his aspirations in that direction will be gratified. It was said, however, that the organization, as such, is absolutely unpledged, and that the delegates to the State Convention will be at liberty to nominate any man they choose. Gov. Black has not signified his desire to run again and Senator Platt has not offered him the support of the organization.

Unless the arrangements so far made should be altered materially the State Convention will be held at Saratoga in September. The delegates are to be chosen under the new primary law on June 17 at the Assembly District Conventions, from the delegates elected at the primaries on June 7.

**Actress's Marriage Just Announced.**

A somewhat belated notice in some of yesterday's papers made known the marriage of William Thompson and Marion Percy Trayer on April 24 last, and announced that the wedding took place at the home of the bride's aunt, 394 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Thompson was seen last night at the Jefferson Avenue house. She said that the marriage took place at Garden City, L. I. The delay in the publication of the notice she accounted for by saying that the publication had been left to Canon Bryan, who married them, and that he had taken his own time about it. The bridegroom, William Thompson, is the proprietor of the Irving Stables, in Irving Place, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets. The bride is an actress whose stage name is Marion Percy.

**Gifts to Western Colleges.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 15.—The $36,000 of indebtedness of the Hamline University has been lifted. James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, donated $20,000, and the balance was raised by subscriptions.

BEAVER DAM, Wis., May 15.—John D Rockefeller has promised an endowment fund of $72,000 to Wayland Academy, providing $25,000 be given by other friends of the school to carry out the present plan for the enlargement of College Hall. Wayland is affiliated with Chicago University.

**Fatal Accident to a Bicyclist.**

Charles Eggerking, eighteen years old, a law student living at 173 South Seventh Street, Newark, was riding down hill at Fort Lee on Saturday afternoon on his bicycle when he lost control of his machine and ran into a furniture truck. He was thrown and received injuries from which he died a few hours later.

# BIG CAMPS OF VOLUNTEERS

**Secretary Alger Designates the Places Where They Are to Assemble Without Delay.**

## 65,000 MUSTERED IN ALREADY

**An Army Corps to be Encamped Somewhere On Long Island Accessible by Rail and Sea—Men to be Drilled.**

WASHINGTON, May 15.—After going over the situation last evening with Gen. Miles, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and the heads of the supply departments, the Secretary of War made an order for the assignment of volunteer troops now being mustered into the service of the United States, and designated points where they will assemble with the least possible delay. This step was rendered necessary from the fact that the State authorities are very fast relinquishing control of troops that are passing over the muster line under the authority of the General Government.

It became necessary to assemble these troops at once in order to meet the problem of their subsistence, no less than that of their equipment in the way of arms, clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, to say nothing of the superior advantage of drill and instruction under trained officers, as it is the intention that it shall be in every instance. The officers to organise these troops into brigades and divisions will be determined upon very soon, and be ordered to stations accordingly.

The impression that seems to obtain that any particular corps or camp will have superior advantage over others in being sent to the front is wholly erroneous. The distribution of camps was made upon the lines of transportation and supplies. The supply departments will have a depot in each camp which can be more readily reached than the troops could at their rendezvous in their several States. In addition to the camps named the troops that will report to the Commanding General of the Department of the East, amounting to an army corps, will probably be encamped at some point on Long Island. This, however, has not been fully determined, but a camp on the seacoast, with the best shipping facilities, both by rail and sea, will be selected, and, as soon as determined, troops assigned to the Department Commander will go into camp there under his supervision.

At the close of work yesterday, at 6 o'clock, the total number of troops mustered was 65,000. Taking into consideration the careful physical examination to which these men have been subjected, the progress has been wonderfully rapid.

The following order has been issued:

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the following assignments of troops is ordered by the Major General commanding the army.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

**To Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga.**

Arkansas—Two regiments of infantry.
Colorado—Two troops of cavalry.
Illinois—Three regiments of infantry, one light battery, and one regiment of cavalry.
Indiana—Three regiments of infantry and two light batteries of artillery.
Iowa—Three regiments of infantry.
Kansas—One regiment of infantry.
Kentucky—Two regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.
Maine—One regiment of infantry.
Maryland—One regiment of infantry.
Massachusetts—One regiment of infantry.
Michigan—Two regiments of infantry.
Minnesota—Two regiments of infantry.
Mississippi—One regiment of infantry.
Missouri—Three regiments of infantry and one light battery of artillery.
Montana—Four troops of cavalry.
Nebraska—One regiment of infantry.
New Hampshire—One regiment of infantry.
New Jersey—One regiment of infantry.
New York—Six regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.
Ohio—Four regiments of infantry, four light batteries of artillery, and eight troops of cavalry.
Pennsylvania—Seven regiments of infantry and three light batteries of artillery.
South Carolina—One regiment of infantry.
Tennessee—Two regiments of infantry.
Utah—Two troops of cavalry.
Vermont—One regiment of infantry.
West Virginia—One regiment of infantry.
Wisconsin—Two regiments of infantry.
Wyoming—One troop of cavalry.
North Dakota—Two troops of cavalry.
South Dakota—Five troops of cavalry.
Idaho—One troop of cavalry.
Nevada—One troop of cavalry.

Total, fifty-three regiments of infantry, eleven light batteries of artillery, and one regiment and thirty troops of cavalry.

**To San Francisco.**

California—Two regiments of infantry and two heavy batteries of artillery.
Colorado—One regiment of infantry.
Kansas—One regiment of infantry.
Minnesota—One regiment of infantry.
Montana—One regiment of infantry.
Nebraska—One regiment of infantry.
Oregon—One regiment of infantry.
Utah—Two light batteries of artillery.
Wyoming—One battalion of infantry.
North Dakota—Two battalions of infantry.
South Dakota—One regiment of infantry.
Idaho—Two battalions of infantry.

**To Key West, Fla.**

Massachusetts—One regiment of infantry.

**To New Orleans, La.**

Louisiana—One regiment of infantry.
Texas—Two regiments of infantry.
New Mexico—Four troops of cavalry.
Arizona—Two troops of cavalry.
Oklahoma—One troop of cavalry.
Indian Territory—Two troops of cavalry.

**To Mobile, Ala.**

Alabama—One regiment infantry.

**To Department Commanders.**

Alabama—One regiment and one battalion infantry.
California—Two battalions infantry and two batteries heavy artillery.
Connecticut—One regiment infantry and one battery light and two batteries heavy artillery.
Delaware—One regiment infantry.
Georgia—One regiment infantry, two batteries light artillery to Tybee Island.
Louisiana—One regiment infantry.
Maine—One battery heavy artillery.
Maryland—Two battalions infantry.
Massachusetts—One regiment infantry and one regiment heavy artillery.
Mississippi—One regiment infantry.
New Jersey—One regiment infantry.
New York—Three regiments infantry.
North Carolina—One batualion, and one regiment infantry.
Pennsylvania—Four regiments infantry and three troops cavalry.
Rhode Island—One regiment infantry.
South Carolina—One battalion infantry, and one battery heavy artillery.
Texas—One regiment infantry.
Washington—One regiment infantry, (Seattle or Philippine Islands.)

**To Washington, D. C.**

Illinois—Two regiments infantry.
Indiana—One regiment infantry.
Kansas—One regiment infantry.
Kentucky—One regiment infantry.
Massachusetts—One regiment infantry.
Michigan—One regiment infantry.
Missouri—Two regiments infantry.
New Jersey—One regiment infantry.
New York—Two regiments infantry.
Ohio—Two regiments, and one battalion infantry.
Pennsylvania—Four regiments infantry.
Tennessee—One regiment infantry.
Virginia—One regiment infantry.

**To Tampa, Fla.**

Florida—One regiment infantry.
Georgia—One regiment infantry.
Illinois—Two regiments infantry.
Iowa—One regiment infantry.
Michigan—One regiment infantry.
New York—One regiment infantry.
North Carolina—One regiment infantry.
Ohio—Two regiments infantry.
Virginia—Two regiments infantry.
Wisconsin—One regiment infantry.

**Grigsby's Cowboy Regiment.**

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 15.—Col. Grigsby, commanding the Third Regiment of cowboy cavalry, has received notice from the War Department that A. S. Floyd of Helena, Mont., has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment. Floyd is a West Point graduate. Col. Grigsby has appointed R. B. Stewart of Pierre Major of the Second Squadron, and Leigh H. French of Washington Major of the First Squadron.

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# ARRESTS IN THE HARBOR

## Three Men in a Catboat Captured Near the Sandy Hook Fortifications.

## LOCKED UP AT FORT HANCOCK

### They Were Rowing and Sailing About the Forts Late at Night and Gave No Explanation of Their Actions.

Three men who were rowing and sailing in a small catboat within a short distance of the Sandy Hook fortifications were captured Saturday night by members of the Second Battalion Naval Militia, under Lieut. Ford, on the patrol tug C. P. Raymond, and delivered to the Federal authorities at Fort Hancock, where they are now imprisoned awaiting an investigation of their case.

The capture of the men was under the most suspicious circumstances, and although their craft had drifted considerably below the mine fields when they were discovered, there is said to be some evidence that the prisoners were engaged in some unlawful enterprise. The suspected boat was about 300 yards off shore about 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening, when it was discovered by a member of the life-saving crew, who immediately notified his commanding officer, Capt. Patterson. The night was dark, and the boat was scarcely discernible, but seemed to be heading directly for the Sandy Hook fortifications.

**Men Exceedingly Quiet.**

The boat had canvas spread, and two of its occupants were rowing, but their exceeding quietness and the fact that they were in absolutely forbidden waters created considerable excitement among the coast guards. The boat was hailed from shore, but no response was obtained, and the craft was finally lost to view in the mist and darkness. The patrol boats were signaled, and the C. P. Raymond was the first to respond. She was notified of the presence of the strange boat and immediately went in search of it.

Meantime, the authorities at Fort Hancock had been notified, and the lower bay was swept by searchlights. Several other tugs of the patrol fleet joined in the exciting search, which lasted until nearly 9 o'clock, when the rays of one of the searchlights was focused on the chase, and Lieut. Ford's men on the Raymond made the capture.

The boat was headed for the open, and its occupants were rowing frantically. They appeared greatly excited and frightened when taken on board, and, according to the statements made yesterday by members of the Raymond's crew, could not explain their presence in that part of the harbor or what they had been doing out in a boat at any hour.

**Prisoners' Names Withheld.**

Lieut. Ford refused to give the names of the men yesterday, although it was learned that one of them gave his name as Dennis Taylor. All the men gave their residences as Brooklyn, and said they were brick masons. They were middle-aged men. Their stories being unsatisfactory, they were delivered on board the tug H. B. Moore and taken to Fort Hancock.

When seen yesterday Lieut. Ford admitted that the arrests had been made, but refused to give any details of the capture. He said that he thought the men might have been drinking, and while cruising about the harbor, had been caught in the currents and carried toward the Hook. The fact that such secrecy is being maintained, however, and that the men were held, is believed to indicate that the arrests are important. The fact that the prisoners got so close to the fortifications where the danger of being fired upon is imminent, and made no outcry to call attention to their presence is said to be the ground for their arrest and detention.

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

### Chicago Was Defeated by Miserable Fielding, the Clevelands Batting Poorly—The Season Opened at Montreal.

**How the Clubs Stand.**

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 17 | 4 | .810 |
| Cleveland | 16 | 6 | .727 |
| Boston | 14 | 9 | .609 |
| New York | 11 | 8 | .579 |
| Baltimore | 9 | 7 | .563 |
| Philadelphia | 9 | 8 | .529 |
| Brooklyn | 9 | 9 | .500 |
| Pittsburg | 11 | 11 | .500 |
| Chicago | 9 | 10 | .474 |
| St. Louis | 5 | 14 | .263 |
| Louisville | 6 | 19 | .240 |
| Washington | 4 | 15 | .211 |

**Results of League Games Yesterday.**

Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 4; Louisville, 3.

**Games To-day.**

Washington in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Chicago in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The error column tells how Cleveland won to-day. Only four hits were made off Isbell's delivery, but his support was about as bad as possible. Attendance, 9,100. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —2 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | . | —5 |

Base hits—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 9. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and Criger; Chicago, Isbell and Donahue.

**Cincinnati, 4; Louisville, 3.**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 15.—The Reds won an eleven-inning game from the Colonels to-day on Steinfeldt's double and a sacrifice and a put-out in the final inning. The game was replete with sensational fielding. Attendance, 6,800. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —4 |
| Louisville | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Louisville, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Vaughn; Louisville, Dowling and Dexter.

**Buffalo, 11; Montreal, 3.**

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 15.—Five thousand people attended the opening game here to-day, and saw Buffalo defeat the home team easily. Montreal played gilt-edged ball until the fourth inning, when, with two men out, Miller dropped an easy infield fly. Then Buffalo began to hit McFarlan, and the home team bunched its errors, six runs being scored. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0—11 |
| Montreal | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0—3 |

# THE HOBOKEN MURDER.

### Reason for the Shooting of Henry by Reid Not Yet Known.

William Reid, who shot and killed Andrew Henry in Hoboken Saturday night, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday. He refused to make any statement, and the hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, at the request of Prosecutor Erwin, who will then be present to conduct the examination. Detective Fenton, who is working on the case, said he could find no motive for the murder.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Reid sent for Police Captain Hayes, who talked with the prisoner for half an hour. When the interview was over Capt. Hayes refused to disclose what Reid said to him, but intimated that he would lay the man's statement before the Prosecutor to-day.

Reid formerly lived in Paterson. He went from there to Jersey City ten years ago. He worked in an iron foundry there until he became a labor agitator and organized a number of political clubs, which took an active part in several local elections. He removed to Hoboken four years ago, and became a longshoreman. So far as the police can learn, he only had a speaking acquaintance with the man he shot. Their friends say they were never associates. They scout the police suspicion that there was a woman at the bottom of the affair and say that the trouble between the men was more likely of a political nature.

**Deweyville, Kan., Laid Out.**

TOPEKA, Kan., May 15.—The town of Deweyville, Clay County, Kan., named for the hero of Manila, has just been platted. A real estate boom is in progress there.

# GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

## Rich Events to be Decided at the Morris Park Meeting During the Week.

## FRIDAY TO BE RED CROSS DAY

### The Programme for the Spring Meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club Holds Out a Promise of Excellent Sport.

Metropolitan racegoers will have five days of racing at Morris Park this week, for Friday has been added as an extra day, and the gate receipts of the day will be turned over to the Red Cross Society to help pay the heavy expenses it incurs by sending surgeons and nurses to the scene of war. The programme for the day will be made up of overnight events. The stake programme for the other four days is as follows:

TUESDAY—Baychester, with $750 added, for three-year-olds non-winners of $1,000 in 1897; 29 eligible; the Withers mile. Claremont Highweight Handicap, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 19 eligible; six and one-half furlongs.

WEDNESDAY — The Laureate, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds; 58 eligible; five furlongs, straight. Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; 24 eligible; a mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles.

THURSDAY—The Van Nest, (selling,) with $500 added, for three-year-olds; 25 eligible; six and one-half furlongs. The New Rochelle Handicap, with $700 added, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

SATURDAY—The Eclipse, of $10,000, for two-year-olds; 74 eligible; five and one-half furlongs, straight. The Ladies', of $3,000, for fillies three years old; 13 eligible; the Withers mile. International Steeplechase Handicap, with $750 added, for four-year-olds and upward; 23 eligible; about two and one-half miles.

If the racing during the week is of the same class as that of last week, the visitors will have been well repaid for their trips to the track, and certainly the fields in some of the stake events hold out that promise. The Claremont Highweight Handicap, which is down for decision to-morrow, should bring an excellent field to the post, with the assignment of top weight to Octagon. The weights for this event were awarded on Saturday by Handicapper Vosburgh as follows:

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Octagon | 140 | Merry Prince | 125 |
| Cleophus | 134 | Kinnikinnic | 125 |
| Royal Stag | 134 | Sly Fox | 125 |
| Premier | 130 | Lou Bramble | 124 |
| Irish Reel | 130 | Ben Ronald | 121 |
| Isidor | 128 | Warrenton | 111 |
| George Keene | 128 | Ruskin | 108 |
| Damien | 126 | Debride | 103 |
| Thomas Cat | 126 | | |

Mr. Vosburgh announced at the same time the following weights for the Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap, to be decided on Wednesday:

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sir Vassar | 163 | Dauntless | 139 |
| Marshall | 159 | Beaumont | 138 |
| Challenger | 154 | Marcus | 134 |
| Ben Eder | 152 | Kinvarra | 133 |
| Big Strive | 150 | Waterman | 133 |
| Forget | 150 | Brown Red | 133 |
| Dutch Skater | 149 | Rheinstrom | 132 |
| Haphazard | 148 | Lady Dainty | 132 |
| Ingomar | 142 | Bergen | 132 |
| Ben Brown | 142 | Valorous | 130 |

Another rich prize, which, judging from his race on last Saturday, will probably fall to John Daly's colt, Jean Beraud, will be on the card for decision on Saturday. This is the Eclipse Stakes of $10,000, for two-year-olds. About the same field is eligible for this event as started with Jean Beraud in the National Stallion race, but the son of His Highness and Carrie C. will have to pick up a five-pound penalty for winning the stallion race. Sensible horsemen, however, came to the conclusion long ago that additional weight within the racing distance of a really high-class horse makes very little difference in the result, so it is probable that his impost of five pounds will not much worry the game son of the popular His Highness. In any event he gave the much vaunted Glenheim more than a five-pound beating in the stallion race, so Mr. Daly's friends confidently expect that if the colt is started he will add the winner's share of the $10,000 prize to Mr. Daly's bank account. Cross-country sport will be well represented during the week, especially Saturday, when the International Steeplechase, at two and a half miles, will be run. If the cross-country racing in the vicinity of New York continues on the high plane of the steeplechase last Saturday, there will be a revival of interest in the sport before long that will place it where it used to be when cross-country meetings were held at Cedarhurst and other places. The field in Saturday's steeplechase was a large one for a cross-country event, and there was not an accident to mar it. The horses showed that their trainers had taken the trouble to properly school them to taking the obstacles, and the finish was an excellent one. There was new cross-country material, too, and there is a promise of more, for a number of Canadians have promised to enter in the season's jumping races.

***

The Saturday matinée at the Parkway Driving Club's pretty little track on the Coney Island Boulevard attracted a crowd of about 1,000 persons, who witnessed a pleasant afternoon's racing. The best event of the day was the opening race for trotters to road wagons, owners to drive. Bella Wilkes, 2:18¼, driven by John F. Dingee; Ben Davis, 2:19½, driven by Sheriff Frank D. Creamer, and Black Ide, 2:17, driven by C. E. Bedford, answered the call. The honors fell to Bella Wilkes, who won in two straight heats, and when the early season and the fact that four-wheelers were used are considered, her performance of both heats in better than 2:23, stamps her as a clever performer The track was in excellent condition, but the Superintendent promises to have it perfect for the June meeting. The results of the day were as follows:

First Race.—Wagon race; owners to drive; best two in three.
Bella Wilkes, b. m., 2:18¼, (John F. Dingee) 1 1
Ben Davis, ch. g., 2:19½, (F. D. Creamer) 2 2
Black Ide, blk. m., 2:17, (C. E. Bedford) 3 3
Time—2:22½; 2:22¼.

Second Race.—Special race; to harness.
Sallie Simmons, br. m., 2:18¼, (E. T. Bedford) 2 1
Gillette, blk. g., 2:11¼, (C. E. Bedford) 1 3
Lily Young, gr. m., 2:10¼, (W. H. Snyder) 3 2
Time—2:24; 2:22¼.

Third Race.—2:18 pace.
Annie E., b. m., (W. H. Snyder) 2 1 1
Quarterstretch, b. s., (C. Mitchell) 1 2 2
Ravenwing, b. g., (J. P. Rogers) 3 3 4
Pete Keran, b. g., (F. E. Fogg) 4 4 3
Time—2:24; 2:24¾; 2:25.

Fourth Race.
Magnolia King, (George Thukens) 2 1 1
Leland T., (C. M. Tiffany) 1 2 2
Time—2:43½; 2:40½; 2:46.

***

The stake book for the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, which opens on Saturday, May 28, has been issued by Secretary H. D. McIntyre, and if the quality of the racing that will be furnished during its fourteen days of continuance is up to the attractiveness of the programme, the visitors will see some rare sport. With the opening of the meeting comes the decision of the Brooklyn Handicap, which, with the Suburban of the Coney Island Jockey Club, divides the attention of even casual racegoers. The stake programme, with the dates of decision, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| BROOKLYN HANDICAP<br>EXPECTATION, Two-Year-Olds | MAY 28 |
| CLOVER, Two-Year-Old Fillies<br>BROADWAY, Three-Year-Olds | MAY 30 |
| MAY, Three-Year-Olds | JUNE 1 |
| PARKWAY HANDICAP | JUNE 2 |
| HUDSON, Two-Year-Olds<br>CARLTON, Three-Year-Olds | JUNE 4 |
| BEDFORD, Two-Year-Olds | JUNE 6 |
| PATCHOGUE, Three Years and Upward<br>GAZELLE, Three-Year-Old Fillies | JUNE 7 |
| KENSINGTON HURDLE | JUNE 8 |
| MANHANSET, Two-Year-Olds<br>FALCON, Three-Year-Olds | JUNE 9 |
| GREAT AMERICAN, Two-Year-Olds<br>PREAKNESS, Three-Year-Olds | JUNE 11 |
| MYRTLE, Three Years and Upward | JUNE 13 |
| HANOVER, Two-Year-Olds<br>GREATER NEW YORK STEEPLECHASE | JUNE 14 |
| BROOKDALE HANDICAP | JUNE 15 |
| TREMONT, Two-Year-Olds<br>BROOKLYN DERBY, Three-Year-Olds | JUNE 16 |

***

James F. Caldwell, the veteran starter, was at the Morris Park race track Saturday for the first time this season. He was much interested in the work of Mr. Fitzgerald, who had a number of large fields to start, and although he made no comment, it was evident that he was favorably impressed with the starter's really good efforts with the flag. Mr. Caldwell looks as hale and hearty as an athlete, and will wield the flag at the Oakley meeting, which begins next week. He has also been re-engaged to start at Ingleside next Fall, and expects to officiate at Washington Park.

***

The American horses which are eligible to start in the English Derby on May 25 are A. Belmont's Bridegroom II., ch. c., 3, by imp. Rayon d'Or, dam imp. St. Bridget; P. Lorillard's b. c., 3, by Sensation, dam Equality, by imp. Rayon d'Or; James R. Keene's Uriel, br. c., by Sheen, dam imp. Katherine II., and J. S. Curtis's Archduke II., b. c., 3, by Luke Blackburn, dam Duchess. Uriel, while being exercised a short time since, struck his knee, and had to be let up a while, though it is hoped he will be in shape on Derby Day.

***

Secretary Howard of the Washington Park Racing Association announces that 225 entries have been made for the American Derby, to be run June 25. As the names of the California horses have not yet been received, the list will not be made known for several days, but it is known that such good stake horses as Plaudit, Traverser, Lieber Karl, Presbyterian, Count of Flanders, Fonsavannah, and Morellito are among the probable starters.

***

The California Jockey Club for next season has established a new official, to be known as Presiding Steward, and his duty will be to look for funny work at the finish of races. With this end in view he will have a stand by himself at the track right at the finish, and of all foul riding which may occur he is to have exclusive jurisdiction.

***

The crack California mare, Fleur de Lis, four, by imported Maxim-Fleurette, pulled up lame after an exercising canter recently, and her owner, "Al." Stemler, fears she is permanently broken down. She will not come East to fill her engagements in the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps. She was in the Brooklyn, with 103 pounds, and in the Suburban with 106, and the form she has shown this year attracted attention to her as a good outside chance for one of the handicaps.

***

S. S. Howland, Mount Morris, N. Y., has leased for a term of years to Hunter & Stevens the bay horse Judge Morrow, foaled 1887, by Vagabond, dam Moonlight, by Joe Johnson, out of Skylight, by Jack Malone. Messrs. Hunter & Stevens have a stud in Essex County, Va., where they propose breeding thoroughbreds and hunters. Judge Morrow was a good race horse, and was the winner of several horse show prizes.

***

At the second day's racing of the Newmarket second Spring meeting, May 11, August Belmont's three-year-old chestnut colt Bridegroom II., by imported Rayon d'Or-Fides, won the Newmarket Plate of 103 sovereigns. Six horses ran. R. Pryor's four-year-old chestnut colt Garradale, by Riverside-Catania, finished second, and R. Botterill's three-year-old chestnut colt Scuttle, by Salisbury-Alacrity, third.

# YACHTING NOTES.

Robert Goelet's steam yacht Nahma arrived at Gourock-on-the-Clyde April 28. Extensive alterations in the yacht are contemplated at that place.

***

The American steam yacht Margarita, New York Yacht Club, owned by Anthony J. Drexel, is reported on the station at Southampton.

***

Robinson's shipyards at City Island are a busy place just now. During the past week ten sailing yachts have been sent overboard and about twenty-five others will follow this week. Most of the boats, however, are under forty feet racing length.

***

The new cabin catboat Dot, owned by Charles T. Pierce of the Riverside Yacht Club, will be launched this week from George Byles's yard at City Island.

***

Capt. H. Von Hofe's fast sloop yacht Calamity was placed in commission yesterday.

***

The noted sloop Pirate, owned by Harry Stillman, will go into commission at Flushing Bay on Wednesday.

***

The Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club of Larchmont will go into commission May 28 with appropriate ceremonies, which will include a liberal display of bunting and booming of cannon.

***

The following boats of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club fleet are in commission off the College Point clubhouse: Nautilus, J. J. McCue; Atchie, E. A. Fairchild; Paula, D. Shottick; Elizabeth, H. S. Fairchild; Whim, J. G. Honey; Glance, A. E. Kerker; Willada, W. G. Newman; Linda, E. A. Rounds, and Margaret, E. Epersbacher.

***

At the regular meeting of the New York Yacht Club on Thursday evening the date and itinerary of the annual cruise will be determined.

***

Preparations for the opening "house warming" of the Atlantic Yacht Club are about completed. Forty new applicants for membership have been reported favorably during the last week.

***

It has been finally decided that the Larchmont Yacht Club will continue its racing schedule during the Summer for all classes thirty feet racing length and under, and the various dates will be printed in the Sound Racing Association's official list. The Trustees announce that the clubhouse will be opened Saturday, May 28. The flag will be hoisted and formally saluted at 4 o'clock, and dinner will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock. The following committees have been appointed for 1898: Regatta Committee—John F. Lovejoy, Chairman; Henry C. Wintringham, Howard W. Coates; House Committee—Augustin Monroe, Chairman; Edward J. Greacen, William B. Jenkins, the Commodore, ex officio; the Treasurer, ex officio; Library Committee—Frank D. Shaw, Chairman; William G. Scott, Randolph Hurry, Lieut. Henry Morrell; Art Committee—Horatio R. Harper, Chairman; Theodore D. Rich, Edward F. Caldwell; Golf Committee—Frederic W. Flint, Chairman; Charles A. Singer, Oswald Sanderson, George E. Ide, Roger Lamson, Frank A. Moore, Secretary; Fleet Surgeon—Charles F. Roberts, M. D.

# BODY FOUND NEAR SEWAREN.

### Letters on a Drowned Man Indicate that He Is J. W. Leighton, M. D.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 15.—The body of a man was found this morning in Staten Island Sound near Sewaren, four miles from Perth Amboy, and is now in charge of Coroner T. F. Burke. The man's pockets contained letters which indicated that he was J. W. Leighton, M. D. They gave the address as "Box 82, Elizabeth," and had evidently been written by himself.

One was to Miss Anna S. Widsten of St. Paul, Minn., who was apparently his sweetheart, and the other to Mrs. Glasscock, presumably her sister. In his letter to Miss Widsten he spoke of leaving the army because she wanted him to do so, and as though he feared he would be regarded as a coward for leaving with war on hand. He appeared to have been at Sandy Hook. Both letters are dated April 24.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 15.—Lockbox 82 in the Post Office here was rented by a man named J. W. Leighton, and a man supposed by the clerks to be the lessee has been in the habit of getting the mail from it. No one appears to know where he lived. The Medical Directory of this county contains no such name, neither does the Middlesex Directory, nor that of Essex County, nor the City Directory.

**Found Dead in a Rocking Chair.**

Julia A. Rossi, aged fifty-six years, residing in Cherry Lane, Richmond Borough, the mother of Theodore A. Rossi, New Brighton Freight Agent on the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, was found dead seated in a rocking chair in her room by her son, yesterday morning. Mrs. Rossi retired as usual Saturday night and had not complained of feeling unwell. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

**Died Reading a Newspaper.**

John Curley, thirty-eight years old, Assistant Superintendent of the Richmond County Gas Light Company, and a well known resident of Stapleton, died suddenly yesterday morning while reading a newspaper in a hotel near his home. Curley was unmarried. Death is supposed to have resulted from apoplexy.

# WHAT GOLFERS ARE DOING

## Knollwood Club Proposes to End the Handicap Contests for Its Challenge Cup.

## FENN NO LONGER AN AMATEUR

### J. B. Tailer Represents the Golfers Among Roosevelt's Rough Riders—Hamilton's Experience on the Links in Egypt—Gillespie Coming Back.

A change which was contemplated last year by the Greens Committee of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, has practically been made this season in respect to the Knollwood Handicap Challenge Cup. This trophy was first offered and played for in November, 1895, and under the conditions it was to be played for semi-annually until won three times by one competitor. Its sixth competition will be held next Saturday, being the closing event of the Knollwood Club's open tournament, and it is proposed to have the different winners play off for the final disposition of the cup at a later date, provided they all agree. On this matter there is little doubt.

A new man has won the prize at each competition thus far, and, being a handicap contest, the chances of three victories for one player are very slight. The fact is, the club has become tired of the cup and its continuous competitions, with no likelihood of an early ending under the original conditions. The winners of the cup have been J. R. Chadwick of the Richmond County Country Club, November, 1895; Arthur L. Livermore of St. Andrew's, May, 1896; E. L. Jewett, of Dyker Meadow, October, 1896; W. R. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club, May, 1897, and Joseph Harriman in November, 1897, and is now held by Mr. Harriman. The entries for the Knollwood tournament, which commences Thursday morning, close Wednesday evening at the clubhouse, with L. Stuart Wing, Chairman of the Greens Committee.

**Fenn No Longer An Amateur.**

The winner of the chief event in the club's tournament a year ago, Arthur H. Fenn, will not be among the contestants this week. By recently accepting a position with an athletic goods firm to take charge of its golf department in Chicago Fenn has made himself ineligible to the amateur ranks and must hereafter be regarded as a professional. This removes one of the best players from our amateurs, and his loss will be a noticeable one in many tournaments where, formerly, Fenn's playing has been one of the prominent features. Fenn has twice been champion of the Palmetto Golf Club, at Aiken, S. C.; he won both the Knollwood open tournaments in the Spring and Fall last year, and holds the record for the course at 76 strokes. He also won in October the magnificent Lenox Cup, one of the finest prizes ever offered, and among other prizes won the trophy at Chicago last year for players who learned their game in this country. As a popular, genial golfer, Fenn stood in the front ranks, and his retirement, through business considerations, from the amateur lists, will be regretted by his friends.

The fact seems to have escaped observation, that among the young men of fashion who are now popularly known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders," the golfing fraternity is represented in J. B. Tailer, one of the strongest players in the Ardsley Club. He held the Ardsley golf championship for six months last year, and was among the leading players in the big tournament at Lakewood during the latter part of April. Tailer did not play in the semi-annual championship event last Fall, and Dr. W. Gill Wylie won the contest. The club championship will be played for again within two weeks, and Tailer had been regarded as a possible winner, but his duties in San Antonio, Texas, will naturally keep him from indulging in the game of golf.

C. M. Hamilton, one of the Baltusrol Club's good golfers, who made his first appearance of the year in the recent open tournament of that club, has had the rare experience of playing golf at the base of the Pyramids since last November. Hamilton recently returned from an extended tour abroad, in which he visited Egypt during his travels. At Cairo he played over the Mena House links, which are a short distance from the city, and almost on the very edge of the Sahara Desert. The majestic Pyramids are in plain sight from every part of the links. The course is very sandy, but a thin covering of grass gives some solidity to the ground and makes it possible to have fairly good greens.

The first mixed foursome contest, men and women playing in the series, arranged by the Staten Island Cricket Club, will be played on the club links next Friday afternoon. The club's golf team will go to St. Andrew's on Saturday and play that club's team, which will be captained by William H. Sands. The Oakland Golf Club will play a team match on Saturday with the Marine and Field Club on the latter's links, near Bath Beach.

**J. F. Curtis's Playing.**

J. F. Curtis, the Harvard student who recently won the intercollegiate golf championship, is being talked of considerably at the different clubs as an amateur from whom good things are expected this season, and it is hoped he will be a competitor in the big amateur championship event. He will probably keep in practice this Summer, as he did last year, on the Stockbridge links.

At the formal opening of the Brookline Country Club's links, near Boston, with an open handicap, last week, Curtis was one of over fifty players. He had a handicap of two strokes, the same as given to Herbert C. Leeds, practically equivalent to scratch, as no player was rated at that mark. Curtis did the course in ninety-six strokes, actual, tieing for second place with R. B. Stone, also of Harvard, and whose handicap was eight. The best actual score was ninety-one, made by A. L. Ripley of the Cambridge Golf Club. Leeds did ninety-nine. The fact that over fifty golfers from all the clubs around Boston entered the Brookline Club's first event shows that golf in that locality is going to be very active this year. The club members making the best eight gross scores qualified for the Thomas Cup competition, which will be finished to-morrow. The eight are F. I. Amory, H. Jaques, H. C. Leeds, M. B. Mason, J. W. Chick, S. H. Bennett, H. C. Ernst, and G. T. Rice. The handicap prize resulted in a tie between M. B. Mason of the Brookline Club and E. A. Wilkie of the Newton Centre Golf Club.

Stewart Gillespie, the brilliant Canadian golfer who held the amateur championship of Canada two years ago, and who joined the Fairfield County Golf Club of Greenwich, Conn., last Fall, has been in Canada during the Winter, but is expected to return to Greenwich in a few days and will be a member during the season of that club's golf team. With Gillespie and Findlay Douglas, and some of the other good players, the Fairfield Club will have a strong team this year.

**Golf Prizes at Orange.**

ORANGE, N. J., May 15.—A number of tournaments and matches which promise to be interesting have been arranged by the golf section of the Essex County Country Club. Mrs. William Bloodgood has offered a ladies' cup, which will be contested for May 25, while E. F. Burke and H. G. Cortes are the donors of a cup, to be contested for in handicap medal play July 10. Decoration Day will be a busy one on the club's sporty course, for, in addition to the regular club tournaments for the monthly cup, a match between the married and unmarried men of the club will be played in the morning, and in the afternoon there will be a putting match for ladies. The golf season at the Hutton Park links has opened very auspiciously, and the course is crowded on every fine day. Plans are now under consideration for the acquiring of a tract of property on the mountain side, adjoining Llewellyn Park, for the purpose of increasing the size of the links to eighteen holes.

**Cambridge Wins the French Oaks.**

PARIS, May 15.—The Prix de Diane, (French Oaks,) of over $15,000, for three-year-olds, 10½ furlongs, was run at Chantilly to-day, and was won by Cambridge. Moulouia was second and Djohava was third. Seventeen horses ran.

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**STRUCK AN UNCHARTED REEF.**

The steamship Alianca of the Panama Railroad arrived yesterday from Colon. She sighted no war vessels, but in her course through the Caribbean to the Florida Straits she discovered an uncharted coral reef in latitude 15 degrees 51 minutes and longitude 82 degrees 18 minutes.

It was just before noon on May 8 that the steamer was brought to a standstill by running onto the submerged reef. The engines were quickly reversed, but the vessel remained hard and fast. Finding it impossible to get off fully laden without assistance, Capt. Beers determined to jettison part of her cargo. Wine, coffee, and bananas to the amount of about 700 tons were accordingly thrown overboard. Thus lightened, the steamer slid off under the full power of her backing engines, and without apparent damage to the bottom.

**William H. Brewer Kills Himself.**

William H. Brewer, forty-nine years old, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself with a revolver, at his home, 333 Sixth Street. He was a sufferer from nervous prostration, and a year ago was placed in a sanitarium at Stamford, Conn. Two months ago he was permitted to return to his home, but soon became so bad that his wife had him taken to a private sanitarium at Fifty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. Yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a nurse, Brewer went to his home to see his wife, son, and two daughters. He appeared rational, and the family spent a pleasant afternoon. At 5 o'clock, Brewer was left alone in a room, and it was then he shot himself. He was well known in the neighborhood, where he owned considerable property.

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

**CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red | $1.45 |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .42½ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .35½ |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | 7.20 |
| Cotton, middling | .06⅝ |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | .06⅝ |
| Sugar, granulated | .05⅝ |
| Molasses, O. K., prime | .30 |
| Beef, family | 12.50@13.00 |
| Beef, hams | 23.00 |
| Tallow, prime | .04 |
| Pork, mess | 11.50 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160-lb. | .05⅝ |
| Lard, prime | 6.80 |
| Butter, Western creamery | .16 |
| Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry | 11.75 |

CHICAGO, May 14.—Flour weak; Winter patents, $6.60@$6.80; straights, $6.20@$6.40; clears, $6@$6.20; Spring specials, $8; patents, $6.75@$7.25; straights, $6.20@$6.50; bakers', $4.75@$6.25; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.15@$1.20; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.05@$1.25; No. 2 red, $1.30@$1.38; No. 2 corn, 36c; No. 2 yellow corn, 36¼c; No. 2 oats, 30@30½c; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 32¼@33¼c; No. 2 rye, 67½@68c; No. 2 barley, 44@54c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.38; prime timothy seed, $2.60@$2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $11.50@$11.60; lard, per 100 lb, $6.47½@$6.50; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6@$6.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.30@$6.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23.

**COTTON.**

Business in cotton was exceptionally small, even for a Saturday market. Thoman's report was the feature of discussion. It disagrees with the agricultural report of May 10, and indicates that the proportion of the crop that has already been planted equals 90 per cent., as against 86 per cent. at this time last year, and that the general tendency is toward unfavorable stands owing to cold weather. But he claims sufficient time remains to secure normal results with replanting, and that it is yet too early to venture an opinion as to area, while all evidence points to an acreage fully up to last year's. Our market continued to be intimidated by the impending naval conflicts, and business was mostly for the purpose of evening up accounts. European cables disappointed, and the general tone of our market was easy, closing quiet, at a net loss of 1@5 points, with total sales of futures 19,600 bales. Spot cotton closed dull, at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 6⅝c; middling Gulf, 6⅞c, against 7⅞c, and 8⅛c last year.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Spot cotton quiet but steady; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 9-16d. Futures opened quiet and unchanged; closed steady, net unchanged, to 1-2-64d advance; December-January, 330¼b; January-February, 331s; February-March, 331½s; May, 331@332; May-June, 331@332; June-July, 332b; July-August, 333s; August-September, 332½b; September-October, 332b; October-November, 331b; November-December, 330¼b.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 6.23 | 6.23 | 6.22 | 6.22@6.23 |
| June | 6.23 | 6.24 | 6.23 | 6.23@6.24 |
| July | 6.30 | 6.30 | 6.28 | 6.28@6.29 |
| August | 6.35 | 6.35 | 6.32 | 6.32@6.33 |
| September | 6.27 | 6.27 | 6.25 | 6.24@6.25 |
| October | 6.28 | 6.28 | 6.24 | 6.24@6.25 |
| November | 6.29 | 6.29 | 6.27 | 6.25@6.27 |
| December | .... | .... | .... | 6.28@6.29 |
| January | 6.33 | 6.33 | 6.31 | 6.30@6.31 |

**FUTURES.**

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 149 | 149 | 145 | 145 |
| July | 109⅝ | 111⅛ | 109¼ | 111¼ |
| September | 92⅝ | 94⅛ | 92½ | 94⅛ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| July | 40½ | 40⅞ | 40½ | 40⅞ |
| September | 41 | 41⅛ | 41 | 41⅛ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | .. | .. | .. | 34¼ |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 130 | 144¾ | 130 | 144¾ |
| July | 102 | 107 | 101¼ | 104¼ |
| September | 87½ | 90¼ | 87⅛ | 89⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 35¼ | 35⅝ | 35¼ | 35⅝ |
| July | 35⅝ | 36 3-16 | 35¼ | 36 |
| September | 36⅝ | 36 13-16 | 36¼ | 36¾ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 29⅝ | 30¼ | 29 | 29⅝ |
| July | 26½ | 26½ | 25⅜ | 26¼ |
| September | 24 | 24 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |

**BREADSTUFFS.**

**Wheat.**

For a time in the morning further progress was made with the bear movement, but toward the close a reactionary interval developed which extended into a decisive advance on the curb, July selling up to $1.13, against $1.09½ as the lowest morning figure. This late sharp up turn was attributed by traders to a "tip" that wheat was going higher. Such a report in these nervous, unsettled times means considerably more than it would on a normal market, and the bear crowd, therefore, after having successfully hammered the market for several days, replaced some of their short wheat with a vigor that indicated they were not thoroughly confident of their position yet. Previous to this advance the market had ruled dull and lower, attended by considerable July unloading and selling of September, supposed to have been for European account.

The factors brought forward to justify this selling included weakness at Liverpool, continued bearish crop advices from the wheat sections of this country, and also from Northern Egypt, and heavy declines in the French markets. Various rumors, connecting European weakness with prospective early peace negotiations between the United States and Spain, also received a proper share of attention from the trade. Speculation continued in a professional rut, but will undoubtedly expand should the market develop another bull movement, which many conservative operators believe is not far distant. Spring wheat receipts continue to disturb bull calculations. No. 2 red closed $1.45, nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—Northern $1.25; July, $1.35.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14.—May, $1.43; July, $1.39; September, 90⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.44⅝; No. 1 Northern, $1.42⅝.

DULUTH, Minn., May 14.—No. 1 Northern, spot, $1.48 bid; May, $1.48 bid; July, $1.40 bid; September, 92c bid.

**Corn.**

No. 2 corn closed 42c, free on board, afloat.

**Oats.**

No. 2 oats closed 35¼@36c; No. 3 oats, 35c; No. 2 white, 37@37½c; No. 2 white, clips, 38½c; No. 3 white, 36½c; track, mixed, 35½@36½c; track, white, 37@41c.

**Miscellaneous.**

RYE—No. 2 Western, 73@73½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 68@69c, free on board, afloat; 64½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 51c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

**Flour and Meal.**

Spring patents, $7@$7.40; Winter straights, $6.25@$6.50; Winter patents, $6.75@$7.25; Spring clears, $5.50@$6; extra No. 1 Winter, $5@$5.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.60@$4.85; no grade, $2@$2.10. RYE FLOUR—$3.75@$4.20. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.40@$2.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 80@81c. FEED—40, 60, and 80-lb. Winter, in bulk, spot, 85@85c; Spring, bulk, spot, 85@90c; to arrive, 75@80c; middling, bulk, 90c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; city feed, $1; hominy chop, 90c; oil meal, $26@$27.50; screenings, 50@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14.—Flour—First patents, $8.90@$8.80; second patents, $8.45@$8.55; first clears, $5.70@$5.90; second clears, $4.70@$4.90.

**PROVISIONS.**

PORK—Mess, $11.25@$11.75; family, $13@$14; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $18@$19. BEEF HAMS—$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾@5⅞c; 180 lb, 5¾@5⅞c; 160 lb, 5⅞@6c; pigs, 5⅞@6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7½c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 14 lb, 6¼@6⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6⅜c; Western, sweet-pickled, 7@7½c. TALLOW—City, 4c; country, 3⅞@4⅛c. LARD—$6.80; city lard, $6.35; refined, South America, $7.35; Continent, $7.10; Brazil, kegs, $8.50; compound, city, 4¾@4⅞c; Western, 4⅞@5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6@6⅛c; city lard stearine, 7½c bid.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 53s 6d; prime mess, medium, Western, 51s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 35s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 36s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 35s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 33s. Cheese—American finest, white, 41s; American finest, colored, 43s. Tallow—Prime city, 21s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 16s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 26s 9d. Resin—Common, 5s 7½d.

**COFFEE.**

There was no cable news from Rio and Santos, these markets being closed on account of a holiday. Except regarding receipts which were confined to 7,000 bags; representing an abrupt falling off unless accounted for by holiday conditions. The European cables were of indifferent purport, Havre showing no change whatever, while Hamburg, after opening at unchanged prices, closed at a partial advance of ¼ pfennig. Locally trading was confined to unimportant dealings, between the professional contingent, rather for the purpose of evening up accounts than with a view to new ventures; the latter are now undertaken with much misgivings by all classes of traders, in view of the uncertainties regarding the immediate outcome of hostilities at sea. Our market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, worked within very narrow limits and closed quiet with prices 5 points higher to 5 points net lower. Total sales, 7,250 bags.

Spot Brazilian coffee ruled inactive and closed dull and nominal at unchanged prices, or on the basis of 6⅝c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, and 7½c for jobbing lots. Mild coffees were neglected, as to large lots; small lots received some attention, but buyers were not disposed to pay present quotations, and values remain quite nominal at any figure.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.80 | 5.80@5.85 |
| June | 5.65 | 5.65 | 5.65 | 5.65@5.70 |
| July | .... | .... | .... | 5.70@5.75 |
| August | .... | .... | .... | 5.70@5.75 |
| September | 5.80 | 5.80 | 5.80 | 5.75@5.80 |
| October | .... | .... | .... | 5.75@5.85 |
| November | .... | .... | .... | 5.80@5.85 |
| December | 5.90 | 5.90 | 5.90 | 5.85@5.90 |
| January | .... | .... | .... | 5.90@5.95 |
| February | .... | .... | .... | 5.90@6.00 |
| March | .... | .... | .... | 5.95@6.00 |
| April | .... | .... | .... | 5.95@6.05 |

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Hamburg — Unchanged to ¼ pfennig net higher. Sales, 6,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged. Sales, 2,000 bags. January, 37.75; February, 37.75; March, 38; April, 38; May, 36.50; June, 36.50; July, 36.75; August, 36.75; September, 37; October, 37; November, 37.25; December, 37.50. Rio—Coffee market closed.

**SUGAR.**

Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses sugar, 3⅛c.

**OILS.**

Prime crude, free on board mills, 17@17½c; prime Summer yellow, 25@25½c; off Summer yellow, 24½c; butter grades, 27@28½c; prime white, 26¼@28½; prime Winter, yellow, 29@30c; linseed, American, raw, 43@44c; American, boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 51@53.

**WOOL.**

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

**METALS.**

Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.75; Southern No. 2, soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.80; lake copper ingot, $12.10; tin, $14.50; lead, $3.65; spelter, $4.20. Quicksilver—From 1 to 25 flasks, 59c per lb; from 25 to 100 flasks, $43.50 per flask; 100 flasks and over, $43 per flask.

**NAVAL STORES.**

Tar—Regulars, $1.75; oil barrels, $3. Pitch —$1.75. Spirits Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 30½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.65@$1.67½; G, $1.67½@$1.72½; H, $1.77½@$1.82½; I, $1.87½@$1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.02½; N, $2.07½@$2.10; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 14.—Turpentine, 26c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 14.—Spirits of turpentine, 27c; resin, A, B, C, D, and E, $1.10; F, $1.15; G, $1.25; H, I, and K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.60; W G, $1.70; W W, $1.80.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 14.—Spirits of turpentine, 27@27½c; resin, 95c@$1; crude turpentine, $1.25, $1.80, and $1.90; tar, $1.10.

**LIVE STOCK.**

CALVES—Veals, common to prime, $4@$5.50; city dressed, 7@9c per lb.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep nominal; lambs, good to prime, $5.20@$5.25; no Spring lambs.
HOGS—$4.40@$4.75.

**BICYCLES.**

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
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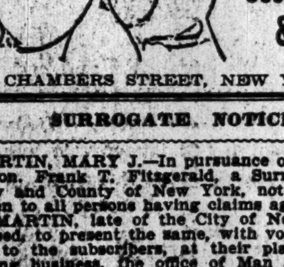
ON EXHIBITION AT
Geo. N. Pierce & Co.,
105 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

**SURROGATE NOTICES.**

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-law6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'ys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap11-law6wM

W. & J. Sloane
Are now offering the new
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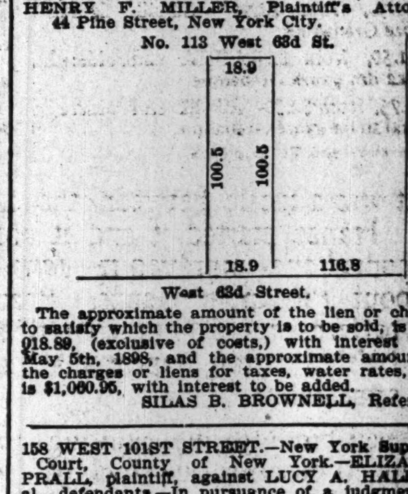
fabric, the most durable carpet made at
VERY LOW PRICES.
Exquisite designs and colorings.
Broadway & 19th St.

**REFEREES' NOTICES.**

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. Frederic Kernochan, as substituted trustee of the trust created in and by the will of ALMY T. HICKS, deceased, for the benefit of Thomas Buchanan Winthrop, and remaindermen, plaintiff, against Anthony A. Hughes and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an amended judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the ninth day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of Manhattan, on the seventh day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant westerly one hundred and sixteen feet eight inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Ninth Avenue with the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; running thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre line of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence along the centre line of the block and parallel with the northerly side of Sixty-third Street westerly eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly and again parallel with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence along the northerly side of Sixty-third Street easterly eighteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 12th, 1898. SILAS B. BROWNELL, Referee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

No. 113 West 63d St.




West 63d Street.

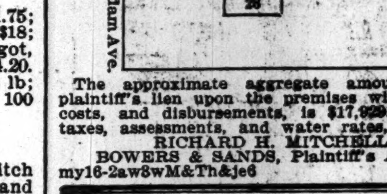
The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $15,918.89, (exclusive of costs,) with interest from May 5th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., is $1,060.95, with interest to be added.
SILAS B. BROWNELL, Referee.

158 WEST 101ST STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ELIZA A. PRALL, plaintiff, against LUCY A. HALL et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and First Street and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to centre line of block; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, May 16th, 1898.
RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

158 West 101st St.




The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $17,929.15, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $278.20.
RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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**LEGAL NOTICES.**

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1898.—Present, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the CHELSEA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, New York, for the discharge of a certain mortgage from record.

On reading and filing the petition of the Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, verified the 7th day of May, 1898, praying for the discharge from record of a mortgage executed by the said Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church to Edward Oldrin, dated the 20th day of February, 1855, and recorded in the Register's office of the County of New York on the 29th day of April, 1856, in Liber 512 of Mortgages at Page 39, upon premises situated in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, in the said county, and on motion of Lemuel Skidmore of counsel for said petitioner, it is hereby

Ordered, pursuant to statute, that all persons interested show cause, at a Special Term, Part I. of this court, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why such mortgage should not be discharged of record.

And it is further ordered and directed that this order be published in The New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, once in each week for two successive weeks.

And it is further ordered and directed that this order be served upon the following-named persons, by depositing in the Post Office at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, a copy thereof, inclosed in a sealed, postpaid wrapper addressed to each of said persons at the address herein placed after his or her name respectively, on or before the 17th day of May, 1898:

Mrs. Mary Billard, at No. 9 Bank Street, Stamford, Connecticut; Mrs. Sarah H. E. Bacheldor and Miss Phoebe A. E. Oldrin, at No. 326 Fifth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York; Mrs. Catharine Kelsey, at No. 444 Fourth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York; Mrs. Hannah A. Bedell, at No. 677 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, New York; John M. Oldrin, at Sea Cliff, New York; Mrs. Julia F. Slater, at Rye, New York; John Oldrin, at Long Ridge, Connecticut; Mrs. James Barnsmore, at No. 4 Bishop Street, Waterbury, Connecticut.
[Seal.] (A copy.) Enter R. A. P., J. S. C.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk. My16-law2w

**SURROGATE NOTICES.**

LAWRENCE, CORNELIA C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Cornelia S. Martin, Marie Antoinette Heye, Minnie H. Craufurd, Annie C. Lockwood, Alexander M. Lawrence, Maud E. Lawrence, Camilla Patterson, Union Trust Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CORNELIA C. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry S. Lawrence, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia C. Lawrence, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Executor, 45 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
my16-law6wM

**The New York Times**

*"All the News That's Fit to Print."*

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1898.

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SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
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**Amusements This Evening.**

AMERICAN—Fra Diavolo—8:15.
BIJOU—The Tarrytown Widow—8:30.
BROADWAY—The Isle of Champagne—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Hiawatha (Cantata)—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Diplomacy—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An American Citizen—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Pink Dominos—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—La Boheme—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

**TEN PAGES**
**with**
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## FOR CIVILIZATION AND PEACE.

There are two ways of looking at the remarkable speech of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. He not only plainly indicated the possibility of an understanding between Great Britain and the United States, going to the length of a complete alliance with the two flags flying in war above united forces, but he frankly admitted the need of some such alliance to enable Great Britain to meet the powers that may combine against her. Here are his momentous words:

"The time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and our first duty, therefore, is to draw all parts of the empire into close unity and our next to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic.

"There is a powerful and generous nation," said Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, "speaking our language, bred of our race, and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance."

One way to regard these utterances is to accept them as the bid of an English statesman in power, deeply concerned at the possible perils of the near future, for the moral and the material support of the only great nation that he can hope to enlist. Such a bid would in its essence be selfish. The amity inspiring it might cool if the peril vanished or if the now apparently threatening powers should quarrel with each other. Another way of regarding Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's address is to take it as the sincere expression of a growing national feeling of sympathy with this country, admiration for our purposes, confidence in our success, and a desire to join with us in attaining the beneficent triumph of the principle of ordered freedom which is common to both nations and shared by none other. In our judgment, neither of these interpretations is wholly correct, and each of them is in important respects just. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would not venture to use such words if he were not sure of a strong support among the political class which he represents directly and among the mass of the people. On the other hand, if the feeling of the whole nation were even stronger than it probably is, neither Mr. CHAMBERLAIN nor any other responsible politician would at this time give such expression to it as he has given unless he felt that the permanent interests of Great Britain not only permitted but required that he should do so. Practically his speech is a public warning to all the Continental powers that if they go too far in threatening the interests of England England will seek an alliance with the United States not merely defensive but aggressive.

But we may well ask—we are bound by common prudence to ask—what is the "good and noble cause" in which it is possible for us to enlist with England? To put it more plainly, what are the interests of Great Britain that are threatened by the Continental powers and that are sufficiently our interests to justify us in assuming the responsibilities of such an alliance? There is but one answer. The cause and the interests for which it is conceivable that the great Anglo-Saxon forces shall unite are all included in the one purpose—freedom of commerce for the world. This has been the avowed purpose of British policy for two generations. It has not been our avowed policy, and is not now, but it has been one to which, while imposing obstacles of legislation, we have mightily contributed. We have practiced it with the utmost energy and skill within our own vast area, among the most highly developed trading and industrial people of the world, possessing greater and more varied resources, natural and acquired, for production than any—we may almost say than all—others. And we have reached the point where our capacity for production has far outrun even our tremendous capacity for consumption. Our protective system stands to-day a worm-eaten, outworn, feeble barrier between a powerful Nation of ingenious and eager producers and the markets of the world.

As to those markets our interests, our inherent, universal, permanent, and progressive interests are the same as those of Great Britain. In every quarter of the globe, among the teeming populations of the two great Asiatic continents, and over the almost unpeopled regions of Africa as well as throughout the more backward lands of Europe, civilization is steadily advancing, and the vital function of modern civilization is the creation and satisfaction of the varied wants to which trade ministers. Toward this civilization Great Britain stands the recognized champion. We are not its champion, but by every sane and wise consideration we should be. The other powers seek to monopolize its benefits, and in that are its opponents. An alliance of Great Britain and the United States would be an alliance with the beneficent forces that guide the evolution of the human race throughout the world. And in all human probability it would make for peace, for it would be too powerful to be resisted successfully, and wherever its jurisdiction extended the free commerce that needs not war and dreads it would also go.

## WILLFUL GERMAN IGNORANCE ABOUT THE WAR.

Dr. BARTH's weekly paper, The Nation, is the most enlightened and liberal-minded publication in Germany. We should expect to find in its columns, if anywhere in the empire, an intelligent comprehension of the motives for which we went to war with Spain and a candid recognition of the disinterested spirit in which we are waging it.

We find nothing of the sort. There is the same stupid, obstinate misunderstanding of the whole subject that we see daily exemplified in the reptile press of Berlin which abuses us because it is paid to do it. There are the same excuses and apologies for the high-minded and unfortunate Spanish Nation, the same fluent lying about the war party in this country, which is declared to be made up of the street mobs and the jingo reprobates, the virtuous and thoughtful classes being altogether opposed to taking up arms, and the same eager exploitation of worthless and un-American opinions, like that of Prof. E. J. PHELPS, that we have seen and expect to see in the most degraded and characterless sheets of the Continent or in the organs of foreign pessimism in our own land.

In the leading article of The Nation of April 23, which is devoted to a weekly review of political affairs, we find among many others of like perverseness the following observations:

"Beyond doubt, matters are in a sad state in Cuba. But for the prevailing state of affairs the United States are in no small degree responsible. Without the support which the insurrection has received from the United States it would doubtless have been long ago overcome. Numerous filibustering expeditions have set out for Cuba from the United States, and when one recalls what a heavy penalty was laid on England merely because the Alabama was built in an English dockyard—she was neither fitted out nor armed nor manned there—it seems certain that an impartial tribunal would hold America responsible for the bad guard it has kept over its harbors and coasts. It is only because of the bad guard that the Cuban insurgents have been able to carry on the war."

This writer, closely following Mr. PHELPS, from whom he quotes freely, calmly ignores the expenditure of more than $2,000,000 by this Government in patrolling its coasts to prevent the issue of unlawful expeditions, and the official acknowledgment of the Madrid Government after the insurrection was well along in its third year that the conduct of our Government had been entirely correct. The Nation writer is either ignorant enough to suppose that the sale and shipment of a case of rifles or a million cartridges to the insurgents by an American merchant is a violation of neutrality or else he is perfectly confident of his ability to fool and mislead a body of readers more ignorant than himself.

The Spanish scheme of autonomy is discussed with complacent approval, and then we are treated to the smug and familiar declaration that "the best and wealthiest classes in Cuba stand by Spain since she has granted self-government to the island, and the United States ought not to take sides against this class of the population and in favor of the rebels, who are simply nothing but the rabble and robbers." We wish Mr. PHELPS the full joy of this unhesitating acceptance of his infra-human estimate of the brave and determined men who have fought for Cuban independence. They are altogether worthy of those celebrated sympathizers with the feelings and aspirations of the common people, LOUIS XVI. and MARIE ANTOINETTE.

The open-minded publicist of The Nation easily proves that we are shockingly inconsistent in spilling blood for humanity's sake and in disturbing the world's trade for the sake of our trade with Cuba, and then mounts the hillock of superior virtue and intelligence from which we have all been looked down upon by the self-righteous, native and imported, of our own country:

"The best Americans have put all these arguments convincingly before their fellow-countrymen; that they have not prevailed is due to the Chauvinist temper of the population. The masses in the United States were bound to have their war; the tumult of war; the glory of war; they wanted to show their brutal strength and might."

After this fine appreciation of the ruling forces in our National character we come upon this altogether congruous and appropriate estimate of our enemy:

"The bearing of Spain continues to be, now as before, dignified. It must be conceded that the men in whose hands the destiny of Spain now lies are equal to their task, and that they well understand how to win for this country the sympathy of the world. In its present course Spain has that sympathy."

It was certainly ungracious to temper this warm sympathy for the land of WEYLER and bullfighting with even a gentle and kindly allusion to "the sins of the past."

For a being who writes in the spirit of this German journalist the cruelties and the devildoms of Spain are not sins; her age-long habit of crouching, an immense dead weight, on the coattails of civilization is not a national fault. Nor can the most humane sentiments we may cherish be reckoned as virtues, while the honorable and disinterested motives we profess must be swept aside as the lying disguises with which we cloak the real force that impelled us to go to war—the savage lust for blood of our brutal populace.

That one German newspaper, or a hundred, should exhibit this degree of ignorance and misjudgment is no great matter. But that all of them, practically without exception, and that that one of them all that is nearest in accord with American feeling, should be just as ill-informed and bigoted as the rest raises afresh the question whether the Kaiser was not nearer right than we imagined when, in comparing them with the Hungarians, he lamented the political immaturity and inaptitude of the German people.

The German newspapers are probably ill-informed as to the recent and present disposition of their own Government. We should be very little surprised to see them completely change their tune before the war is over.

## NEW YORK EXPORTS—AND OTHERS.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission, in its decision as to the case of the New York Produce Exchange, just rendered, expressed the opinion that time—quite a good deal of time, measured not in months, but in years—would be required to enable it to make up its mind whether the export trade of New York was really injured by the fact that freight rates to this port from the West are higher than they are to competing ports.

We confess that we are at some loss to understand exactly the kind and amount of evidence required to make an impression upon the minds of the members of the Commission. We have studied with much care the statistics of the export trade from this port, from Philadelphia, where the rates are 2 cents per 100 pounds lower, and from Baltimore, where they are 3 cents per 100 pounds lower, and from other ports situated in like manner. These statistics, to which from time to time we have pretty sturdily called attention, are furnished by the United States Government through its customs officials and the Bureau of Statistics. They are not local reports. They are made by officers who have no possible interest or prejudice in the matter. We believe them to be entirely trustworthy, and we are not aware that their accuracy or fairness has ever been questioned by any one. They have yielded to our study an unbroken series of proofs that the export trade of our city dwindles relatively, and that that of our rivals to the South increases. The effect is perfectly plain. What is the cause? If it is not the preference given to other ports, what is it? Other things being equal, freight seeks the outlet which can be reached at least cost. The cost of reaching Philadelphia is 40 cents a ton, and that of reaching Baltimore is 60 cents a ton less than the cost of reaching New York. Is there any offset? We know of none, and in the testimony taken before the Commission, so far as we are aware, none was established. But the Commission is not convinced. Perhaps it could do nothing if it were convinced, but so long as it is not, it does not even have to try.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics for the month of April, reported to May 10, is before us with the figures for ten months of the fiscal year. The facts disclosed are interesting. To New Yorkers they are even striking. To the Commission of Inter-State Commerce they would probably be of no particular significance. The increase in the value of exports of breadstuffs for the ten months compared with the ten months of 1897 reached the remarkable figures of $91,348,060, or an average of over $9,000,000 per month. The increase in the value of the exports of breadstuffs for the month of April, compared with a year ago, reached the still more remarkable figures of $15,260,611, or about 125 per cent. What was the share of New York, as compared with the Southern ports in this increase? The following tables will show:

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

| | Ten months. 1897. | Ten months. 1898. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | $26,547,954 | $44,571,059 |
| Newport News | 9,956,951 | 16,271,745 |
| Philadelphia | 9,409,440 | 18,533,921 |
| New York | 42,500,837 | 65,943,698 |

The percentage of increase for the ten months is smaller in the exports of this port than in the exports of any other. If now we turn to the figures for April, the discrimination is still more striking:

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

| | April. 1897. | April. 1898. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | $1,905,228 | $4,635,717 |
| Newport News | 587,169 | 2,160,374 |
| Philadelphia | 1,421,887 | 1,774,640 |
| New York | 3,919,394 | 7,697,318 |

Nor do the exports of wheat alone tell any more encouraging tale for New York:

EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

| | Ten months. 1897. | Ten months. 1898. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | $4,161,788 | $18,589,318 |
| Newport News | 19,987 | 3,506,069 |
| Philadelphia | 2,917,202 | 5,167,789 |
| New York | 12,091,338 | 21,920,344 |

We do not pretend to fathom the impression that these figures may make on the minds of the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. But to merchants struggling to secure for the City of New York and for themselves the advantages to which the situation of our port, its distance from the grain fields, and its relations to the markets of the world entitle it, their significance is only too plain.

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Apropos of the removal of Mr. WORTHINGTON C. FORD from the Bureau of Statistics, The Railroad Gazette makes a pregnant observation on the wretched system of which this removal was an example:

"This incident reminds us that we are now at war with a nation which has carried the practice of a 'civil service without starch' beyond the wildest dreams of BLACK or PLATT or any gentleman in the National Administration. In the art of disrupting the work of the nation for the sake of plunder or politics or your nephew the Spaniards have the advantage of many generations of assiduous practice; and the results have been beautifully shown in WEYLER's breakdown and in the affair in Manila Harbor Sunday before last."

It is not merely that appointments for partisan reasons are likely to be bad appointments for the service; it is, also, that the motive for making them is essentially corrupt. From paying partisan debts out of the public Treasury to levying toll on moneys passing through the hands of an official is not a difficult progress. Spain is rotten with this sort of corruption to-day. Fortunately for the United States, our own movement is in the opposite direction; and the scandalous removal of Mr. FORD is an exception which evokes indignant condemnation.

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The waspish spite of The Saturday Review toward Americans cannot stand against the general English sympathy for the American cause. In its latest number, after renewing in much milder form its criticism of the "manner" of our intervention, The Review says:

"The broad facts remain that Spain was unable to pacify the island, whose unfortunate inhabitants it had harried, outraged, and oppressed for years. The inhuman methods adopted by the Spaniards to crush a people rightly struggling to be free were a disgrace to civilization, and were, moreover, a failure. If America is to be blamed it is because she did not interfere long before, as it is very certain England would have done in the same circumstances."

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The Madrid papers are naturally angry over Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's speech. The Liberal says that "if an alliance, defensive and offensive, is signed, the same day the general conflagration will burst out which has been so long suppressed by the powers." Oh, no, incendiaries are checked, not encouraged, by an increase in the police and fire force.

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The failure of Capt. DORST to land supplies from the Gussie on the coast of Pinar del Rio is to be regretted, but it was at best a rather forlorn attempt, since it obviously depended for success upon the co-operation of the insurgents in a region where they are the weakest and the Spaniards are the strongest. There would have been no advantage in landing the supplies of arms and ammunition unless the insurgents could directly receive them or there were an American force landed sufficient to convoy them in safety. Otherwise they must have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards. The incident is another proof that, so far as the war involves the armed occupation of Cuba and the expulsion of the Spanish Army, time must be taken for preparation. The delay is the price we pay for cherishing these many years the senseless bugaboo of a "standing army."

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—This is not a time for finding fault with our English cousins, whose kindness and appreciation are in such refreshing contrast to the shower of willful misrepresentation and malignant hostility that is directed at us from almost every part of the Continent. But, being extremely businesslike and modern themselves, it is extremely irritating when the Britons urge us to be very gentle with poor old Spain, to be very careful about hurting her feelings, and, above all, not to utilize our superior strength to advance our own interests at the expense of hers. A specimen appeal to our "chivalry" appears in The London Mail. "It is characteristic of the American race," purrs an editorial article in that paper, "to be generous to the weak. We always found them courteous but hard-hitting enemies. As that splendid American seaman, LAWRENCE, when he bore down in his ship the Chesapeake to battle and to death, fighting our not less valiant BROKE, disdained to rake his antagonist the Shannon, so now we may conclude that the United States will disdain to rake the sorely shattered hull of their opponent." That is very pretty, of course, but the fate of LAWRENCE is not calculated to inspire sane people with confidence in his decidedly high-flown notions as guiding principles for National action. His "Don't give up the ship!" had the true heroic ring and will keep him alive forever, though he died a few days after uttering the words, but—they did give up the ship just the same. And her loss was due wholly to the sort of nobility which we are now advised to show. The commander of the Chesapeake knew that his ship had a miserable crew, mutinous, drunken, and cowardly, but he scorned to avoid a conflict, though he also knew that the Shannon's men were not only the best in the English Navy—which wasn't saying much at that time—but were the wonders of the day for skill and discipline. And when chance, at the beginning of the combat, did give him a momentary advantage, he scorned to use it, just as the London editor says. It was poetical, but it wasn't war, and the Shannon, a few minutes later, raked the Chesapeake with great effect, using every superiority she possessed, as was her Captain's duty, and winning a victory which, though inevitable, he did not "disdain." Our navy should emulate LAWRENCE's courage, not his "chivalry."

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—If the Harvard remains at St. Pierre a moment longer than her Captain chooses to do so, it will justify a large amount of surprise. There is no harbor at all at that city, simply a slight curve in the coast, not worthy to be called a bay. A few guns are mounted on the neighboring heights, but they are not impressive, and, as the Harvard must anchor well out from the shore, she will need only the help of a dark night and a little care in covering her lights to make her way out of range in safety. Of course it would be very painful to offend the French authorities by disobeying their commands, but with such examples of the elasticity of neutrality regulations as he will find to study in those waters, the Harvard's commander is not likely to exaggerate his natural scruples.

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—Just because nations are at war is no reason why unusual incidents here at home should be ignored, and one that seems worth recording even in these exciting days, simply because it was very calm and sociological, shall have a place in this column. The incident had for scene a northward moving car on the Third Avenue elevated railroad, and the time was soon after 6 o'clock at night. Of course the car was densely crowded, but as usual the people who were both strong and lucky secured seats before the train left the City Hall station. Among these fortunate persons was an unusually tall and stalwart negro. He was very black, about twenty-five years old, and shabbily dressed. His features were not beautiful, and their expression did not betray a massive intellect or high ambitions. Every other man in the car, and most of the women, were reading evening papers with all their eyes. One of the newspaper readers, while turning a page, found time to glance at the big shabby negro who occupied a cross seat just in front of him. The first glance showed that the negro was not reading a newspaper, but a book, which was surprising. The second and closer look revealed that the book was French, and its title "L'Histoire de la Restoration," which was gently astonishing—astonishing enough, at any rate, to make the observer forget his own "extra" and study the man intently. The decision that he was a stray from Martinique or Guadeloupe was on the point of crystallization, when the negro frowned at his book, and, after an obviously vain struggle with some difficulty, reached into his overcoat pocket and drew forth a fat little red dictionary. Consultation of this solved the problem of the student of history, but it completely destroyed the theory of the student of the student. Evidently the negro was English, not French—and a real prodigy.

## PERSONAL.

—If there are any psychologists in Yonkers, they must be in a state of fervid and uninterrupted self-congratulation over their luck in having Mr. JOHN C. HAVEMEYER as a fellow-townsman, and, therefore, convenient for study. He is unique, is Mr. HAVEMEYER, and fame may easily be won by anybody with skill in the examination of mental phenomena and industry in the recording of them. We reach these conclusions from the reading of a letter addressed by Mr. HAVEMEYER to The Yonkers Statesman, and devoted to condemnation of the habit, now somewhat common and rapidly growing more so, of displaying the American flag on and in American churches. Mr. HAVEMEYER does not like this habit. "A flag," he says, "is simply a piece of bunting. There is nothing about it to command either respect or affection." From another part of the communication we learn that "The flag indicates authority, and not principles," and that while it does well enough as an ornament for Government and even municipal buildings, not only churches, but schoolhouses are desecrated by its presence. "The display of the flag upon schoolhouses," the letter says, "and the salutation by pupils is (sic) positively harmful. * * * The practical instruction that good citizenship is connected with respect and affection for a piece of bunting is not only absurd, but it will tend to prevent good citizenship." Mr. HAVEMEYER also has views in regard to the verses which begin "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." "This," he asserts, "is a hymn which should never be sung in a house dedicated to the worship of GOD. To personify and almost deify what is called 'Country' is, in my judgment, equally illogical and irreligious, and for many years it has been with me a matter of deepest surprise that Christian people could, even outside of the Church, approve of or join in singing a poem whose spirit so savors of veiled heathenism." Lest Mr. HAVEMEYER should charge THE TIMES with unfairness, it is necessary to state that in the document whence these excerpts are taken there is much about the necessity of inculcating obedience to the Government and the Constitution, and the writer urges that children should be taught to identify good citizenship with respect for the law. He is not an Anarchist, apparently; he is only queer, and, as we have said, most interesting to psychologists.

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—Among those who have felt a personal joy over Admiral DEWEY's victory is Mrs. JOSEPHINE RIZAL, now a resident of San Francisco, and formerly of Manila. Her experience of Spanish rule was quite enough to make her rejoice over the prospect of its downfall, for her husband was the Dr. RIZAL whose execution as a rebel made a sensation even in a city where executions have long been matters of every-day occurrence. Dr. RIZAL was a man of education and advanced ideas, but he was not a rebel, and his only crime was the publication of a book in which a few facts about the Colonial Administration were revealed. He was seized, carried to Madrid for trial, and then sent back to Manila and a volley of bullets in the public square. His wife saw him die, and then joined the insurgents for a while, sharing all their hardships and perils, and even taking an active part in some of their battles. She says that Gen. POLAVIEJA received $40,000 for ordering Dr. RIZAL to his death, and that during his brief rule of the islands he made a colossal fortune by acts of utter infamy. POLAVIEJA's predecessor was Gen. BLANCO, and of the latter Mrs. RIZAL speaks with something approaching admiration. His administration was marked by many atrocious episodes, she asserts, but BLANCO prevented as much cruelty as he could, and occasionally punished those guilty of it.

## CURRENT NOTES.

The New Haven Register says that Mr. Isaac H. Bromley is seriously ill with neuritis, and will have to take a long rest before renewing his important life's work.

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Three men in Atchison, Kan., who were discharged from the volunteers for being drunk, went straightway as soon as they got sober and enlisted in the regulars, and are now well on their way to Florida.

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The heirs of the late Horatio G. Brooks have presented his homestead, in Dunkirk, regarded as one of the handsomest residences in Western New York, and valued at $150,000, to the Young Men's Association of Dunkirk as a free library, hospital, and clubhouse.

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The school children of Newark, N. J., have voted in favor of the maple as their favorite for State tree, giving it 6,927 votes. The oak came next, with 4,987. Two children, who love jam better than maple sugar, divided their votes between what they called the grape tree and the currant tree, and eleven others voted for the Christmas tree.

* * *

Mr. George T. Angell, President of the American Humane Education Society of Boston, writes that he requested Secretary Long to use his influence to have an order issued that all horses and mules badly wounded in battle shall be promptly shot when possible, and that the Secretary replied that, in compliance, Secretary Alger has instructed the Quartermaster General to see that it is done. Mr. Angell naïvely adds that it is a pleasant thing to know that with the tremendous responsibilities now resting on the shoulders of Secretary Long he has time to remember the wounded horses and mules.

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A Georgia expert reports that the peach crop this season will be the greatest in the history of the State, exceeding even the big crop of 1895, and will bring in hundreds of thousands of dollars. The crop is now, he claims, safe beyond question, and the trees are loaded with large-sized fruit.

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Ill-health has induced the Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., to resign the Presidency of Georgetown University, the oldest and most noted Catholic educational institution in the United States. It is thought that the Rev. Cornelius Gillespie, S. J., a native of Philadelphia, and at present President of Gonaga College, in Washington, will be his successor.

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Talking to friends at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, Congressman Theodore E. Burton said that one thing is certain, the blowing up of the Maine caused this war. Speakers in the House, he added, may talk of the sufferings of the reconcentrados, of freeing Cuba, or the tyranny of Spain, and there will be eager attention; but the moment any one speaks of the blowing up of the Maine there is intense feeling amounting to excitment.

## TENDENCIES OF DEMOCRACY.

### An Open Letter to E. L. Godkin.

My Dear Godkin:

You have given us in your new book a temperate, clear, instructive, and interesting exposition of the maladies to which democracies are subject. I do not remember to have seen them ever better presented. I wish every voter in the country could be persuaded to buy your book and read it, thus making you rich and them wise; results upon one or the other of which all Americans ought to be able to unite.

And now, having so successfully devoted your last Summer vacation to this sketch of one side of the Mountain of Democracy, I venture to suggest that you devote your vacation of 1898—into the joys of which you will enter in a few days—to sketching the other side, the obverse of the mountain; what I am in the habit of regarding as the Charms of Democracy. To make your work scientific as well as instructive, you should allow the world "audire alteram partem," so that it may be competent to strike a balance, thus showing what it gains and what it loses by the democratization of its governments. You might style this volume "More Tendencies of Democracy."

You have paved the way for such a work as this quite adroitly on Page 144, where, in speaking of the decline of Legislatures, you say:

"If we may judge by these signs, the representative system, after a century of existence, under a very extended suffrage, has failed to satisfy the expectations of its earlier promoters, and is likely to make way in its turn for the more direct action of the people on the most important questions of government, and a much diminished demand for all legislation whatever. This at all events is the only remedy now in sight which is much talked of, or is considered worthy of serious attention."

From this your reader is entitled to infer:

First—That the tendencies of democracy which you have so clearly set forth in this volume are not incurable, and,

Second—That the cure consists in making our Government not less, but more democratic, by making "way for the more direct action of the people upon the most important questions of government."

I will name a few of the theses which I think might be profitably elaborated in a companion volume, and which, with the volume now before the public, would go far to make a model treatise on the Tendencies of Democracy, seen and unforeseen; a work which would be worthy of becoming the accepted hornbook of statesmen throughout the world.

Among the results which may be regarded as the achievements as well as the tendencies of popular sovereignty you might enumerate:

First—The manhood and self-respect by which the people of the United States are distinguished from the people of all other nationalities; the comparative absence of artificial or any other kind of distinctions than those of a personal character. No native American has ever lived much in any foreign land without being impressed on his return by the manliness of his country people contrasted with the servility or parasitism which he encountered abroad, not only among all nations, but among all classes of them.

Second—A comparative freedom from sectarian intolerance and the Constitutional inhibition of any established church.

Third—A widespread and pervading interest in religious and ethical inquiries which finds expression in a press so voluminous as to reach and stimulate every class of North American society.

Fourth—The material comforts and educational privileges within the reach of every class are unparalleled elsewhere.

Fifth—A newspaper press which furnishes every day a more correct history of what is going on throughout the world than flourishes in any other country, and at a less expense to the reader than the daily press of any other country.

Sixth—A larger proportion of the population of the United States read periodical literature than that of any other country in the world.

Seventh—The tendency to reform evils as fast as they can be reformed without doing more harm than good; without rooting up the wheat with the tares. You speak of the departure democracy has made from the ways which its earlier promoters expected it to follow, and you say it "has failed to realize a good many expectations about its conduct of government; that in no country is our representative system now receiving the praises it received forty years ago." In your next book you will note as evidence against this retrograde theory, that it was those "earlier promoters" who recognized and gave a Constitutional sanction to slavery, which their descendants three-quarters of a century later extirpated with an effort and sacrifices which no other nation in the world could have made without a revolution, if with one.

Perhaps forty years hence the merits of our present representation will also be recognized and praised. At Rome it takes a hundred years to test a saint. If we can test the working merits of any political system in half that time, we shall be doing pretty well.

Eighth—The influence of America's example in democratizing all the Governments of Europe and compelling them to study the interests of their people more patiently than ever before.

It was the example of the United States in 1776-81 that brought on the overthrow of a tyrannical dynasticism in France in 1789, and it was the moral effect of our reduction of a pro-slavery rebellion in 1861-5 which completed the work begun in France in 1789, and gave to France a republican Government which has already endured nearly three times as long as the average duration of the French Governments for the previous 300 years, and which is more likely to survive every dynastic Government in Europe than to be survived by any one of them. The discontent of the people with their share in its administration of all existing dynastic Governments may be traced more or less directly to the example set them by the people of the United States, and also latterly by France.

Ninth—You say, "Democracies have not shown that desire to employ leading men in the management of their affairs which they were expected to show."

You will have an opportunity in your next volume of contrasting the character and personal quality of the men to whom the people of this Republic have confided supreme power with the character and personal quality of dynastic sovereigns, during the same period, for it is only by such comparisons and contrasts the merits and demerits of the respective systems can be measured. Since the formation of this Government we have had twenty-five Chief Magistrates who have presided over the destinies of the Republic 109 years. You will find it profitable to compare these men with the Chief Magistrates of dynastic countries for the same period to see how far in their private as well as official conduct while in office their example could be commended as a model for the young; which class furnished most rulers who were more solicitous for the interests of their countries than of their families and order; which led most exemplary lives; which enjoyed or deserved a larger measure of the unadulterated respect, esteem, and love of their people, and which did fewest things which their countries have deplored and historians denounced. The more completely to cover this ground it would be well to ascertain the number of soldiers in addition to the regular police it has been found necessary to provide in this country as compared with dynastic countries during the last century, merely to preserve order and insure obedience or submission to the laws. The answer to your inquiries would go far to show that the people of the United States have been more fortunate in selecting men to manage their affairs in a way to suit themselves than any dynastic Government has ever been.

Tenth—Not to weary you with these suggestions, which, if I were to enumerate the minor advantages of popular sovereignty, I might extend indefinitely, I will conclude with commending to your consideration the attractions which our system of Government has possessed for the people of dynastically governed nations. There has been a larger current of voluntary emigration from those countries to the United States annually for the last fifty years than to any European country ever in any year of its history. And what is more to the purpose, the countries having colonies and boundless tracts of virgin soil have never been able to check or sensibly diminish the numbers of their people who have preferred to cast their fortune with our Republic than remain subjects of the Government under which they were born and reared.

You have done a good service in pointing out some of the weak points of our system of Government. I hope they may be seen and read of all men, and that we may thereby be persuaded or shamed into correcting them as rapidly as possible. But you will never see or hear of any Government except the Divine which is perfect or which cannot be successfully criticised. One reason is that no individual has yet been born who has not labored under the same difficulty. Governments as a rule improve as fast as the majority of the people governed improve, but they will never be so perfect but that they will seem just as imperfect to a portion of their subjects. The higher our standards the more critical we become, and there never was a time in our history when the conduct of our public servants was more ruthlessly criticised than it is to-day, from which I infer that in your next volume you will be able to make out as good a case for democracy as in the one just published you have made a bad one.

Manhattan, May 12, 1898. ***

## WILD FLOWERS ALONG BRONX.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Since the publication of my letter in the solitudinous Spring-beauty in March, and which elicited so many charming answers, I have been abroad but little.

To-day I took another tramp along the Bronx, ostensibly to find the Aquilegia Canadensis, or wild columbine, familiarly known as the scarlet honeysuckle. Apple orchards and dogwoods are in full blossom, and it is unmistakably the most voluptuous season of the year.

The cliff-haunting, rock-loving honeysuckle was once abundant in all our woods, but it has become very scarce. Seeing a passenger on the cars yesterday with a large bunch, I knew there must be some "up the road." I turned into the park by the boathouse, just above the beautiful dam of the old Raymond Mill, and followed along the sinuous path that keeps close to the river at the foot of steep banks. The river here widens into a lovely lake, nearly a mile long, bordered on both sides by wide, primitive woods, the favorite haunt of wild flowers and wild birds. Violets, Spring beauties, Saxifragae, wild strawberries, dragonroot, Celandine were everywhere, but no semblance of the columbine. At last, when about to give up, in a crevice high up the cliff I caught a gleam of cinnabar and gold, and there, sure enough, was a cluster of the graceful, nodding honeysuckle, the wonder and delight of my boyhood hours. Near it was a fine lot of wild pinks, Silena Pennsylvanica, and hard by a bank of "brown jugs," the strange, secretive flowers of wild ginger, Asarum Canadense. I also found a bunch of pinxter, Rhododendron nudiflorum, but looked in vain for any trace of blood-root, Sanguinaria Canadensis, once abundant in these rich, micaceous soils.

These romantic woods, so accessible, are the delight of the botanist, the ornithologist, and the entomologist, and should any of your readers wish to take their classes into this paradise of nature let them rendezvous at the Farms, go straight up the main street to the boathouse on the west side of the Bronx, and strike into the park, and I almost guarantee they will not be disappointed.

G. B. HENDRICKSON.

West Farms, N. Y., May 14, 1898.

## NUGGETS.

### A Grain of Comfort.

A man who talks all the time occasionally says something that is really worth hearing.—Somerville Journal.

### Ill-Timed Levity.

"This is my knight off," said the squire when his master was pitched out of the saddle.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

### Not to be Neglected.

"I likes to see er man take interest in de country," said Uncle Eben. "But I kain't approve ob 'is neglectin' 'is own 'tater patch while he worries 'bout whut we gwinter do wif dem Philippine Islands."—Washington Star.

### Through Rates.

Patron (in a Western railroad station)—Gimme a ticket to Gulchtown.

Ticket Clerk—Yessir. Seven an' a half.

Patron—Seven dollars and a half to Gulchtown? Why, that's only a few stations from here.

Ticket Clerk (sharply)—Sevenahalf. Lively, now.

Patron—Don't want it. Give me a ticket for China by way of Gulchtown.

Ticket Clerk (briskly)—Here you are, Sir. Five dollars.—New York Weekly.

## JUST ONE SIGNAL.

From The Chicago Record.

The warpath is true and straight,
It knoweth no left nor right;
Why ponder and wonder and vacillate?
The way to fight is to fight.

The officer of the deck
Had climbed to a perch aloft,
And he leaned far out and he craned his neck
And his tones were gentle and soft;
"I see," he whispered, "off there to port,
Through the night shade's lesser black,
The darker blur of the outer fort,
Preparing for the attack."
They signaled it so, and sharp and short
The answer was signaled back:
"Keep on."

Again from the upper air
Came the quiet voice of the guide:
"The Admiral's flagship's over there,
Two miles on the starboard side.
It's a long, long way for the best of eyes,
But I know her by moon and sun,
I know by her lines and I know her size—
And there goes her warning gun."
"That boat will make a most excellent prize,"
Said the Admiral, "when we've won.
"Keep on."

The whispering came again:
"I think by the hints and signs
Appearing ahead of us now and then
That we're getting among their mines.
Ten fathom in front, as the searchlights show,
I fancy that I can detect
The line of their outermost works—Ah, no!
It is nearer than I'd suspect."
The message was sent to the Admiral so,
And he answered to this effect:
"Keep on."

The haze of the dawning day
Slid into the shades of night,
And he called: "Off there in the upper bay,
They're lining their ships for a fight.
I think they are training on us—" No more
He said, for the dawn was lit
By the blaze of a gun from the neighboring shore,
And he fell to the deck, hard hit.
They signaled: "The first man struck." As before
The Admiral answered it:
"Keep on."

The sun came over the hills
As wishing a world-wide weal,
And the guns were fired with the aim that kills
And steel pierced the heart of steel.
And the line of shore was the fringe of hell,
And the centre of hell was the sea,
And the woe was the woe that no tongue may tell,
And no eye may view tearlessly,
And over that crater of bomb and shell
The signal continued to be:
"Keep on."

O Lawrence, whose passing cry
Grows ever the more sublime,
And thou, O Nile King, whose words shall die
When we learn of the death of Time,
We send you the third of a glorious three!
We send you a battle shout
That echoes up from the blood-thick sea
And up from the wreck and rout
And down from the staff on the high cross-tree
Where the flag is signaling out:
"Keep on."

The warpath is true and straight,
It knoweth no left nor right;
Mars loves not the man who would deviate,
For the way to fight is to fight.

# EDOUARD REMENYI DEAD

## The Violin Virtuoso Expires on the Stage in San Francisco at a Vaudeville Performance.

## HIS ENTRANCE IN A NEW FIELD

### The Audience Transported by the Music, Which Seemed to Show More Inspiration Than at Any Time Before.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Edouard Remenyi, the violin virtuoso, fell dead this afternoon at the Orpheum Theatre, in this city. It was his first appearance on the vaudeville stage. As the artist appeared and was greeted with tumultuous applause he bowed his acknowledgment and seemed immensely pleased at the reception given him. He had played two or three classical pieces, and had answered to an encore with the familiar "Old Glory." Remenyi played as if he were inspired. It seemed almost as if he knew this was to be the culmination of his career and had determined that his final appearance should mark his greatest triumph. He rose to the occasion magnificently, and his 3,000 auditors, as Remenyi aproached his climax, literally rose with him, leaving their seats in their excitement, completely carried away by his achievement.

When the music ceased the house was swept with a torrent of bravos. The applause was almost deafening, and continued for several minutes. Remenyi and his accompanist, E. S. Rosner, came forward, and in the response to another burst of applause Remenyi commenced to play Delibe's "Pizzicati." He had just completed a few bars of the difficult fingering when he leaned forward, as if to speak to one of the musicians in the orchestra, continuing his piece. He seemed to pause for a moment, and then slowly fell forward on his face. One of the musicians caught him just before he touched the stage and prevented him from rolling off. All was over. He was carried from the stage and physicians were immediately summoned but the aged musician was past medical aid. The doctors worked upon him for some time, but their efforts were futile.

Remenyi had seemed overwhelmed at the great reception given him. After playing his first selection he said to a friend behind the stage: "Wonderful, a wonderful audience; wonderful; a great people!"

His playing of "Old Glory" was truly enchanting. His instrument seemed to speak. The expression was marvelous.

In addressing a gathering of friends at his hotel last night, Remenyi said, among other things: "I will play three-quarters of my life; I will play all my life and I will play after I am dead. My hands are still limber and my arms are still strong."

The virtuoso arrived from St. Louis on Thursday, and in the course of an interview yesterday said: "Yes, I have decided to make my entry on the vaudeville stage, and I must say that the consideration is such a large one that I could not very well refuse to do so. And, why not? I am sure the people who frequent vaudeville performances are appreciative of good music. I will appear in my violin selections at one of your theatres, and I must say that I am glad to be with you once again. It has been said that vaudeville performances are attended by a more cosmopolitan audience than I have been in the habit of playing to heretofore, but this will not alter my fixed rule to play only compositions of the highest class. I shall endeavor, if necessary, to educate and elevate my auditors to the high standard of musical art which it has ever been my ambition to attain, and I trust I have not lost any of the power I formerly possessed to accomplish that praiseworthy result. I still have my Stradivarius, and is it not a beauty?"

### EDOUARD REMENYI'S CAREER.

#### The Violin Virtuoso Was Born in Hungary, and Came Here in 1851.

Remenyi was born in 1830, at Heves, in Hungary. He received his musical education at the Vienna Conservatory, during the years 1842 to 1845, studying the violin under Joseph Bohm, who was also the teacher of Joachim. Like hundreds of other musicians, he took a part in the revolution of 1848, and was active, under Görgey, in the campaign against Austria. After the revolution had been crushed he was compelled to leave his country, and in 1851 he made his first visit to America, where he resumed his career as a violin virtuoso. He appeared in this city in numerous concerts. At one of them he played a duet with Wilhelmj, after Henry Ward Beecher had opened the proceedings with prayer.

In 1853 Remenyi returned to Europe. At that time all musical aspirants visited Liszt at Weimar, and thither also went Remenyi. Liszt was well pleased with him and became his friend. In the following year he visited London, where he was appointed solo violinist to the Queen. In 1860 he obtained his amnesty and returned to Hungary, where some time later he received from the Emperor of Austria a distinction similar to that gained in England.

In 1865, Remenyi, then at the height of his powers, visited Paris, where he achieved a tremendous success as a performer at fashionable salons. He then made tours of Germany, Holland, and Belgium, which still further increased his fame. In 1875 he settled temporarily in Paris, and in 1877 returned to London, where he created a sensation in private circles. He appeared in public only once—at Col. Mapleson's benefit, at the Crystal Palace, where he played a fantasia on "Huguenots" themes. In the Autumn of 1878 he again visited London, and played at the promenade concerts. In the intervals between his London engagements he visited this country, where he was always received with much popular favor.

In 1881 he shook the dust of England from his feet and made this country his home for the time being. From that time onward Remenyi's life became wholly nomadic. He visited every part of the civilized world and played with success. Twice he was reported dead. Once it was said he had been lost at sea, but he was heard from in South America. He came back to New York about three years ago and later made his reappearance at a Sunday night concert in Carnegie Hall. But he was no longer the old Remenyi. His once remarkable command of the technics of his instrument was gone, and his most generous critics were those who spoke of him with pity. A short while ago he made a tour of the continuous-performance houses of this city and the East before starting on a trip to the West. Remenyi was a man of immense talent, but he lacked the fixity of purpose necessary to become one of the foremost masters of the violin. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter, who reside in New York.

# HAITI REVELS IN ULTIMATUMS.

### Minister Powell Forbids the Government to Touch the Clyde Line Steamer Navahoe.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 8.—One would say that ultimatums addressed to the Haitian Government tickle its sense of its importance, and are a luxury that it dotes on. Minister Powell gave the Foreign Office thirty-eight hours in which to signify its intention of carrying out the provisions of the treaty of 1864. With equal emphasis he has just replied to a communication of M. Brutus St. Victor, the Foreign Minister, on the subject of a fine illegally levied on the Clyde Line steamer Navahoe, formerly the Thuringia.

The charge against the Navahoe was of a purely technical character, and was no doubt simply concocted by the lower officers of the customs for the sake of a possible division of spoil. The Thuringia brought to the Port of Miragoane three barrels of merchandise the marks on which did not exactly correspond with those on the manifest. The correct duty was paid on them, however. Nevertheless, on July 1[illegible] last the customs chief at Miragoane formulated a complaint against the vessel. It is alleged by the Clyde Line officers that he had previously endeavored to obtain a considerable gratuity from the company. The technical irregularity in regard to the three barrels of merchandise was used by him as a pretext for his corrupt demand. Nothing was paid to him, and the steamship was nominally seized and a fine of $400 imposed upon her owners. The company's representative at Miragoane stood firm, and the company appealed to the American State Department through its traveling agent, Mr. Hachtmann. Mr. Powell, at his request, opened a correspondence with the Haitian Government on the subject and asked that it make a thorough investigation before arriving at a final determination in regard to it. Mr. Powell upon studying it for himself found that the agent's explanation of the difficulty was entirely correct.

The charge made by the officer of the customs was attempted smuggling. The penalty which was levied was many times the value of the goods. Mr. Powell asked the Haitian Government to furnish him with copies of the alleged faulty invoices. This it refused to do. He obtained them, however, from the company. About Dec. 27 last the Government threatened to take final possession of the vessel unless the fine was paid. The American Minister informed the Minister of Finance through the Foreign Minister that the vessel must not be seized. She was at that time proceeding to this port. The Government yielded so far as to modify its previous orders, telegraphing immediately to Cape Haitien that the Navahoe was not to be molested. The affair was thus adjourned, as Mr. Powell supposed, until he could receive the papers in the case. They reached him only two weeks ago, and he submitted them, together with his conclusions thereon, to the Minister of Finance through the Foreign Minister.

A day or two ago he received a reply, stating that the Haitian Government regarded the whole affair as having been closed early in January, and that it did not propose to reopen it, and would not remit the fine, and that if this was not paid it would lay hands on the vessel. In a letter to the Foreign Minister dated May 2, 1898, in reply to the communication, Mr. Powell pronounced the fine illegal, and declared that but for a technicality the manifest and invoices were entirely regular. He dwelt upon the failure of the Government to furnish information in regard to the case requested by him, the representative of a friendly nation immediately interested in it, and in conclusion he used this unmistakable language:

"This fine, imposed by the customs authorities of Miragoane, will not be paid by Mr. Clyde, and in the event of any vessel belonging to the Clyde Line being seized and held for the payment of this sum, I shall demand its instant release, and shall claim sufficient damages from the Haitian Government to cover the loss sustained by Messrs. Clyde & Co., or that they may suffer by its detention. Of this indemnity I shall demand prompt payment. With this, Sir, I desire you to understand that the incident is closed, so far as this legation is concerned."

To this ultimatum, decidedly brusque as it is in its terms, Mr. Powell does not expect any answer. Nor does he expect that the Clyde Company or the American Government will ever again hear officially from the Haitian Government about the Navahoe claim. It will probably be allowed simply to drop into oblivion without further ado. But in the event of any physical attempt being made to enforce the fine imposed at Miragoane Mr. Powell is firmly determined to send at once for an American man-of-war, and the object lesson to which the Haitian Government was subjected some years ago, when the Philadelphia with shotted guns rescued the steamer Haitian Queen from the harbor of Port au Prince, may be repeated. The Haitians, however, after their bitter experience with the Germans are not likely to invite anything of the like kind on the part of the Americans, whom they hold just now in yet more wholesome respect.

### GLADSTONE DOES NOT SUFFER.

#### His Debility Is Extreme and Seems to be Increasing.

HAWARDEN, May 15.—The following bulletin was issued this evening:

"There has been little material change in Mr. Gladstone's condition since Friday. His debility is extreme, and seems to be increasing. Happily, he is free from suffering, and his mind is perfectly placid."

### FESTIVITIES IN HAITI.

#### Second Anniversary of Gen. Simon Sam's Election Celebrated.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 15.—The second anniversary of the election of Gen. Tiresias Simon Sam as President of the Republic of Haiti was celebrated here to-day. There was a brilliant review of troops, and there was an imposing religious ceremony at the cathedral, where a "Te Deum" was chanted. All the members of the Diplomatic Corps were present. President Sam made a tour of the city, which was in holiday attire, and was warmly acclaimed by the populace.

# IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A NEW LEGAL ADVISER FOR THE KHEDIVE.—A successor to Sir John Scott in his office of Conseillor Judiciare to the Khédive of Egypt has just been appointed in the person of Malcolmn Mellwraith. Mr. Mellwraith is a graduate of Paris and Berlin Universities, an authority on colonial, international, and constitutional law, and one of the best linguists in England. He has been admitted to practice in Paris, and incidentally he has, for the last seven years, been a Lincoln Inn barrister in London. Since 1890 he has been one of the counsel for the British claimants in the Delagoa Bay arbitration between Great Britain and Portugal. He was one of the two English barristers selected by the Bar Council to represent the English bar at the International Congress of Advocates in Brussels, held last Autumn. He has been in Alexandria since January as member of the State Legal Department of the Egyptian Government.

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AMERICANS AND THE EXPOSITION OF 1900.—The Lafayette incident has drawn the attention of the provincial press of France to the possible non-appearance this Summer of American tourists with their pockets filled with hard American dollars, while the press of the capital is showing uneasy signs of fear that there may be few American visitors to the great exposition of 1900. And the press of both Paris and the rest of France have assumed a less formidable tone toward America, while they are, however, not less sympathetic with Spain. Le Figaro recalls the fact that the appropriation for the exhibition had not been voted yet in the American Congress, and that were it voted at this time, when feeling was strained, the vote might not be a satisfactory one. Nevertheless, it is affirmed that Americans will be very welcome in Paris, where "individually" they are very much liked.

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SOME STATISTICS CONCERNING SPAIN.—The Diario del Commercio of Barcelona has inadvertently responded to many questions that have lately been asked concerning Spain by publishing an interesting table which is suggestive of much that is political, sociological, and religious. Here are the data: Population, 18,000,000; able to read and write, 6,104,470, (males, 3,417,855; females, 2,686,615;) having no trade or profession, 8,728,519,) males, 1,964,113; females, 6,764,406;) priests and church dignitaries, 43,528; nuns, 28,549; agriculturists, 4,861,922, (males, 4,033,391; females, 828,531;) teachers, 39,132, (males, 60 per cent. of which are priests, 24,642; females, 80 per cent. of which are nuns, 14,490;) school attendance—males, 1,000,810; females, 719,110; literary writers—males, 1,171; females, 74; physicians—males, 20,477; females, 78; officeholders, 97,257; pensioners, 64,000; servants—males, 89,958; females, 319,596; professional beggars, 91,225, of which 39,279 are males and 51,946 are females.

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THE AGE OF FRENCH GENERALS.—The military reforms which Kaiser William has just instituted, by which all Generals must retire at the age of fifty-seven, have inspired La France Militaire to publish a list of the most aged French Generals now in active service. Gen. Billot, Minister of War, is sixty-nine years old; Gen. Jamot, Generalissimo of the army, who succeeded Gen. Saussier, sixty-six years; Gens. Coiffé, Calliot, de France, and Mercier, (the latter was Minister of War when charges of treason were brought against Capt. Dreyfus,) sixty-four; Gens. Riff, Guioth, Jacquemin, and Larchey, sixty-three; Gens. Pierron and de Sesmaisons, sixty-two; Gens. Duchesne, who commanded the Madagascar expedition in 1895; Hervé, Caillard, Brault, Kessler, Varaigne, and Zurlinden, (the last named is Governor General of Paris,) sixty-one; Gens. Giovauninelli and Zédé des Garets, sixty; Gen. de Boisdeffre, conspicuous in the Dreyfus case, fifty-nine; Gen. de Négrier, fifty-eight; Gen. Brugère, fifty-six, and Gen. Metzinger, fifty-five.

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THE PRINCE DE SAGAN AGAIN.—That old Parisian beau of the Second Empire, who by the death of his father a few weeks ago in Germany inherited a princely fortune, and at the same time succeeded to the title of the Duc de Sagan et de Talleyrand, has returned to Paris after a four months' sojourn in Cannes. It will be recalled that several months before his father died, he was taken possession of by his wife, with whom he had not lived for years, and every effort was made to prolong his health beyond that of the old Duc de Sagan et de Talleyrand, that the Princess might have the immense estates of the Talleyrands. The plan succeeded. Now, according to Le Figaro, the Duke is rapidly declining; he is quite in his second childhood; his existence is ignored by the rest of the family, and his wants are carelessly administered by servants. But he outlived his father, and, on his death, the Duchess and her favorite second son will come into one of the greatest fortunes on the Continent.

# LIEUT. ROWAN'S MISSION

## Army Officer Tells of His Daring Journey Past 40,000 Spaniards to Garcia's Camp.

## RAN A GAMUT OF GUNBOATS

### Success of the Campaign in Cuba Assured by the Information He Obtained—Garcia Well Supplied with Information.

TAMPA, Fla., May 15.—Lieut. A. S. Rowan has just completed the report of his daring trip to the camp of Gen. Garcia. The report was made to-day to Col. A. S. Wagner, the head of the Bureau of Information of the army of invasion. The journey made by Lieut. Rowan will rank as one of the most gallant and brilliant exploits in our military history. In his journey he freely dared every risk to which a soldier may be subjected. He ventured a passage by sea of more than 300 miles in an open boat, twice running the gantlet of the Spanish patrol boats, and going with a single guide across the island, practically in the presence of 40,000 Spanish soldiers.

In speaking to-day of his experiences Lieut. Rowan refrained from attaching to them any quality of brilliance or of importance.

"I was ordered to go," he said, simply, "and I went."

Col. Wagner, however, and other officers do not hold that performance of Lieut. Rowan in any such estimation. They regard it as a splendid achievement, and all of them deplore the fact that under our army regulations no recognition of such great services can be given. This gallant officer, who is First Lieutenant in the Nineteenth Infantry, deserves, in their opinion at least, a Captain's commission, but the recognition by the public of his magnificent daring is the only reward that the Republic can bestow.

It is known that while many young officers in the information division under Col. Wagner would have been glad to undertake the journey, those others who were charged with the commission failed. Lieut. Rowan did not hesitate, and succeeded beyond all expectation. He has brought to the army information that from a military point of view is invaluable, and makes the campaign in Cuba a certain success.

#### Started from Jamaica.

"When I was ordered to go to Garcia's headquarters," said he, "I hurried at once to Jamaica in order to put myself in touch with the Cuban Junta at Kingston. I was soon put in charge of a guide who had made thirteen successful trips between Kingston and Garcia's camp, furnished by the Junta with a suit of clothes that transformed me into a Cuban or a Spaniard, or whatever I might wish to appear. My guide and myself at once started for St. Ann Bay on the north coast of Jamaica. We made this part of the trip, seventy miles, driving in carriages with relays, between 3 in the afternoon and 1 the next morning. We immediately took an open sailboat for the southern coast of Cuba. It was a little dangerous and we had to run the gauntlet of Spanish patriot gunboats, and we felt just a trifle nervous as we approached the shore.

"Just in front of us rose the peak of Ojo del Toro, or Bull's Eye, and to the east twenty-five miles away was the beautiful dome of Turquino, the highest crest in Cuba.

"Nervous as we were I could not help exclaiming with delight at the exquisite scene. The sun was just rising above the mountain, and it made one of the most enchanting pictures I have ever seen.

"As soon as we reached shore we saw the Cuban watchers who sentinel that entire coast day and night and report to Garcia the approach of every friendly or hostile vessel. When they saw who we were they at once directed us, for they were expecting me at the camp of their leader. That part of Cuba is a terrible country. The chapparel or underbrush is so dense you cannot see twenty feet. It was not yet raining in the plain country, but the wet season was setting in in the mountains. There we found it raining every other day. There are no roads—only bridle paths. I saw a mule train carrying 50,000 rounds of ammunition to Garcia."

#### Garcia Keeps Well Informed.

"I was astonished to find how thoroughly the Cuban leader has established his sources of information. He knows everything that happens, or is imminent to his territory. I found him at Bayamo in Santiago, sixty miles from Mansanillo, on the coast. He had recently captured the city. In Santiago Province, outside of Santiago de Cuba, where the Spaniards have 25,000 men, Holguin, where they have 6,000, and Mansanillo, where they have 800, Garcia is supreme. His enemies have not ventured to interfere with him much since his victory at Vittoria de Las Tunas, and they do not risk themselves outside of these three cities except to go up and down the Canto for sixty miles, running their gunboats from fort to fort.

"Santiago de Cuba can be shelled from the sea. It is six miles from the Carribbean, but only the chapparel plain lies between it and the shore. Our boats could drive the Spaniards out of the city, and Garcia, if supplied with arms and ammunition, could annihilate them."

"Garcia is a splendid old man. He is a Chesterfield in manner. The Cubans have the greatest confidence in him, and will follow him anywhere. He has 8,000 men under arms, but could raise 20,000 more in a short time, if he had arms and ammunition for them.

"It should be our first task to supply these revolutionists with arms, so that they could engage the Spaniards in the east while we attack them from the west. Garcia says to me that if he had arms and some good artillery he could soon dispose of the Spaniards. I believe that one Cuban in the bush is equal to two Spaniards.

"The Cubans impressed me very favorably. They will fight hard, and they are absolutely essential to our army, of which they would be the eyes and ears.

"I saw no Spaniards. The Cubans told me they would fight hard as long as their commander is alive. When the chief falls, however, the army flies or surrenders. All responsibility ceases, and the men take care of themselves. A Spanish officer is court-martialed if he surrenders before losing two-thirds of his force and ammunition."

#### Think Spaniards Will Not Attack.

"I do not think from what I learned of the Spaniards that they will fight us in the open. I do not believe they will come outside of their works, but will wait for us to attack them. We will have to hunt them in their holes at Havana and Matanzas. I think that with a hot bombardment from the sea and with a sharp attack from land, Havana will fall within twenty-four hours."

Continuing his narrative, Lieut. Rowan said: "After delivering my message to Garcia I started on my return. Of course I did not come back the way I went. Garcia put me in charge of Gen. Enrique Collazo, who accompanied me from Bayamo to Tampa. We passed through Vittoria Las Tunas, where Garcia won his greatest victory.

"The City of Bayamo I thought was wrecked badly enough. It was at the beginning of the ten years' war the third city in Cuba. To-day it has not 2,000 population, but Vittoria is worse. Nothing is left but ruins. That portion of the island, however, is good for fighting. It is open country, and has better roads.

"After leaving Bayamo we hurried to the northern coast, riding four days on horseback, and finally leaving the island near Manati in an open sailboat. We sailed slowly over the 250 miles to Nassau, being so becalmed one day we made not more than ten miles. On our way we saw the American fleet of twelve vessels steaming rapidly to the east.

"We had no trouble on the sea, as it was calm as a millpond, and reached Nassau without mishap. As soon as possible I took a ship for Key West, going in a small schooner. I left Kingston April 23 and arrived at Tampa May 14. Since I have made the trip successfully I would not exchange the experience I have had for anything less than a better opportunity to be of some service to my country."

# DORST UNABLE TO LAND ARMS.

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KEY WEST, Fla., May 15.—The steamer Gussie, which left Tampa, Fla., on May 10, with two companies of the First Infantry on board, in charge of 7,000 rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition, intended for the insurgents in the Province of Pinar del Rio, remained off the coast of Cuba Thursday, Friday, and yesterday, convoyed by the auxiliary gunboat Manning, in a vain attempt to land her cargo. Capt. J. H. Dorst of the staff of Gen. Miles, and formerly United States Military Attaché at Vienna, headed the expedition, which returned here this morning. Her commander, who appeared to be much crestfallen, having failed to accomplish the mission intrusted to him, refused to discuss the matter beyond admitting the failure, and saying the Gussie will return to Tampa, Fla.

Previous to leaving Cuban waters, the expedition had a skirmish with Spanish cavalry near Cabanas, fifteen miles west of Havana, where an attempt was made to land part of the cargo. On Friday morning Capt. Dorst abandoned the attempt at that point and steamed eastward to Matanzas, where an arrangement had been made with the insurgents to send supplies ashore at Point Maya, a mile or so east of the entrance of the harbor.

The Gussie and her convoy yesterday morning steamed in until about two miles off shore, when the rattle of musketry from a considerable force of Spanish soldiers, concealed behind underbrush ashore, warned them that they would receive a lively welcome if they landed. The Spanish troops seemed to have been furnished with information of the contemplated landing at both points.

#### Capt. Dorst Returns to Key West.

After this second failure Capt. Dorst decided to abandon the attempt to land the arms and ammunition, and return here, where he arrived this morning.

A more disgusted-looking lot of troopers than those aboard the Gussie this morning it would be hard to find. They had received orders not to speak of their trip and sullenly lined the rail of the Gussie. Grunts were the only answers which could be obtained to the questions asked. Soon after the arrival of the Gussie Capt. Dorst was rowed ashore and reported the failure of his expedition by cable to the War Department.

Naval officers here say that if Capt. Dorst had secured the co-operation of some of the ships of the blockading squadron at the point selected for the landing, the Spanish troops ashore could have been shelled and a way would have been cleared for the landing of the soldiers and the cargo they had in charge. But no instructions were given to the ships to co-operate with Capt. Dorst's expedition, and the Gussie was several times compelled to heave to, while cruising up and down the coast, by blockade vesels whose commanders were under the apprehension that she was trying to run the blockade.

The United States gunboat Machias, which was lying off Matanzas on Friday night, reported that signal lights were seen ashore east of Point Sabilla, and some of her officers say they believe the insurgents, having ascertained that the rendezvous at Point Maya had been discovered by the enemy, desired a landing to be made at another point, but Capt. Dorst held to his original plans and found the Spanish troops awaiting him. He did not return empty handed, however. The American party captured a prisoner of war in a smack at Cabanas.

#### Cubans Unable to Co-operate.

Capt. Dorst says the failure of the expedition was due to the fact that the Cubans were unable to meet the landing party at the rendezvous, and the Americans could not land supplies with no one to receive them.

The arrangements for making a landing at Cabanas were made ten days ago by Capt. Dorst with Gen. Delgado, in command of the insurgent forces in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and the supplies to be landed near Matanzas were to be conveyed to Gen. Gomez by a force of insurgents encamped three miles back of the coast line. Both of the Cuban parties were unable, apparently, to appear at the rendezvous owing to the activity of the Spaniards.

Capt. Dorst is convinced that the Spaniards have a good system of communication along the coast, and that they can quickly mass enough troops to prevent the landing of a small force, such as the one he commanded, and the Captain believes the only way arms and ammunition can be sent to the insurgents is to land them under the cover of warships with guns sufficient to beat off any attack. Then, he adds, the arms and ammunition should be conveyed inland by United States soldiers.

The Captain says the company which landed through the surf at Cabanas had a narrow escape. The soldiers were fired upon by Spanish cavalry concealed in the tangled underbrush and the fire was replied to with the result that one Spanish officer and three men were hit. Only one man on the American side was wounded. The latter, a newspaper correspondent, received a slight flesh wound in the arm.

The Wasp and the Manning shelled the woods and covered the retreat of the soldiers to the Gussie.

On Friday the Spaniards tried to hit the Gussie from a masked battery, and some of their shells burst close on board, but none of the fragments struck.

### COLLEGE MEN FROM CUBA.

#### They Have Been Fighting with Gen. Garcia's Army.

TAMPA, Fla., May 15.—A party of four American college graduates who for the last two years and over have been with Garcia's army as officers of artillery arrived here from Key West last night on the Mascotte. They were Major Arthur J. Joyce, Yale, '85; Capt. Osmun Latrobe, Jr., Pennsylvania, '95; Lieut. James Pennie, St. John's College, Annapolis, '93, and Capt. Stuart Janny, Johns Hopkins, '95. Latrobe and Janny were companions of Major Osgood, the University of Pennsylvania's full back, who lost his life near Gualmaro.

All four have resigned their positions with Garcia's army, and will go to Washington to offer their services as guides. They report the death of Joseph M. Chaplain, one of the first Americans on the island. Chaplain, who came from Boston, was killed while with Gen. Carillo.

# HOFMANN'S FAREWELL.

### The Young Pianist Delights a Very Large Audience.

Young Josef Hofmann kept an audience of 8,000 persons waiting for him for half an hour last night, until their patience was exhausted and they expressed their feelings audibly. When the young pianist finally condescended to appear he was welcomed most cordially, and in five minutes he had woven around his hearers a spell which made them forget that he had ever annoyed them and made them think that he never would. It was Hofmann's farewell concert, and naturally Carnegie Hall was crowded. Late in the season as it is for musical entertainments, the weather has kept many persons in town, the war has kept others, and Hofmann has a fame and a winsome charm that would bring others back. Indeed, his charm was almost powerful enough to quiet the noisy peddlers of his photographs, who follow him about is if he were the side show of a circus.

It was a curious programme that the young pianist offered his auditors last night. He played two numbers in succession with orchestra—Rubinstein's D minor concerto and Chopin's concerto in E minor—followed by several solo pieces. Pianists usually put the solo numbers in the middle, and the good Casimir Hofmann, Josef's father, who conducted the highly scratchy orchestra last night, may be suspected of a desire to make his gifted son fade away from sight in a most pathetic manner. Are there any musical geniuses who are above the tricks of the trade?

Josef Hofmann has already been exploited pretty thoroughly in these columns. He is a true pianoforte genius, and he proves his genius by not playing always the same. Last night, for example, he exaggerated his pianissimo passages so that it was difficult to hear them, and with the amiable assistance of his devoted parent he indulged in slow tempi to his heart's content. Yet he played like a master, for a master may do things which would ruin a tyro. Dazzling, reckless, bewildering were the boy's technics at times in the Rubinstein concerto, while in the slow movement he made the piano sing like a human throat. Full of the tenderness of an Autumn sunset was his reading of the Chopin concerto, and in the slow movement he let loose the mellow glories of his tone color in a manner that brought moisture to the eyes.

Hofmann came back to us after ten years of absence. He went away a juvenile prodigy. He came back a fully developed virtuoso, musical to the finger tips, but not yet master of the secret of all song—human experience. That will come, and let us hope that Hofmann will continue to visit us ever and anon, till the greatness of spiritual maturity is lord of the flashing fingers and the burning thought.

#### Accidentally Shot by His Friend.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 15.—John Heany was accidentally shot and probably fatally wounded to-day by Dennis Welsh, an intimate friend. Welsh had been shooting at rats in a brewery stable yard where he is employed and was showing his weapon, an American bulldog of .32 calibre, to Heany. Supposing all the chambers to be empty, he pulled the trigger and a bullet landed in Heany's stomach. Heany has made a statement exonerating Welsh.

# TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM

## The Congregation Completes the Celebration of Its Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

## ITS SOCIAL SIDE PRESENTED

### Educational and Charitable Societies Make Their Reports—Illustration by Kindergarten Class—Symbolical Silver Wedding—Dr. Berkowitz's Address.

Temple Israel of Harlem completed yesterday the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the congregation and the tenth anniversary of the dedication of its present building, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The exercises differed from those of the preceding two days in being illustrative more of the social and educational side of the life of the congregation than of its distinctly religious work.

The order of exercises included brief reports from the Culture Society, the sisterhood, and the religious schools, singing by the Sunday school choir, playing, singing, and reciting by a class of babies from the kindergarten of the free school attached to the east side mission of the temple, and a symbolical representation of the anniversary shown as the celebration of a silver wedding. The proceedings concluded with an event not on the printed programme. Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, in the name of the women of the congregation, thanked the rabbi, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, for his years of kindness to them, and told him that when he reached his home he would find that his library had been entirely re-equipped in a manner the women thought worthy of him.

President Hays was in charge of the services. In introducing Joseph J. Corn, Vice President of the Temple Israel Culture Society, he said that the purpose of the day was to show that Temple Israel existed for other things than to conduct religious services.

#### Need of Jewish Culture.

Mr. Corn spoke of the general intent of the Culture Society, and said that in these days of cheap philosophy and what has come to be known as ethical culture there is urgent need of Jewish culture. It had been found that many parents and more young men considered their religious education completed by confirmation, and to combat that theory the society had been formed and weekly meetings held for the study of Jewish history and Jewish philosophy. The society believed that the Jew of to-day should know why and to what extent he differed from the Jew of yesterday, and should be able to answer intelligently the query "Why are you Jews in this Christian world and yet not of it?"

Mrs. A. Ottenberg, President of the Temple Israel Sisterhood, told of the work done and doing by the society and by like societies of other congregations, and said that for a great deal of what had been accomplished the credit was due to the United Hebrew Charities, which had generously assisted the efforts of the congregation.

Illustrating a reference Mrs. Ottenberg had made to the temple's free school on the east side, a class of twenty tiny children from the kindergarten were introduced by their teacher, Miss D. Goldsmith, herself a graduate from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The eldest of the little ones was under six years old, and they all looked particularly weak and helpless and poor in their gingham pinafores and bare heads as they stood on the platform in front of the school choir of seventy-five well dressed and sturdy-looking youngsters of both sexes.

Perhaps it was because of the contrast and of the thoughts it evoked that women sobbed aloud and men turned their heads away as the babies sang in chorus "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," and illustrated by song and pantomime with tiny tubs the meaning of a hard day's washing. There was a hearty response when President Hays said, as the class left the platform: "Now that you have seen, perhaps you will be more attentive when the sisterhood appeals to you for aid in their work."

The school choir sang the hymns "Praise to God" and "Deeds, Not Words." Milton Levy took the solo parts and earned two encores.

#### An Appeal to Parents.

Cyrus L. Sulzberger, speaking for Temple Israel's religious schools, complained of the indifference of parents and the little home assistance received by the teachers. He said that out of 430 children in the schools only 220 are learning Hebrew, and that if six seats were provided to accommodate all the parents who visited the schools two would always be unoccupied. The work of religious education, he said, is becoming harder daily, and unless home influences aided the teachers it would be impossible to train the young of the race to become worthy American citizens and worthy American Jews.

Mr. Corn in his address on the Culture Society had likened the anniversary celebration to a silver wedding, the father and mother—the congregation—surrounded by their children—the temple societies—bringing gifts and congratulations. The symbolical presentation took that form of expression.

A canopy of evergreens with the word "Israel" surmounting it, was carried to the centre of the platform. Twelve little boys and girls led by Madelaine Griffenhagen, daintily dressed in white silk and lace, and wearing red roses in her fair hair, marched past it in procession scattering flowers for the coming bride and bridegroom. Nathan B. Stern and Rose Oppenheimer were the parents, and the children were Edith Nathan, "Worship"—the temple—Eli Newberger in mortar board and gown, "Knowledge"—the school—Beatrice Goodman, "Charity"—the sisterhood—Maxwell Brenner, "Mission"—the East Side School—and Mabel Hays, "Culture"—the Culture Society. When each of the symbolical children had made a congratulatory speech and presented a gift the whole party marched from the stage to the music of the Wedding March from "Lohengrin." Prof. Egner gave two 'cello solos and then President Hays introduced the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia to speak on "Education."

#### Dr. Berkowitz's Speech.

Dr. Berkowitz said the subject of education presented a serious problem to American Israel, and that each day and generation added to the difficulty of its solution.

"Our fathers stood with one foot on the ghetto," he said. "We are emancipated, and our children will have no recollection of those conditions. We thank God that the walls of restriction are broken down, but along with the evils that have passed away were some good things. Those restrictions had certain compensations in safeguarding the domestic virtues of our race, and making of the fathers and mothers of Israel men and women of transparent purity. With the mighty torrent of new influences working for good has come ruin to many things that were precious to the life of Israel."

Dr. Berkowitz referred to the different conditions of home life, and the influences the teacher is called upon to contend with. The children of to-day, he declared, live upon excitement, they share the pleasures of their elders, and are indulged far beyond what is good for their moral and religious training. Mothers who would dread to go to a fever-stricken house for fear of carrying contagion to their children sit and gamble with those children as spectators. The time has come for a crusade of social purity against excitement and gambling. A generation ago children were treated as children. The Jewish boy was permitted to read no book but the Torah, and the girls were not permitted to read at all. To-day the children of both sexes read everything but the Torah.

In concluding his address, Dr. Berkowitz declared the justice of Mr. Sulzberger's complaint of the indifference of the parents well founded, and said that the hope of American Israel in the future must be found in the homes of the parents. The religious schools must be looked upon as the adjuncts to the homes, and not as places to which children must be driven.

Dr. Harris, introduced to say "some closing words," declined to say anything, except that the flattering things said during the three days' celebration of him and his ministration should have been said of the congregation, without whose aid nothing could have been accomplished. He was leaving the platform when President Hays called Mrs. Hays to tell Dr. Harris what the women of Temple Israel thought of him.

### ART AT THE ATHLETIC CLUB.

The New York Athletic Club has added, as it were, a postscript to the record of the art season of 1897-8 in the metropolis by an exhibition of sixty-five American paintings, selected from among those which have been awarded the various prizes at the annual Spring Academy, Water Color Society, and the Society of American Artists' exhibitions during the past ten years.

The idea of this novel exhibition originated with Thomas B. Clarke and Samuel T. Shaw, members of the club, and givers respectively of the Clarke and Shaw prizes to the Academy and Society of American Artists. The stimulus given by these and other annual prizes at the leading exhibitions was marked from the first, and although they have not always been awarded by successive juries to pictures that have been considered the most worthy by press and public, these prize pictures represent on the whole the best art output of the past decade in America. The assembling of as many as could be secured to form the initial art display of the Athletic Club's new and handsome building is therefore an art event of interest and importance, and it is to be regretted that the display could not have been made before the close of the art season proper.

The paintings fill the walls of the large club parlor on the second floor of the clubhouse, and are well displayed and hung. They are of necessity familiar to art lovers, and several of them hang in public resorts and institutions, but seen here again with their fellows they acquire new interest, while some of the earlier canvases have almost the charm of novelty amid their attractive surroundings. The exhibition has also an educational side, and one can trace by studying the examples chronologically the gradual development of this or that artist, the influences under which he has passed from time to time, and can discern the effect of the successive waves of art ideas from abroad that have overspread the country.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the display is the evidence it affords of the growth of the decorative element in American art. Mowbray's delicate and delicious color study, "The Evening Breeze," the Clarke prize winner in 1888, attracted as much notice at that time from its decorative quality, comparatively rare in those days, as from its exquisite color scheme. Among the prize canvases of recent years, however, are found several in which the decorative quality is prominent. Witness St. John Harper's "Autumn," the Clarke prize winner of 1892; Edith M. Prellwitz's "Tannhauser Legend," the Dodge prize winner of 1895; Ella C. Lamb's "Advent Angel," which won the Dodge prize in 1889, and Robert Reid's "Moonrise," the Clarke prize picture of 1897, all of which are essentially decorative canvases.

Of the canvases which stand out from their fellows to-day, as when first shown, are Alfred Kappes's fine study of negro character, "Buckwheat Cakes"; George R. Barse, Jr.'s, dignified and graceful figure composition, "Night and the Waning Day"; J. H. Hatfield's admirable nude, "After the Bath"; H. O. Walker's spirituelle, "Morning Vision"; C. Harry Eaton's noble landscape of 1888, George W. Maynard's spirited marine, with figures, "Sport," the Shaw prize winner of 1895; W. L. Lathrop's simple and yet strong landscape which won the Evans prize of 1896; Theodore Robinson's Shaw prize winner of 1892, "In the Sun"; H. G. Dearth's Webb prize winner of 1893, "Deerfield Valley"; E. C. Tarbell's nude, which won the Shaw prize in 1893; William M. Chase's studio interior, which won the Shaw prize in 1895, "The Friendly Call"; W. L. Palmer's delicate and beautiful "Vale of Tasewentha," and Bruce Crane's Webb prize winner of 1897, "First Signs of Spring."

There was also shown Childe Hassam's sunny and bright "Plaza, Havana," C. C. Curran's decorative canvases, "Sirens" and "Enchanted Shore"; T. C. Jones's "Exchanging Confidences," Irving R. Wiles's "Sonata," C. F. Ulrich's "Land of Promise," and H. R. Poore's "Night of the Nativity."

The exhibition will remain open to members and guests to-day and Tuesday.

### DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

#### Major Junius Wilson MacMurray.

Major Junius Wilson MacMurray of the Fifth Artillery, United States Army, died Saturday in this city after a brief illness. He arrived here recently from Fort Barrancas, Fla., where he had been in command for about a year.

Major MacMurray was born near Carondelet, Mo., May 1, 1843, and was appointed to the army from civil life shortly after the outbreak of the civil war. At that time he was a member of a club of thirty young men, of whom he and one other entered the Union Army, while all the others took the Confederate side in the struggle. He assisted in raising a company of volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service as a Second Lieutenant of the First Missouri Infantry. He was transferred shortly afterward to the First Missouri Light Artillery, and later served with the Second Missouri Light Artillery, until that regiment was mustered out Nov. 20, 1865.

Major MacMurray performed active service throughout the civil war, and on several occasions his services received special recognition. At the siege of Corinth he was brevetted Captain for valorous conduct, and at the siege of Vicksburg he received the brevet of Major for bravery. He was made Brevet Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the civil war.

After the war he entered the regular army, receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant Feb. 23, 1866. He took part in several important Indian campaigns, and afterward was transferred to the Department of the East. He was stationed in this city in 1892, and during the cholera scare of that year he went with his battery to Sandy Hook to enforce sanitary measures and guard immigrants from infection. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant March 23, 1866, about one month after he entered the regular army, and became Captain of the First Artillery April 19, 1882. When the two additional regiments of artillery were organized, a few weeks ago, he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery, with the rank of Major.

Major MacMurray was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Oregon Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the Fort Monroe Army and Navy Club, the Cosmos Club of San Francisco, the Army and Navy Club of this city, and the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Club.

#### Gouverneur Kemble.

Gouverneur Kemble, who was Secretary of the Dock Board under the administration of Mayor Hewitt, died Saturday after a year's illness at his residence, 440 West Fifty-seventh Street. He was a son of the late William Kemble, a prominent iron merchant in his day, and was born in 1835 in the old Kemble homestead, in St. John's Square, which was then a fashionable quarter of the city.

Mr. Kemble was educated at West Point, where his uncle, Gouverneur Kemble, after whom he was named, established the West Point Iron Foundry in 1817. Shortly before the civil war Mr. Kemble and his brother, Peter Kemble, and Gouverneur and James N. Paulding, became the owners of the foundry, and employed Capt. R. P. Parrott, the inventor of the Parrott gun, as manager. During the war the foundry furnished vast quantities of material for the use of the Federal Army.

Mr. Kemble was formerly a member of Company F of the Seventh Regiment, and at the time of his death was connected with the Military Club, which is composed of veterans of the regiment. He married Miss Julia Tillou, daughter of Francis R. Tillou, a lawyer, who at one time was Recorder of this city. Two sons and four daughters survive him. The funeral will take place to-day from the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, and the interment will be in Greenwood.

#### Obituary Notes.

ESTHER ROGERS MARTIN, widow of Gen. James G. Martin of North Carolina, died Saturday at her residence, in Asheville, N. C. She was in her eighty-sixth year. She was the daughter of Charles King, late President of Columbia College, and was the granddaughter of Rufus King.

DANIEL DEMPSEY died Saturday at his home, 144 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Dempsey was a life-long resident of Brooklyn and was born in 1857. For twenty-five years he was in the employ of the Royal Insurance Company, and at the time of his death had charge of the Brooklyn office. He was a member of the Loyola Union attached to the Church of the Transfiguration in Hooper Street. The funeral service will be held to-morrow at 10 o'clock from the Church of the Transfiguration, and the burial will be in Calvary Cemetery. His widow and four children survive him.

# STONE FIGHT IN A PARK.

### Police Prevent the Settling of a Boys' "Spanish-American" Battle—Forty-seven Arrests.

A stone-throwers' battle of large proportions was waged on the site of the Division Street Park yesterday afternoon and evening among boys who divided themselves into two parties representing Spain and the United States. There was an exciting time for those engaged, and a disastrous number of arrests resulted. Some 400 combatants took part in the afternoon. Ramparts were improvised and the rival colors implanted.

When the police of the Madison Street Station swooped down upon the fighters the opposing commanders, familiarly known as "Crazy" Aaron of the Fifth Ward, and "Brigadier General" Warner of 91 Suffolk Street, seized each his colors and decamped in safety. A "haul" of forty-six fighters was made by the police, and the unfortunates were fined $10 apiece in the Essex Market Court by Magistrate Simms.

The evening's amusement was still more inspiring. Two armies met in the park, 100 representing Spain and 90 championing America. For the honor of the Stars and Stripes it was agreed in an ante-bellum conference that the larger force should succumb to their Yankee opponents. When the strife waxed warm, however, and stones were whizzing through the air and landing with emphatic and painful effect, human nature got the best of the pseudo-Latins, and they quite forgot to hoist the white flag.

They kept right at it, with the result that the "Americans" were being widely scattered and rudely stepped upon, no Providence having appeared to defend the Anglo-Saxon cause. An arbiter in the shape of Patrolman Thomas E. Henry, who had been attracted by the battle paeans, appeared on the scene and attempted to promote the cause of peace with a club.

A general melée followed, and the peacemaker escaped minus a coat sleeve and with only the rim left to his helmet. He had, however, taken "Brigadier General" Warner a prisoner of war, and the latter was confined in the Madison Street Station. Seven other policemen, attracted by Henry's whistle, cleared the park of combatants, and the cause of Cuban freedom was left still undecided.


BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cottage Glassware.

Plain, etched, gold-band, also inexpensive cut Table Glass, suitable for Summer use. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, 915 Broadway, Near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.


# DIED.

BROUWER.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., Sunday, May 15, 1898, Sarah, widow of Abraham Brouwer, in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 21 Waller Avenue, Sing Sing, on Tuesday, May 17, 1898, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Pleasantville.

BUZBY.—On Saturday, May 14, Ellie A., beloved wife of Winslow E. Buzby, in her 80th year.
Funeral from her late residence, 223 East Seventeenth Street, Tuesday, May 17, at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

GILLEY.—On Saturday, May 14, Susan Wells, daughter of the late William B. Gilley of this city.
Funeral services Tuesday, May 17, at 10:30 A. M., at her residence, 140 West 13th St.

HILL.—On Friday, May 13, Edith Stanley Hill, only child of Stanley B. and Elizabeth Hill.
Funeral services from her late residence, 301 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, May 16, at 2:30.

KEMBLE.—On Saturday, May 14, 1898, at 440 West 57th St., Gouverneur Kemble, in the 64th year of his age.
Funeral from the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St., Monday, April 16, 11 A. M.

MARLING.—On Sunday, May 15, at the residence of his parents, 32 West Forty-ninth Street, Harold Erskine, only son of Alfred E. and Harriet W. Marling, in the 13th year of his age.
Funeral private.

PERRY.—Suddenly, at Dubuque, Iowa, on May 13, the Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Iowa.
Funeral to-day, Monday, from 1914 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, at 3 P. M. Interment at St. James the Less.

MARTIN.—On May 14, at Asheville, N. C., in the 86th year of her age, Esther Rogers, the widow of Gen. James G. Martin of North Carolina, and the second daughter of Charles King, LL. D., late President of Columbia College, New York, and of Eliza Gracie, his wife, and the granddaughter of the late Hon. Rufus King.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, May 15, at his residence in Richmond, Va., Frederick R. Scott.
Funeral at noon on Tuesday, 17th inst.

WHITEWRIGHT.—On Friday, May 13, at his late residence, 16 West 22d St., William Whitewright, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.
Funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and 55th St., Monday, May 16, at 4:30 P. M.

WOOD.—On Seventh Day, Fifth Month, 14th, 1898, Catharine M. Wood, widow of Stephen Wood, M. D., in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral from Friends' Meeting House, East 20th St., opposite Gramercy Park, on Third Day, 17th inst., at 11 A. M.


WOODLAWN CEMETERY, Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.


### DEATHS REPORTED MAY 15.

#### Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name and Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date Dth. May. |
|---|---|---|
| ACTON, Cornelia W., 82 W. 132d St. | 42 | 14 |
| BOYLE, Bridget, 311 E. 37th St. | 72 | 13 |
| BALLO, Francesco, 737 E. 9th St. | 1 | 14 |
| BURGUNDY, Robert A., 22 Beaver St. | 51 | 14 |
| BATES, Margaret, 243 E. 120th St. | 24 | 14 |
| EATTERSON, Lillian, 468 7th Av. | 1 | 12 |
| BURNS, Mary A., Boulevard and 122d. | 56 | 12 |
| BOONE, Emma, 267 W. 130th St. | 30 | 13 |
| CESARIO, Albina, 179 Park Row | 1 | 14 |
| CAPPES, M., 1,601 East End Av. | 78 | 11 |
| DOYLE, Irene, 17 E. 108th St. | 3 | 13 |
| DAY, Mary A., 219 E. 101st St. | 21 | 13 |
| DIRAND, M. L. G., 123 Clinton Place. | 28 | 13 |
| FRIEDLAENDER, Wm., 330 E. 81st. | 70 | 13 |
| FISHKETTS, Tony, 100 Mott St. | 1 | 13 |
| GOLDSTEIN, Bertha, 46 Avenue D. | 21 | 14 |
| HARTMAN, Frederick, 2,386 2d Av. | 17 | 13 |
| HAFT, Morris, 566 2d Av. | 17 | 14 |
| HOLTZER, Louis, 29 East Broadway. | 1 | 14 |
| HALPERN, Malke, 245 E. Houston. | 19 | 15 |
| KIMINSKY, Albert, Jersey City, N. J. | 26 | 13 |
| KNOFLACH, A., 586 Lexington Av. | 45 | 13 |
| KONIG, Dora, 18 1st St. | 38 | 13 |
| KEAM, Charles H., 141 Perry St. | 45 | 14 |
| LEDIN, Eric, 12 E. 115th St. | 32 | 13 |
| MOSEOVITZ, Malie, Montefiore Home. | 59 | 13 |
| MASIN, Anton, 408 E. 64th St. | 34 | 14 |
| MEYER, Conrad, 73 W. 105th St. | 23 | 14 |
| MENZ, Robert, 2,286 1st Av. | 2 | 13 |
| McGARRAH, E. B., 286 W. 142d St. | 67 | 14 |
| McMURRAY, Junius W., Hotel New Amsterdam | 54 | 14 |
| PEREZ, Charles, 228 W. 10th St. | 24 | 14 |
| PUGLIA, Michele, 306 E. 107th St. | 3 | 13 |
| PORTER, John C., 316 9th Av. | 35 | 13 |
| PRUNTY, Agnes, 904 1st Av. | 4 | 13 |
| PELLEN, Frances, 142 W. 52d St. | 4 | 14 |
| ROSELLE, Henry, 117 Leonard St. | 47 | 14 |
| REHBOCH, Herman, Hoboken, N. J. | 49 | 14 |
| ROGERS, Mary A., 60 W. 46th St. | 68 | 14 |
| SNIFFEN, Jennie, Portchester, N. Y. | 27 | 14 |
| STEINER, Henri, 282 Bleecker St. | 1 | 14 |
| SCHARFF, Emanuel, 173 Essex St. | 65 | 15 |
| TURKINGTON, Charlotte, 349 W. 36th. | 30 | 14 |
| THIELICKE, Fritz, 723 E. 165th St. | 50 | 13 |
| TOLLAND, James, 273 W. 114th St. | 45 | 13 |
| TONE, Margaret A., 59 W. 114th St. | 39 | 12 |
| WOOD, Catharine M., 148 E. 44th St. | 84 | 14 |
| WHITEWRIGHT, William, 16 W. 22d. | 83 | 13 |
| YATES, Elizabeth M., 173 E. 111th. | 72 | 12 |
| ZIBDAT, Henry, 350 Hudson St. | 1 | 13 |

#### Brooklyn.

| Name and Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date Dth. May. |
|---|---|---|
| BEIRNE, Mary, 130 Park Av. | 63 | 13 |
| BOND, Ella C., St. John's Hospital | 27 | 14 |
| BRUNENGRATER, Edward, 417 Humboldt St | 2 | 14 |
| BIGGERS, Thomas B., 221 5th Av. | 1 | 14 |
| CRAMER, Florence M., 299 Nicholas Av | 1 | 14 |
| DEVETA, Louis, 2,409 East Parkway | 2 | 14 |
| DEVINE, Charles S., Dahlgren Place. | 26 | 14 |
| FOGARTY, Timothy, 181 Ellery St. | 51 | 13 |
| GORMAN, Ellen, 213 Richardson Av. | 70 | 13 |
| GILHAUS, Catharine, 262 Front St. | 40 | 13 |
| GOODMAN, John, 36 Bergen St. | 60 | 13 |
| HUMMERSTON, Henry, 158 Myrtle Av | 50 | 13 |
| HOEY, Mary A., 267 5th Av. | 21 | 13 |
| HIGGINS, Catharine, 997 Myrtle Av. | 56 | 13 |
| HICKS, Mary, 27 Schaefer St. | 68 | 13 |
| HALLIDAY, William, 893A Putnam Av | 80 | 13 |
| JEMSCHER, Edwin, 1,493 De Kalb Av | 1 | 13 |
| KUHL, Margaret, 871 Jefferson Av. | 49 | 13 |
| KLEIN, Bernhard, 78 Bartlett St. | 31 | 13 |
| LORENZ, Albert, 83 Meserole St. | 20 | 13 |
| LINK, Mary, 92 Jefferson St. | 1 | 13 |
| LAIRD, John, 313 Meeker Av. | 53 | 13 |
| LAMBOU, Louise J., 14 Montrose Av. | 43 | 13 |
| MANDELTOW, Anna, 241 Lorimer St | 3 | 14 |
| MANDLER, Lizzie M., Bay 13th and 86th St | 88 | 13 |
| MARTIN, James P., 821 Madison St. | 24 | 13 |
| MAES, Minnie, 19 Ten Eyck St. | 46 | 13 |
| NEWMAN, Antonina, L. I. Col. Hosp | 22 | 13 |
| PARKER, Catharine, 1,384 4th Av. | 43 | 13 |
| PATAVIN, William A., 1,401 Broadway | 48 | 11 |
| PROSCH, Louise, 311 15th St. | 39 | 14 |
| PURCELL, Thomas, 114 Smith St. | 14 | 13 |
| SADLER, Houston M., Cropsey and 16th Avs | 67 | 14 |
| SWEENEY, Edward, 9 Emmet St. | 2 | 14 |
| SLAICH, Edwin, 9 N. Henry St. | 1 | 13 |
| SILVERMAN, Bernard, 600 Lorimer. | 89 | 13 |
| SCHULTHEIS, Rosina, 100 Floyd St. | 60 | 13 |
| SABBATINO, Cosmo, 71 President St. | 1 | 13 |
| THOMSON, Samuel, 447 Evergreen Av | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WILSON, Thomas, 67 Reid Av. | [illegible] | [illegible] |

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

**Chemical National Bank**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 41 Nassau St.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National Bank**
320 Broadway.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

**NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,**
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
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of New York.
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CAPITAL, . . . . . . $2,000,000
SURPLUS, . . . . . . $2,500,000

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STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

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FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee.
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## Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT OF 35 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above-described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on JUNE 1, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

New York, May 14, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman; James T. Woodward, Charles Parsons, Ernst Thalmann, Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named company maturing May 16, 1898, secured upon lands known as the Ely and Riehle tract will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO., 5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

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**DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St**

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Conservative observers who believe in the good qualities of the market's strength lay much stress upon the conviction that speculative Wall Street is bare of stocks. Ever since the prospect developed of an early collision between our warships and those of the Cape Verde fleet, professional speculators have been letting go their holdings, but prices have not gone down under the pressure of such selling—a fact construed by the market's friends as proof that the strongest class of investors have been absorbing all such offerings.

***

Significance is attached in some quarters to the report that Mr. James R. Keene has recovered somewhat from his bearishness. In a circular letter issued on Saturday by a Stock Exchange house closely related to Mr. Keene in his market operations appears this suggestive concluding paragraph:

"It looks to us as if higher prices might rule next week, although there may be some further declines before a decided advance takes place."

***

Many signs appear of developing tendencies abroad to look with favor upon standard American securities. Even the long-time bearish London Statist has turned bull on one American property—the Atchison—and is even urging British investors to take hold of Atchison preferred stock and bonds. The Statist bases its bullishness on an anlysis of the company's financial showing. Atchison, The Statist says, is doing "remarkably well," and it adds:

"The increase in profit for the nine months raises the total profit for the past twelve months to $3,028,000. To pay the full 4 per cent. dividend on the bonds requires $2,069,000, and there is thus a surplus of nearly $1,000,000 already available for dividend on the preference stock, with the results of the remaining three months still to be ascertained. To pay 1 per cent. on the preference stock requires $1,242,000.

"The adjustment bonds are now quoted at 62½. For those who are willing to take the risk of the next American harvest being less plentiful than that of the past, and of the probability that the price of wheat will be materially lower, the bonds are cheap. The 4 per cent. general mortgage bonds, at 91½, giving a yield of about 4⅜ per cent., may be commended to the more cautious. As in the present year the fixed charges of the company will be about $5,450,000, while the net earnings may be nearly $9,000,000, the interest on these bonds seems safe."

***

Another advance in the price of its output is to be made by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

### "YANKEE PHRASES," BY HENRY CLEWS.

Expressing my view in genuine Yankee phrase and spirit, I should say that American citizens have enhanced in the world's valuation at least 50 per cent. through the result of the American-Spanish war, and everything American will appreciate in the same ratio after the war is over. Admiral Dewey marked up American history over 100 per cent. by smashing the Spanish fleet and at the same time silencing Manila's guns in the short, sharp, and effective way he did it. It was the American way of doing it, you know, and not Spanish. We can take Manila, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Canary Islands, and bang the Spanish coast all to pieces whenever we want to. We have the naval commanders, we have the gunners, we have the sailors, we have the ships, we have the pluck, we have the skill, we have the weapons, we have the food supplies, and we have the money, too, to back us all the way through. What, therefore, is the use of Spain pretending to fight such a foe? It is simply an evidence of imbecility.

HENRY CLEWS.

### COMPLAINING OF "PUZZLES."

Among circular letters issued to customers by Stock Exchange firms, that of Robert Goodbody & Co. was, at the end of the week, almost the only one of bearish tone. That firm wrote:

"Rock Island continues to be the leader because it is being manipulated actively by a powerful house, but we cannot see that it offers great attractions at the relative prices.

"St. Paul has been more plenty in Wall Street than any of the other Grangers because it has been steadily sold from London. It has often puzzled us why foreign buyers sell good things and often buy some new issue, which is palpably made to sell, and made for no other apparent purpose.

"We suppose it is largely because the promoters make profitable terms for the professional dealers and jobbers abroad, and thus induce these gentlemen to do all they can to make a market.

"The worst recent instance of this has been the placing abroad of blocks of stocks and bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf and its affiliated roads.

"If these are made for any other good purpose except to bring money to the promoters we have hitherto failed to discover it. At all events, they do not so far appear to have induced investors here to touch them.

"Nothing seems more certain than that every day the position of the Manhattan Railroad is becoming less desirable. Why investors should continue to hold Manhattan stock is puzzling. Of course they may hope for some sort of a lease of Manhattan by the Metropolitan Street Railroad interests, but that seems a broken reed to lean on, and it would seem as if they were very unlikely to want Manhattan at anything like present figures."

### THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

| | Gold. | Silver |
|---|---|---|
| BANK OF ENGLAND. | | |
| May 12, 1898 | £34,569,412 | ...... |
| May 13, 1897 | 36,220,584 | ...... |
| BANK OF FRANCE. | | |
| May 12, 1898 | 74,516,912 | £48,840,325 |
| May 13, 1897 | 78,165,984 | 48,999,651 |
| BANK OF GERMANY. | | |
| May 12, 1898 | 28,213,000 | 14,534,000 |
| May 13, 1897 | 29,695,000 | 15,297,000 |
| RUSSIA. | | |
| May 12, 1898 | 111,822,000 | 4,452,000 |
| May 13, 1897 | 92,730,000 | 3,766,000 |
| AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. | | |
| May 12, 1898 | 35,361,000 | 12,532,000 |
| May 13, 1897 | 32,748,000 | 12,606,000 |
| SPAIN. | | |
| May 12, 1898 | 9,884,000 | 5,861,000 |
| May 13, 1897 | 8,578,000 | 10,421,000 |
| ITALY. | | |
| May 12, 1898 | 15,356,000 | 1,840,000 |
| May 13, 1897 | 14,919,000 | 2,316,000 |
| NETHERLANDS. | | |
| May 12, 1898 | 2,853,000 | 6,907,000 |
| May 13, 1897 | 2,630,000 | 6,800,000 |
| BELGIUM. | | |
| May 12, 1898 | 2,927,000 | 1,464,000 |
| May 13, 1897 | 2,829,333 | 1,414,667 |
| Total for the week | £314,952,824 | £96,480,325 |
| Total preceding week | 313,125,643 | 97,023,801 |
| Corresponding week last year | 298,515,901 | 101,620,818 |

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Directors of the Welsbach Commercial Company have declared a 2 per cent. quarterly dividend on the company's preferred stock, which will be paid to stockholders by check on June 10.

Laclede Gaslight Company will pay its semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred capital stock on June 15. The New York stock dividend will be paid at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, and the St. Louis stock dividend at the office of the company in that city.

It is announced that the Homestake Mining Company has declared its regular monthly dividend of 25 cents per share, and besides an extra dividend of the same amount per share, both payable on the 25th inst. at the office of the transfer agents. This, it is said, is a total of $6,743,750 paid in dividends to date.

## TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 14th day of May, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold coin | $122,463,827.26 | | |
| Gold bullion | 91,107,485.26 | $213,571,312.52 | |
| Outstanding gold certificates | $37,486,149.00 | | |
| Less gold certificates in Treasury | 1,577,960.00 | 35,908,189.00 | *$177,663,143.52 |
| Standard silver dollars | $397,950,315.00 | | |
| Silver bullion | 912,902.09 | $398,863,217.09 | |
| Outstanding silver certificates | $396,978,504.00 | | |
| Less silver certificates in Treasury | 5,074,341.00 | 391,904,163.00 | 6,959,054.09 |
| Standard silver dollars of 1890 | $4,253,764.00 | | |
| Silver bullion of 1890, (cost) | 98,106,516.25 | $102,360,280.25 | |
| Less outstanding Treasury notes | | 102,360,280.00 | .25 |
| United States notes | | | |
| Outstanding currency certificates | $28,985,000.00 | | |
| Less currency certificates in Treasury | 3,145,000.00 | $56,435,393.00 | |
| | | 25,790,000.00 | 30,645,393.00 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | $2,086,187.00 | | |
| National bank notes | 2,509,308.88 | | |
| Fractional silver coin | 11,994,848.27 | | |
| Fractional currency | 37.44 | | |
| Minor coin | 1,369,207.83 | | |
| Deposits in National banks | 28,594,919.40 | | |
| Bonds and interest paid | 2,945,696.33 | | |
| | | 49,450,200.15 | |
| | | | 49,450,200.15 |
| | | | $284,717,791.01 |
| Less National bank 5 per cent. fund | $8,864,724.63 | | |
| Outstanding checks and drafts | 7,590,768.61 | | |
| Disbursing officers' balances | 33,941,993.67 | | |
| Post Office Department account | 3,966,561.34 | | |
| Miscellaneous items | 2,009,426.61 | | |
| | | $56,373,474.86 | |
| Available cash balance, including gold reserve | | | 56,373,474.86 |
| | | | $208,344,316.15 |

| RECEIPTS. | This Day. | This Month. | This Fisc'l Y'r. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $425,035.47 | $6,387,912.34 | $128,185,243.81 |
| Internal revenue | 571,904.15 | 6,747,874.17 | 145,515,339.51 |
| Miscellaneous | 152,917.26 | 895,173.59 | 81,257,327.46 |
| Total receipts | $1,149,856.88 | $14,030,960.10 | $354,957,910.28 |
| EXPENDITURES. | | | |
| Civil and miscellaneous | | | |
| War | 475,000.00 | 3,051,000.00 | 87,676,774.45 |
| Navy | 795,000.00 | 5,400,000.00 | 60,540,401.08 |
| Indians | 200,000.00 | 4,380,000.00 | 44,629,164.43 |
| Pensions | 10,000.00 | 382,000.00 | 10,353,712.26 |
| Interest | 500,000.00 | 7,305,000.00 | 131,305,834.66 |
| | ...... | 2,200,000.00 | 35,885,309.08 |
| Total expenditures | $1,980,000.00 | $22,718,000.00 | $370,391,195.96 |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts | 830,143.12 | 8,687,039.90 | 15,433,285.68 |
| NATIONAL BANK FUND. | | | |
| Deposits under act July 14, 1890 | 3,000.00 | 88,847.50 | 21,024,580.00 |
| Redemptions under act July 14, 1890 | 19,700.00 | 604,896.50 | 14,024,297.00 |

| REDEMPTION OF NOTES. | U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.) | Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.) | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To date | $515,985,964.00 | $92,394,327.00 | $608,380,291.00 |
| This fiscal year | 21,478,936.00 | 2,498,526.00 | 23,977,462.00 |
| This month | 169,907.00 | 252,145.00 | 422,052.00 |
| This day | 5,515.00 | 7,560.00 | 13,075.00 |

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

**Imports and Exports of the United States for the Month and Ten Months Ending April, 1897 and 1898.**

(Preliminary figures for 1898, corrected to May 14, 1898.)

| Merchandise. | April, 1897. | April, 1898. | Ten months ending April. 1897. | Ten months ending April. 1898. | Changes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exports—Domestic | $76,098,128 | $98,125,393 | $883,824,445 | $1,008,744,647 | *124,920,202 |
| Exports—Foreign | 1,550,658 | 1,301,067 | 16,104,801 | 16,682,034 | *577,233 |
| Total | $77,648,786 | $99,426,460 | $899,929,246 | $1,025,426,681 | *125,497,435 |
| Imports—Free of duty | 50,889,374 | 24,410,783 | 304,076,276 | 243,113,197 | †60,963,079 |
| Imports—Dutiable | 50,433,032 | 31,512,875 | 296,112,968 | 268,067,989 | †28,044,979 |
| Total | $101,322,406 | $55,923,658 | $600,189,244 | $511,181,186 | †89,008,058 |
| Excess of exports | .... | $43,502,802 | $299,740,002 | $514,245,495 | *214,505,493 |
| Excess of imports | 23,073,620 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Gold. | | | | | |
| Coin and bullion—Exp'ts | 6,629,406 | 1,319,384 | 23,021,833 | 14,836,003 | †8,185,830 |
| Coin and bullion—Imp'ts | 619,452 | 32,788,674 | 80,199,524 | 99,315,501 | *19,115,977 |
| Excess of exports | 6,009,954 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Excess of imports | .... | 31,469,290 | 57,177,691 | 84,479,498 | *27,301,807 |
| In ore—Exports | 1,810 | 100 | 245,468 | 81,462 | †164,006 |
| In ore—Imports | 352,054 | 223,184 | 2,771,553 | 4,822,662 | *2,051,109 |
| Excess of imports | 350,244 | 223,084 | 2,526,085 | 4,741,200 | *2,215,115 |
| Silver. | | | | | |
| Coin and bullion—Exp'ts | 4,896,895 | 4,040,301 | 51,606,801 | 46,601,490 | †5,005,311 |
| Coin and bullion—Imp'ts | 578,124 | 544,092 | 9,259,119 | 9,871,938 | *612,819 |
| Excess of exports | 4,318,771 | 3,496,209 | 42,347,682 | 36,729,552 | †5,618,130 |
| In ore—Exports | 250 | 58,860 | 903,432 | 162,667 | †740,765 |
| In ore—Imports | 1,604,104 | 1,546,994 | 15,524,189 | 17,271,416 | *1,747,227 |
| Excess of imports | 1,603,854 | 1,488,134 | 14,620,757 | 17,108,749 | *2,487,992 |

*Increase. †Decrease.

### LEATHER TRADE CONFIDENCE.

Regarding recent developments in the leather trade in the principal markets of New York State The Shoe and Leather Reporter has the following:

"Leather traffic in New York shows considerable animation. Buyers are taking hold with more confidence, apparently recognizing the fact that prices are as low as they are likely to be, and if there should be any change the chances are that it would be in the upward direction.

"The Rochester market is stiff. There is no scarcity in the finer grades, and the Rochester manufacturers' demands are readily supplied. In the heavier grades indications point to a scarcity, and many orders are reported to be conditional. This is due principally to the large calls of the Government for leather for army saddles and harness. Very little in colors is moving now, the demand being for blacks for the Fall orders.

"Shoe manufacturers west of New York City are making considerable purchases of hemlock. Southerners are buying more than usual for delivery in June; they order backs at 20@22c a pound. There is an unusual demand for No. 3 heavy weights and middle weights. No. 3 are sold ahead. For slaughter a cent advance is asked. City dealers have bought ahead and are well supplied. The demand from the country is active. Export orders are received regularly, with requests for prompt shipment."

### CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchanges week ending May 14 | $819,486,982 |
| Balances week ending May 14 | 46,850,109 |
| *Exchanges week ending May 7 | 778,748,624 |
| *Balances week ending May 7 | 42,742,666 |
| Exchanges week ending April 30 | 631,653,506 |
| Balances week ending April 30 | 41,238,796 |
| Exchanges week ending April 23 | 628,188,250 |
| Balances week ending April 23 | 35,903,111 |
| Exchanges week ending April 16 | 630,947,708 |
| Balances week ending April 16 | 35,834,274 |
| Exchanges week ending April 9 | 665,828,308 |
| Balances week ending April 9 | 36,559,229 |
| Exchanges week ending April 2 | 782,961,674 |
| Balances week ending April 2 | 58,889,842 |
| Exchanges week ending March 26 | 611,838,204 |
| Balances week ending March 26 | 38,966,193 |
| Exchanges week ending March 19 | 785,675,895 |
| Balances week ending March 19 | 48,968,653 |
| Exchanges week ending March 12 | 732,221,310 |
| Balances week ending March 12 | 39,548,544 |
| Exchanges week ending March 5 | 904,747,377 |
| Balances week ending March 5 | 50,181,172 |
| *Exchanges week ending Feb. 26 | 803,511,568 |
| *Balances week ending Feb. 26 | 41,639,433 |
| Exchanges week ending Feb. 19 | 996,600,610 |
| Balances week ending Feb. 19 | 48,226,899 |
| *Exchanges week ending Feb. 12 | 725,199,643 |
| *Balances week ending Feb. 12 | 37,429,764 |
| Exchanges week ending Feb. 5 | 928,210,938 |
| Balances week ending Feb. 5 | 54,212,451 |
| Exchanges week ending Jan. 29 | 825,018,146 |
| Balances week ending Jan. 29 | 51,576,574 |
| Exchanges week ending Jan. 22 | 852,827,085 |
| Balances week ending Jan. 22 | 46,661,532 |
| Exchanges week ending Jan. 15 | 891,167,281 |
| Balances week ending Jan. 15 | 46,965,093 |
| Exchanges week ending Jan. 8 | 1,042,897,394 |
| Balances week ending Jan. 8 | 62,870,369 |
| *Exchanges week ending Dec. 31 | 739,857,261 |
| *Balances week ending Dec. 31 | 39,290,991 |
| *Exchanges week ending Dec. 24 | 629,611,113 |
| *Balances week ending Dec. 24 | 36,617,401 |
| Exchanges week ending Dec. 18 | 865,245,517 |
| Balances week ending Dec. 18 | 55,779,441 |
| Exchanges week ending Dec. 11 | 783,921,643 |
| Balances week ending Dec. 11 | 45,229,124 |
| Exchanges week ending Dec. 4 | 793,330,906 |
| Balances week ending Dec. 4 | 43,451,912 |
| *Exchanges week ending Nov. 27 | 652,151,030 |
| *Balances week ending Nov. 27 | 41,889,376 |
| Exchanges week ending Nov. 20 | 728,626,090 |
| Balances week ending Nov. 20 | 44,443,031 |
| Exchanges week ending Nov. 13 | 792,006,265 |
| Balances week ending Nov. 13 | 38,472,103 |
| *Exchanges week ending Nov. 6 | 725,052,558 |
| *Balances week ending Nov. 6 | 43,290,182 |

*Five days.

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Confidential Loan Company of Syracuse; capital, $2,000. Directors—Ray Mantell, Maurice L. Mantell, and Tillie Jacobs of Syracuse.

The National Bicycle Repair Company of Buffalo; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles S. Converse, Carl Furstenberg, Lillie B. Converse, and Anna E. Furstenberg of Buffalo.

The A. K. Davis Company of Buffalo, to conduct a general merchandise business; capital, $4,000. Directors—Albert K. Davis, Peter Murray, and Walter T. Davis of Buffalo.

Angora Fur Company of New York City, to manufacture wearing apparel; capital, $5,000. Directors—Gustave M. C. Bounard, Leon C. Bounard, and A. de Lhrey of New York City.

The Laury Creamery Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—D. R. Emanuel of Catasauqua, Penn.; William Shaw and Joseph H. Campbell of Brooklyn; James McLain and Henry D. Cooke of New York City.

### MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**New York and Harlem Railroad Co.**
New York, April 20th, 1898.
The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 27th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 18th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

## North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up....$1,000,000
Surplus ............ $200,000

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

*Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.*

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

OFFICERS:
W. L. TRENHOLM..................President
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, ROLAND R. CONKLIN. } Vice-Presidents
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer
S. L. CONKLIN....................Secretary
F. C. PREST............Assistant Secretary
S. R. HARBERT.........London Secretary
E. J. CHAPPELL........London Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Former Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary of the North American Trust Co.
C. W. DRAKE, Treasurer of the Rio Grande Western R'way Co.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Ex-Vice-President of the United States.
WAGER SWAYNE, Of Messrs. Swayne & Swayne, Counsellors-at-Law.
Hon. W. L. TRENHOLM, Former Comptroller of the Currency of the U. S.

## UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, April 30th, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 223 | 445 | 635 | 838 |
| 34 | 250 | 468 | 657 | 842 |
| 68 | 271 | 511 | 659 | 879 |
| 78 | 300 | 526 | 690 | 886 |
| 99 | 305 | 539 | 786 | 892 |
| 116 | 376 | 577 | 793 | 937 |
| 120 | 387 | 581 | 803 | 947 |
| 152 | 441 | 609 | 814 | 977 |
| 188 | | | | |

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Friday, July 1st, 1898.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

## BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

**Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,**
40 Wall St., New York, May 12, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable June 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from June 1 to June 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

**Office of The Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City.**
Baltimore, May 14th, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on June 1st, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the close of business May 17th, 1898.
JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
**Northern Pacific Railway Company**
Mills Building,
New York, April 12, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.
The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

**Office HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,**
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, May 13, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 241.
The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for April, payable at the office of the Company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 242) of Twenty-five (25) Cents Per Share, payable at the same time and place. Transfer books close on 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for installing and finishing the water supply, plumbing, and drainage works of a building for a central power and heating plant at Ward's Island, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. on the 24th day of May, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y. Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work.
GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of Board of Managers.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

**Louis Mesier, Auctioneer.**
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1898, at 12 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(For account of whom it may concern.)
80 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. common.

### FEDERAL COURTS.

**Calendars for Monday, May 16.**

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43 Post Office Building. Jury calendar.
111—Schmitz vs. Detweiler & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co. 112—Haeuptner vs. same. 140—Solomon vs. Kohn. 150—U. S. vs. Dwyer. 153—Siegell vs. Lientand. 154—Coragio vs. Third Av. R. R. Co. 155—Rainiro vs. same. 57—Ficcaro vs. same. 58—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.
109—Universal Winding Co. vs. Willimantic Linen Co. 98—A. B. Dick Co. vs. F. A. Wickelman. 104—Burroughs vs. Erhardt. 106—Davis vs. Ship Iroquois. 107—Sewall vs. The E. S. Powell. 111—Woodworth vs. National Bank of Commerce. 113—Willcox & Gibbs Co. vs. Merrow Machine Co. 114—Grand Trunk Ry. vs. Baird. 115—Steinwender vs. SS. Mexican Prince. 116—Red R. SS. Co. vs. North Am. Transport Co.

### STATE COURTS.

**New York Calendars—This Day.**

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, May 17, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Dolan vs. Rothschild. 2—Hildefraud vs. McCloskey. 3—In re Keenan. 4—In re La Fountaine Av. 5—In re Post. 6—In re Kranichfeld. 7—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co. 8—Spofford vs. Pearsall. 9—People ex rel. Engel vs. Pool. 10—Bunzl vs. Gallagher. 11—Sommers vs. Cottentin. 12—O'Brien vs. Jackson. 13—Riddle vs. Miller. 14—Mearns vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J. 15—Robinson vs. Columbia Spinning Co. 16—Clark vs. Clark. 17—Tabor vs. Tabor. 18—Hart vs. Lederman. 19—Miller vs. Stern. 20—O'Dell vs. Dittenhoefer. 21—Nat. State Bank of Oneida vs. Heidenheimer. 22—Weber vs. Adler. 23—Sickles vs. Mead. 24—Nosco vs. Nosco. 25—Patterson vs. Patterson. 26—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. May. 27—People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler. 28—Grenner vs. Grenner. 29—Dempsey vs. Teacle. 30—Clark vs. Hall. 31—Wainwright vs. Seymour. 32—Miller vs. Stern. 33—Marinor vs. Crist. 34—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Brown. 35—American Boiler Co. vs. Fouthaus. 36—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co. 37—Jones vs. Eldridge. 38—Wachter vs. Eissen. 39—Sommers vs. Busey. 40—Wetmore vs. Hillen. 41—Ferrer vs. Loeb. 42—Ramirez vs. same. 43—Clarke vs. Shay. 44—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co. 45—Hartley vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. 46—Bandler vs. Bandler. 47—Mullery vs. Lippman. 48—People ex rel. Flannigan vs. Coler. 49—People ex rel. Gildersleeve vs. Coler. 50—Donohue vs. Mayor, &c. 51—Hand vs. Gas Engine & Power Co. 52—In re English Enamel Paint Co. 53—Kremer vs. Goldstein. 54—People, &c., vs. Tierney. 55—People, &c., vs. Appel. 56—Jasquez vs. Jasquez. 57—Keilty vs. Traynor. 58—Frost vs. Bulls Ferry Land Co. 59—Wigton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 60—Mooney vs. Padela. 61—A. & S. Henry & Co. vs. Talcott. 62—Park Building & Loan Association vs. Loftus. 63—Rhodes vs. Lewin. 64—Simek vs. Nekarda. 65—Michenel vs. Dieter. 66—Cohn vs. Scott. 67—Murray vs. Hunt. 68—Pomeroy vs. Braman. 69—Del. & Hud. Canal Co. vs. Schaeper. 70—Zabriskie vs. Johnson. 71—Greenat vs. Mandel. 72—Noll vs. Williams. 73—In re West Side Park. 74—Koch vs. Pilkington. 75—Aperian vs. Goldberg. 76—Tracy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 77—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Regan. 78—Cooner vs. N. Y. Small Stock Co. 79—Lauro vs. Lauro. 80—Colton vs. Wallack. 81—Abbott vs. Bullock. 82—Levy vs. Ehrlich. 83—Neufeld vs. Wabash R. R. Co. 84—Ledyard vs. Robinson. 85—People ex rel. Groeninger vs. Zimmermann. 86—Dram vs. Von Erlenbell. 87—Horsfield vs. Black. 88—Madole vs. Madole. 89—Cicot vs. Droeshout. 90—Renna vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co. 91—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co. 92—Emerald Mining Co. vs. Tannenbaum. 93—Emerald & H. N. Co. vs. Tannenbaum. 94—Dattelbaum vs. Tannenbaum. 95—O'Dell vs. Dittenhoefer. 96—Baille vs. Baille. 97—Black vs. Harriot. 98—Marks vs. Harriot. 99—Communipaw Coal Co. vs. N. Y. Steam Power Co. 100—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. 101—Stones vs. Stones. 102—Ellis vs. McCullagh. 103—Weinstein vs. Marcus. 104—People ex rel. Stewart vs. Board of County & City Canvassers. 105—Lambert vs. Abbott. 106—In re Lenox Building Loan Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—In re Adler. 2—Sanderson vs. Watson. 3—In re Wyckoff. Demurrers—746—Mills vs. Ross. 748—Haven vs. The Mayor, &c. 748—Coyle vs. Ward. 753—Jerome vs. Fanshawe. 756—Bain vs. Levy. Preferred Causes—5350—People ex rel. 23d St. Ry. Co. vs. Barker. 5351—Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. same. 6921—Queen vs. Weaver. 6944—Lewis vs. Devlin. 6735—Tucker vs. Tucker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward. 3324—Wilson vs. True. 6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co. 6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton. 6714—Muller vs. Muller. 6482—Farrell vs. Farrell. 4853—Giesseler vs. Giesseler. 5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson. 6776—Berdell vs. Tripler. 5596—Bell & B. Soap Co. vs. Petrolia Mfg. Co. 6429—Burns & Barclay Co. vs. Hanover Nat. Bank. 6645—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland. 6740—Coons vs. Chrystie. 6446—Thompson vs. Thompson. 4561—Doll vs. Coogan. 6227—Cornor vs. Hartley. 6461—Lilienthal vs. Vedder. 2614—True vs. Briggs. 6670—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Hoffstadt. 6701—Hall vs. McDowell. 5719—Solomon vs. Bradley. 6325—Beggar Students' Society vs. Loewenthal. 6707—Heine vs. Rohner. 6718—Lake vs. Union Trust Co. 5950—Voorhees vs. Bell & Bogart Soap Co. 3576—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
15379—Baron vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. 16023—Murray vs. Benson. 16092—Bernheimer vs. Boas. 16113—Stokes vs. Hoffman House. 14068—Columbia Nat. Bk. of W. vs. Fox. 15118—McKean vs. Nat. Life Association. 16035—Van Bokelen vs. Oberstein. 16048—Hochberg vs. Sarasohn. 16184—Toplitz vs. Bauer. 16018—Smyth vs. Sealch. 16483—Ellis vs. Nat. Provident Assn. 16449—Marks vs. England. 15565—Peeke vs. Manhattan Ry. Co. 15592—Read vs. Suydam. 16067—Hull vs. Barth. 15417—Walker vs. Thompson. 14088—Home Life Insurance Co. vs. Nichols. 13746—Hollis vs. Schroeder. 16090—Lett vs. Meyer. 16249—Odell vs. E. R. Terra Cotta Co. 16448—Alderdice vs. Barrett, Nephews & Co. 13148—Matthews vs. Mayer. 5851—Cerio vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. 14537—Wolff vs. Jones. 16031—Bender vs. Scheuerman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
10181—Stayton vs. Green. 6918—Sternberger vs. Stein. 9445—Freedman vs. Havemeyer. 9028—Williams vs. Met. Street Railway Co. 9703—Hecker vs. Callan. 9954—Ryker vs. Glover. 10133—Johannsen vs. Eastmans Co. 9550—Bradley vs. Robinson. 10542—Widmayer vs. Grand Conservatory of Music. 10971—Denton vs. Travis. 9436—Rhodes vs. Brush. 11273—Roosevelt vs. Boehm. 11295—Mulhall vs. Milholland. 11310—McIntosh vs. Miner. 11318—Clark vs. Murray. 8652—Aschman vs. Weil. 10540—Vance vs. George Ringler Co. 10731—Parker vs. Lancashire Ins. Co. 8468—Dickinson vs. Morning Journal Association. 8708—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 8709—Same vs. same. 11404—Haffner vs. Schmuck. 11451—Boker vs. Demorest Mfg. Co. 11469—Lambiose vs. R. Reis & Co. 11479—Neckerman vs. United Electric Light & Power Co. 11492—Fagan vs. Banner. 10524—Driscoll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.
11047—Kiernan vs. Fox. 10433—Rhodes vs. Lewen. 8264—Weber vs. Manhattan Ry Co. 10918—Dowd vs. Pfisterer. 10882—Nash vs. Spann. 11110—Morrill vs. Kazis. 8328—Huttenhofer vs. Third Av. R. R. 6290—Sheliabarger Mill & E. Co. vs. Bunker. 10459—Harrington vs. Mayor, &c. 11160—Gilbert vs. Johnston Lumb. & M. Co. 11163—Ertheiler vs. Bernheimer. 11223—Bachrach vs. Accette. 11244—Bracken vs. Atlantic Trust Co. 11246—Flanagan vs. California Asphalt Co. 11268—Fortch vs. Smith. 11084—Goldstein vs. Cohen. 11143—N. Y. Commercial Co. vs. Earle. 11149—Halsey vs. Malcolm. 8216—Cooney vs. Third Av. R. R. Co. 8549—Pennachie vs. 42 St., &c., R. R. Co. 11321—Glasspool vs. Duckworth. 11368—Graham vs. Reynolds. 11374—Graham vs. Foster. 7534—Bertine vs. Third Av. R. R. Co. 7068—Green vs. same. 4861—Rush vs. same. 11538—Collins vs. Boston Tow Boat Co. 11595—Shea vs. Alley. 11602—C. H. Diamond Co. vs. Harrley. 11608—Cunningham vs. Freedman. 11610—Hayes vs. Foxon. 11631—St. John vs. Eberlein. Inquests. 11069—Rolstern vs. Davidson. 10500—Manhat. El. Light Co. vs. Savarese.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1343—Contested will of Frances Lyons. Wills for Probate. At 10:30 A. M. William Atchinson, Charles F. Marsh, Sarah E. Lanier, Mary T. Keane, Charles W. Carpenter, Agnes Schofield, Jacob Gottgen, Rebecca H. Warner, Anthony D. Leaycraft, Matilda Patton. At 11 A. M. Pauline M. Doty. At 2 P. M. Mary E. Johnson, Janet M. Crichton.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. 1306—Contested will of Maria Elisabeth Cleveland.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
526—Wolff vs. Galligan. 511—Ansorge vs. Schwartz. 4401—Neuir vs. Looschen. 644—Bueb vs. Gerarty. 931—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 934—Goodman vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. 3294—Helms vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 578—Carroll vs. Toplitz. 4757—Sievert vs. Sievert. 1014—Neuman vs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk. 4423—Beck vs. Cook. 1069—Riley vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co. 210—Welsh vs. D. G. Yuengling Brew. Co. 130—Patterson vs. Sire. 314—First Nat. Bank of M. vs. Gilmor. 55—Peiser vs. Strauss. 193—Werner vs. Baer. 524—Hines vs. Schroeder. 475—Casper vs. Slater. 572—Nicholson vs. Diagraph Co. 263—Oelberman vs. Hochstadter. 557—Law vs. Ludwig. 555—Klein vs. Bernheimer. 966—Mercell vs. Tentelbaum. 649—Bretz vs. Doherty. 980—Eberhard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 964—Rosenberg vs. D. D. E. B. & B. R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
959—Atwater vs. Morrison. 963—Schrinken vs. Barron Steamship Co. 1102—Savage vs. Third Av. R. R. Co. 648—Ely vs. Steinhardt. 726—Born vs. Pringler. 723—O'Connell vs. Denninger. 292—McElpatrick vs. Jacobs. 927—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 943—Ruff vs. Bradford. 945—O'Brien vs. Ahrens. 315—Dietz vs. Tretsch. 4507—Rosenberg vs. Rathbun. 958—Wellman vs. Pollard. 1058—Vogle vs. Bernard. 33—Keep vs. Horner. 624—Rae vs. Third Ave. R. R. Co. 743—Sommer vs. Adler. 640—Corning vs. Radley. 1080—Dieckman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co. 477—Bauman vs. Cusick. 909—Preusch vs. Perry. 912—Asiel vs. Loeb. 913—Ettinger vs. Russach. 914—Levi vs. Loeb. 745—Bell vs. Gordon. 345—Wagner vs. Wagner. 807—Gale vs. Heckman. 5083½—Hand vs. Shaw. 981—Miller vs. Man. Ry. Co. 999—Globe Electric Con. Co. vs. Steinfeld.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
4414—Koefler vs. Miller. 4972—Bonwit vs. Schulof. 4559—Haskins vs. Hyde. 4913—Metzger vs. Blanck. 3208—Mancebo vs. Stein. 4847—Doblin vs. Fagan. 4193—Hart vs. Donnelly. 3707—Fisher vs. William J. Merritt & Co. 4078—Thedford vs. Farmer. 4447—Tucker vs. Perkins. 3852—Sherry vs. Bissell. 4940—Jones vs. McGovern. 4941—Same vs. same. 4942—Same vs. same. 4698—Boughton vs. O'Connell. 4835—Both vs. Graeber. 3705—Graham vs. Krause. 4784—Cole vs. Adams. 4918—Hydan vs. Vorhaus. 5030—Cassidy vs. Spingarn. 4039—Roth vs. Phillips. 4354—Urbansky vs. Olmstead. 4965—Second Nat. Bank vs. Seitz. 4957—Hendricks vs. Stayton. 5032—Marshall vs. Transgredi. 5048—Davidoff vs. Wolff. 3427½—Teller vs. Gutman. 4622—Kirkman vs. Brawley.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.
1—William Hardy. 2—Louis Garfenkel. 3—Thomas Noon, Joseph O'Connor, Dennis Redmond. 4—Thomas Heatherington, William Mahar. 5—John R. Hester. 6—Thomas Evans, Patrick Dolan. 7—Charles Parsels. 8—Arthur Butcher. 9—James O'Donnell. 10—Charles Zanoli, (2.) 11—Leonard Johnson. 12—Alexander Feinberg. 13—Bertha Friedman. 14—Alfonso Gorginio. 15—Gus Garnecel. 16—Thomas O'Brien, Andrew O'Brien. 17—John Harnett. 18—John Feddeck. 19—George Edwards, alias Ernest G. McIntyre. 20—Nathan Jacobs. 21—John Becht. 22—Samuel Jones, Anderson Riley. 23—Henry Johnson. 24—Charles Koster. 25—John Daly. 26—Dora Goldstein. 27—John T. Whelpley. Pleadings. 1—Robert Hoey, John Brown, Thomas Cosgrove. 2—Benjamin Harned. 3—William Hogan. 4—John Dwyer. 5—William Brown. 6—William Jones. 7—John Switzer. 8—Charles Buckley. 9—Joseph Miller. 10—Michael McLoughlin. 11—Barnet Baron. 12—Charles Zanoli. 13—Frederick Erbe. 14—William McClellan. 15—Angelo M. [illegible]. 16—William [illegible]. 17—John Wesley. 18—John Prosser. 19—Mary Watson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gray and McIntyre for the People.
1—Carlo Di Piazzi. 2—John E. Quinn, Stella Quinn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and McCann for the People.
1—Arthur Gate. 2—Fritz Hein. 3—David Kaplan. 4—Jacob Tannenbaum. 5—Albert Sommer. 6—May Stanley. 7—Henry Mahnken. 8—Frank Lux. 9—John Burke, John Smith. 10—Charles Rovatsos. 11—Samuel Smith. 12—John Howarth. 13—Frederick Simpson. 14—Edward Wehman. 15—Louis Goddu. 16—Arthur Ryersdorph. 17—Jacob Slaim, Samuel Zalutsky. 18—Michael Mega. 20—John L. Waters. 21—Joseph Maneley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.
1—Joseph E. Murray. 2—Benjamin Marks. 3—Herman Miller. 4—Morris Levy. 5—James Kelly. 6—Frank Smith. 7—John W. Hays. 8—Constance Staveopulos. 9—Andrew Malmieri. 10—Gersom Gootenberg. 11—James O'Connell. 12—Giuseppe Spadafora. 13—Edward Lawrence. 14—Isaac Bierman. 15—John Martin. 16—William R. Foster, Jr. 17—George A. Kiehirt.

**Referees Appointed—New York.**

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Fitzgerald Brothers' Brewing Company vs. Gorman—Norman T. M. Mellis. Matter of Keeler—Otto Kempner.

**Receiver Appointed—New York.**

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Silvie M. Warner vs. Karl M. Wallach—Dallas Flannagan.

**Brooklyn Court Calendars.**

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Garretson, J.—Day calendar.
410—Allison vs. Hudson. 439—Kugel vs. the Eastern Brewing Co. 426—Rosevelt vs. Hill. 382—Gastmeyer vs. Cohen. 474—Gardiner vs. Brook. El. R. R. Co. 477—Hall, (Maud,) vs. Brook. El. R. R. Co. 478—Hall, (Edith,) vs. Brook. El. R. R. Co. 479—Hall, (Valentine,) vs. Brook. El. R. R. Co. 524—Nassau Nat. Bank vs. Ryan. 488—Kah vs. Thornton. 521—Burtis vs. Evald. 420—People's Trust Co. vs. McKan. 505—Marsh vs. Dodge. 558—Cutter vs. Gudebrod Bros. Co.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. The wills of Anne Davis, Bridget Folen, Elizabeth Shea, Margaretha Koerner, Theodore Fischer, Savillah M. Mallory, Catharine Graeber, William G. Creamer, Therese Heutschell, and Joseph F. McEvoy. The accounting of Frederick Luckenback, Stillman R. Walker, and Nancy E. Palmer. The inventory of David Roberge. The estates of Edward Kane, Mary O'Neil, Catherine E. Carberry, and Mary T. Kelly. The real estate of Christopher Shanley. The administration of Susan Cahill. Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—34—Accounting of Ellen McCormick et al.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I.—Keogh, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Maddox, J.; Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.; Part V.—Hirschberg, J.
5569—People vs. Fielding. 5570—People vs. Knapp. 3710—Pashley vs. Long Island Railroad. 3656—Stewart vs. Long Island R. R. 3611—McDermott vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. 4511—Beardsley vs. Met. St. Ry. 4429—Stuart vs. Christian. 399—O'Shea vs. Jordan. 2369—Tefft vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. 2817—Schmutte vs. Smith et al. 4520—Plant vs. Krupp. 4325—Egan, Jr., vs. Nassau R. R. 2018—Uppington vs. City of Brooklyn. 3842—Minier vs. Cosgrove. 2432—Beer vs. Long Island R. R. 5041—Cook vs. Adams. 3209—Rossweg vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. 4640—White vs. Rodeman. 4336—Groves vs. McMonegal. 2840—Hertzberg vs. Brook., Long Island & Sub. R. R. 2922—Wolfe vs. Brook. Heights R. R. 4539—Reynolds vs. N. Y. & Brook. Bridge. 5169—Fineran vs. Singer Mfg. Co. 1520—Denike vs. Towns et al. 4412—Riegelman vs. Brunning. 5229—Wagner vs. Chapman. 1893—Bartrick vs. Erie R. R. 5261—Flynn vs. Seide. 2962—Longran vs. B'k'n Heights R. R. 5182—Nadae vs. Fichter. 4165—Quintard vs. Wright. 4900—O'Connell vs. Clark et al. 4512—Rodriguez vs. Uhlman. 1390—Stack vs. City of Brooklyn. 4457—Johnston vs. B. H. R. R. 5241—Wadsworth vs. Furst. 3447—Weir vs. Marston. 5566—Frank et al. vs. Tuozzo et al. 084—Tonkonogy vs. Lowenthal. 1800—Meltzer vs. Schoenbackle. 3840—Merritt vs. Brook. Heights R. R. 3184—Fisher vs. Sanchez & Haya Co. 3131—Conklin vs. Johnson. 4531—Dewald vs. Gastmayer. 4441—Wright vs. Grannis et al. 2821—Rosenfeld vs. Benjamin. 2778—Barr vs. Brook. Heights R. R. 3443—McIntyre vs. Brook. Heights R. R. 5227—Hayden vs. Morning Journal. 5266—Murphy vs. Haaf et al. 4044—Sauer vs. Brook., Long Island & Sub. R. R.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.
554—Lakeland vs. White. 585—Schroeder vs. Br'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. 591—Anderson vs. Br'klyn Heights R. R. 583—McCabe vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
No day calendar, 17th.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.
Jacob Kellerman, Charles Kellerman, Harry Kellerman, Samuel S. Rosenfeld, grand larceny; Frank Gaffney, assault; Richard Davis, counterfeiting; William Cartney, Joseph Smith, grand larceny, second; Henry Farrell, assault; Patrick Carroll, assault; Thomas Lupine, malicious mischief; Peter Karo, grand larceny; Joseph O'Brites, grand larceny.

## FISHING UNDER THE NEW LAW.

**Better Protection for Bass, Shad, and Herring—Provisions as to Angling in Lake George.**

ALBANY, May 15.—On and after June 15, under an amendment to the fish and game laws, it will be unlawful to take a bass less than ten inches in length from any waters in this State. For a long time the minimum length of bass has been eight inches. This amendment to the law, which was introduced in the Senate by E. R. Brown, also restricts the number of fish which one or more persons may take in a day, and is intended to protect the fish so that it may propagate naturally, there having been no means discovered for its hatching artificially.

On the same date the amendment relative to changing the open season for Lake George bass will go into effect. In 1896 a law was passed making it lawful for anglers to take bass from Lake George after June 15. The new order of things, it was found, would soon deplete the waters of Lake George of bass, and so last Winter an amendment was passed changing the date of the open season from June 15 to Aug. 1.

A change which has worked some benefit to Upper Hudson fishermen is the amendment prohibiting the taking of shad and herring from the Hudson between sunset Friday and sunrise Monday. This added another day to the law of last year, or gave the fish twenty-four hours' additional running way to get up the river. As a result the fishermen in this vicinity have enjoyed the largest catches in years. Reports have been received by the State Commission that the fish have not run so well in years before as this season, and the fishermen attribute it to the shutting off of two days' fishing a week. Heretofore, it is said, the Lower Hudson fishermen, with their steamboats and their seines, practically "cleaned out" the river.

## WIRES BARRED IN EAST ORANGE.

**Light Company's Cables to be Cut Unless Taken Down To-day.**

ORANGE, N. J., May 15.—There is a lively little war in progress in East Orange between the township authorities and the Essex County Electric Light Company. For various reasons the Township Committee has refused to grant franchises to the electric company to string wires or plant poles in the township. The streets are lighted with gas, and the township officials are determined that no electric company shall have a franchise unless its wires go under ground.

A few weeks ago linemen of the Essex County Company, a branch of the People's Electric Light and Power Company, which under different names controls all the electric lighting business in Essex County, strung wires along Central Avenue, through a residential section of the township. The wires were strung at night upon poles owned by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

Last week the township gave the company five days in which to remove the wires, the penalty of failure being that the wires would be cut by the authorities. This time limit expires to-morrow.

A heavy storm on Wednesday night complicated the situation by breaking one of the cables. Before the company's repair wagon could reach the break Chief of Police Blaurock had two officers on the ground, and the electric company's men were not allowed to make the repairs. The blockade has been maintained since, although several attempts have been made by the linemen to take the police off their guard and make the repairs.

The town officials declare that unless the company removes its wires to-morrow the entire line will be taken down by the township and the wires confiscated.

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Albert Crandall, referee, 615 West End Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 20 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,275.

### CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
**Geo. R. Read**
**REAL ESTATE,**
30 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

### APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

**APARTMENTS TO LET.**

PEABODY, 102-104 Waverley Place; 8 rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator; hall service; rents $65.00 per month.

ST. JOHN, WAVE CREST, AND CEDARHURST, 35-41 East 50th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heat; hall service; rents $40.00 to $55.00 per month.

10-12 EAST 130TH ST.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator service; $66.00 and $75.00 per month.

227-237 WEST 135TH ST.
8 rooms and bath; steam-heated; rents $40.00 to $50.00 per month.

169 WEST 136TH ST.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water; gas range; rent $48.00 per month.

267 WEST 139TH ST.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated; rent $50.00 per month.

272 WEST 139TH ST.
6 rooms and bath; steam heated; rents $50.00 and $42.50 per month.

Janitors on premises.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138TH ST.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

### HOTELS.

**THE SCHUYLER,**
**A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.**
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
59 and 61 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th aves.

Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. Apartments can be seen every day between 12 and 4 o'clock. Plans and information at THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1133 Broadway, corner 26th St., or A. W. EAGER, Manager, 220 Broadway.

### INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Prin.

**The Misses Ely's School for Girls.**
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

### FOR SALE.

ONE-QUARTER PLOT IN MT. NEBOH CEMETERY, (adjoining Cypress Hills.) Finest location and sodded; price, $75; easy terms. Address D. R., 41 West 84th St.

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

LANGON, CLARISSA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gabriel Pechambert, Louis Delbos, Mary Delbrat, said name "Mary" being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to your petitioner; Emil Bosg, the heirs and next of kin of CLARISSA LANGON, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert W. Strong of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Clarissa Langon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 13th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ap25-1aw6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 258 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-lawBtillmy28

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN M. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my13-1aw6mM

### LEGAL SALES.

**MASTER'S SALE.**
**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.**

SAMUEL CARR and Oakes A. Ames, Trustees, complainants, vs. CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, The United States of America, The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, defendants. No. 7,258.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered in the above entitled suit on the 14th day of February, 1898, I will on MONDAY, THE 23D DAY OF MAY, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the passenger station of said railroad at Atchison, in the County of Atchison, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the said part or portion of its railroad then in process of construction, or thereafter to be constructed, from the town of Atchison, in the State of Kansas on the Missouri River, and extending westerly one hundred miles, and the telegraph line to be constructed in connection with said one hundred miles of railroad, as fully and effectually as if the said whole of said one hundred miles of railroad and telegraph line were completed, and also all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company acquired and appropriated by it for the purpose of the right of way for a single or double track railroad for said one hundred miles, and all the lands of said railroad company acquired and appropriated or which should thereafter be acquired and appropriated by it for side tracks, turn-outs, depots, engine houses, car houses, station houses, warehouses, machine shops, work shops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining thereto, whether then owned or held, or thereafter acquired by said railroad company, and also so many and such parts and portion of all the locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, freight cars, other cars, carriages, tools, instruments, machinery, equipments, implements, goods and chattels for said railroad and telegraph line, or either of them, then held, or which might thereafter be owned or acquired by said railroad company, and belonging, appertaining or in any manner relating to or connected with said railroad or telegraph line, or either of them, or the running or operating of the same, or either of them, as might be the equal pro rata proportion thereof for said one hundred miles as part of and which said one hundred miles might bear to the whole of said railroad or telegraph line which might be constructed or run or operated by said railroad company; and also all corporate franchises which then were or thereafter might be owned, held, possessed or exercised by said railroad company, embraced in, or attached to, or comprising said one hundred miles of railroad or telegraph line, or either of them, reserving, however, to said railroad company full power, right and authority from time to time in its discretion to dispose of such portions of said equipment, machinery, instruments, implements and personal property as might become unfit or unnecessary for its use, and to replace the same with others which should thereupon become subject to the operation of said mortgage.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and in one parcel, without valuation, appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the said Special Master shall accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) nor from any bidder who shall not first place in his hands and deposit with him as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in money or a certified check upon a national bank or trust company satisfactory to the Master. The deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property in case such bidder complies with the terms of sale, obeys the orders of the court and completes the purchase. If he fail to do so such deposit shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied as the court may direct. If, however, without the fault of the bidder any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder. Unless a deposit of $50,000.00 is made as aforesaid, and a bid of not less than $500,000 is made at the sale, the Special Master shall adjourn the sale and apply to the court for further instructions.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.
J. H. BENTON, Jr., and A. F. WILLIAMS, Solicitors for Complainants. ap25-1aw4wM

**MASTER'S SALE.**
**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.**

SAMUEL CARR and Oakes A. Ames, Trustees, complainants, vs. ATCHISON, JEWELL COUNTY & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, Missouri Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, defendants. —No. 7,259.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered in the above-entitled cause on the 14th day of February, 1898, I will, on TUESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the passenger station of said railroad at Mankato, in the County of Jewell, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad and telegraph lines of the Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company constructed and in process of construction or thereafter to be constructed, from a point on the Atchison, Solomon Valley and Denver Railway, at or near the town of Jamestown in the County of Cloud; and State of Kansas, through the counties of Jewell, Smith, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins, and Cheyenne to the westerly line of the State of Kansas, together with all and singular the tracks, side tracks, turn-outs, switches, road beds, superstructures, line, rail, wires, poles, bridges, viaducts, fences, walls, railroad stations, depots, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, shops, and machine shops, cattle yards, elevators, offices, fixtures and erections necessary or convenient for the sole, complete and entire use and operation as well as maintenance of said railroad and telegraph lines; also all the estate, real, personal and mixed, then owned or thereafter to be owned or acquired by the Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company, which should in any manner be necessary or used in the operating of said railroad and telegraph lines, and all the lands of said railroad company acquired and appropriated for that purpose, or thereafter to be acquired and appropriated for that purpose, with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining; also all the rights of way, easements, privileges, rights and franchises of said Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company relating to said railroad and telegraph lines, whether then owned, exercised or enjoyed by it, or thereafter to be owned, exercised or enjoyed by it, including its rights and franchise to be a corporation and to use and operate its said railroad and telegraph lines as fully and effectually as it was then or might thereafter be by law entitled to do; also all the locomotives, engines, carriages, cars and other rolling stock of every kind, and all materials, tools, machinery, fuel and supplies of every description then owned or thereafter to be owned by said railroad company, and connected in any way with the proper equipment, operation and conduct of its said railroad and telegraph lines; all of the said personal property to be considered as fixtures and appurtenances of said railroad and telegraph lines, and to be taken as part thereof and used and sold therewith and not separate therefrom, and to be held as security for the payment of said bonds and interest.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety, and in one parcel, without valuation, appraisement, or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the said Special Master shall accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) nor from any bidder who shall not first place in his hands and deposit with him as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) in money or a certified check upon a national bank or trust company satisfactory to the Master. The deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property in case such bidder complies with the terms of sale, obeys the orders of the court and completes the purchase. If he fail to do so such deposit shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied as the court may direct. If, however, without the fault of the bidder, any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder. Unless a deposit of five thousand dollars is made, as aforesaid, and a bid of not less than fifty thousand dollars is made at the sale, the Special Master shall adjourn the sale and apply to the court for further instructions.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this case.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.
J. H. BENTON, Jr., and A. F. WILLIAMS, Solicitors for Complainants. ap25-1aw4wM

**MASTER'S SALE.**
**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.**

SAMUEL CARR and Oakes A. Ames, Trustees, complainants, vs. ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, J. W. Doane, and F. R. Coudert, defendants.—No. 7,260.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 14th day of February, 1898, I will on MONDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF MAY, 1898, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the passenger station of said railroad company at Concordia, in the County of Cloud, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad and telegraph line of the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company constructed and in process of construction or thereafter to be constructed from Waterville, in the County of Marshall, to Washington, in the County of Washington, and from Greenleaf in the County of Washington, by way of Concordia, Cawker City and the forks of the Solomon River to the westerly line of Sherman County or Cheyenne County in the State of Kansas, and from a point at or near Concordia in the County of Cloud, by way of Scandia in the County of Republic, to the northerly line of the State of Kansas, including all the railroad and telegraph lines which the respective railway companies, by the consolidation of which the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company was created, were by their respective charters authorized to construct, together with all and singular the tracks, side tracks, turnouts, switches, roadbed, superstructures, line, rails, wires, poles, bridges, viaducts, fences, walls, railroad stations, depots, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, shops and machine shops, cattle yards, elevators, offices, fixtures and erections necessary or convenient for the sole, complete and entire use and operation as well as maintenance of said railroad and telegraph lines; also all the estate, real, personal and mixed, then owned or thereafter to be acquired or owned by the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, which should in any manner be necessary or used in the operating of said railroad and telegraph lines; and all the lands of said railroad company acquired and appropriated for that purpose with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining; also all the rights of way, easements, privileges, rights and franchises of said Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company relating to said railroad and telegraph line, whether then owned, exercised or enjoyed, or thereafter to be owned, exercised or enjoyed by it, including its right and franchise to be a corporation, and to use and operate its said railroad and telegraph lines as fully and effectually as it was then or might thereafter be by law entitled to do; also all the locomotives, engines, carriages, cars and other rolling stock of every kind, and all materials, tools, machinery, fuel and supplies of every description then owned or thereafter to be owned by said railroad company, and connected in any way with the proper equipment, operation and conduct of its said railroad and telegraph lines; all of the said personal property to be considered as fixtures and appurtenances of said railroad and telegraph lines, and to be taken as part thereof and used and sold therewith and not separate therefrom, and to be held as security for the payment of said bonds and interest. It being the intent of said conveyance in mortgage to include in said mortgage or deed of trust all the railroad and telegraph lines which, at the time of the formation of said Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, were the property of the railway companies forming, by consolidation, the said Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, and each of them, and all equipments, implements and materials used or acquired therefor; and the rights, privileges, immunities, franchises, powers and all the land and property, moneys and effects, real, personal, and mixed, of every name and nature held or owned by the said railway companies at the time of the said consolidation, or by any of them, or in or to which said companies or any of them had any right, title or interest; also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, of, in and to the same and every part thereof with the appurtenances.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and in one parcel, without valuation, appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the said Special Master shall accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000.00,) nor from any bidder who shall not first place in his hands and deposit with him as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) in money or a certified check upon a national bank or trust company satisfactory to the Master. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property in case such bidder complies with the terms of sale, obeys the orders of the court and completes the purchase. If he fail to do so such deposit shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied as the court may direct. If, however, without the fault of the bidder, any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder. Unless a deposit of $10,000.00 is made as aforesaid, and a bid of not lessthan $250,000.00 is made at the sale, the Special Master shall adjourn the sale and apply to the court for further instructions.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.
J. H. BENTON, Jr., and A. F. WILLIAMS, Solicitors for Complainants. ap25-1aw4wM

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jared B. Flagg, Edward O. Flagg, May Flagg, Martha A. Potts, Josephine A. Pulsford, Evan G. Sherman, William A. Sherman, Josephine Keller, George Keller, Christoph Keller, Mary Keller, George Allston Flagg, Georgine L. Judkins, Emanuel Flagg, Eben Flagg, Alice C. Vanderbilt, David E. Gwynne, Abraham E. Gwynne, Edith Gill, Cettie Shepard, Eliza B. S. King, Arthur C. Sherman, Willis Fisher, Marjorie Fisher, and Rosalie A. Jaffrey, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William A. Sherman, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, New York City. my9-1aw6wM

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897. ROBERT WATTS, GEORGE H. KEARNY, Executors. KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. d27-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

### FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

**Chambermaids.**

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to place a first-class chambermaid; free June 1. Can be seen at any hour, at present employer's, 8 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Please call from 10 to 12, 14 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. Ellis, 159 West 102d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes situation for competent chambermaid; unusually neat and good-tempered. 17 East 47th St.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

**Cooks.**

COOK.—By competent girl; first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 56 West 51st St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as cook; city or country; can furnish the best of references; in private family; good bread and biscuit maker and all kinds of soups. Call, for two days, J. C., 434 West 40th St.

COOK — WAITRESS — LAUNDRESS. — A lady breaking up her household desires situations for her cook, waitress, and laundress; all highest references. 19 West 52d St.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—Plain cook, washer, and ironer, with city reference; no objection to country; no cards. Carroll, 420 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; excellent references; city or country. Call, between 11 and 12 A. M., 304 5th Av.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; good baker. Present employer can be seen Monday, between 2 and 3 P. M., 55 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant; reference; call two days. 334 East 39th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family; prefers city; references. M. W., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a good cook. Apply at employer's, 130 West 74th St.

**Dressmakers.**

DRESSMAKER.—$4 to $6; French dressmaking, cutting, basting, 50c.; glove fitting. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th Street.

**Governesses.**

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German to take care of grown children; assist chamberwork and sewing; city or country; references. Care of Mrs. G. Lyons, 330 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—A young English lady, speaks Italian, as nursery governess or mother's help; excellent seamstress; good references. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, at 40 East 36th St., between 11 and 2.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced North German governess; German, English, kindergarten; first-class reference. 135 West 80th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young lady (German) of good education and experience, as nursery governess; well recommended. Miss A. R., 57 8th St., Hoboken, N. J.

**Houseworkers.**

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in small private family in the city; good cook and laundress; best city reference. Dunn, 208 East 40th St.

**Lady's Maids.**

MAID.—A lady would like to procure a situation for her German maid; she is a very good seamstress and dressmaker. Apply Monday at present emlpoyer's, 107 East 17th St.

MAID.—By North German; widow; 30; as maid; good seamstress. Care of Mrs. Dacko, 497 Lexington Av., third floor.

MAID.—By neat young girl, speaking French only, to take care of grown-up child; also good seamstress. Hair store, 522 6th Av.

**Laundresses.**

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; Protestant; with city references; wages, $25. C., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A lady wishes a place for her competent laundress; also good chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. Call after 2 o'clock Monday, 34 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; private family; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; best city reference; no chamberwork. Call at 21 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress in private family; two years' reference from last employer; no objection to country; no cards. Carroll, 430 West 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in private family; city or country; no cards. 10 East 54th St.; present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; three years' city reference. 157 East 87th St.; ring Fitzgerald's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress, families' washing at home or go out by the day; reference. Mrs. Thompson, Box 214, 154 6th Av.

**Parlormaids.**

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as parlormaid and waitress; best reference. Present employer's, 58 West 54th St.

**Nurses.**

NURSE.—By a competent, middle-aged nurse to take full charge of infant from birth; good city reference. 168 West 61st St.; housekeeper's bell.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; just disengaged; entire charge; brings up on bottle; highest references. 2 Bible House.

**Waitresses.**

WAITRESS.—Lady leaving town can highly recommend her reliable waitress; would assist chambermaid. Call present employer's, 18 East 29th St.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

**Butlers.**

BUTLER, &c.—MAID.—By Swiss-French couple; butler, valet, or second man; maid or any other duties; thoroughly experienced; good for sick; speaks three languages; useful travelers; no incumbrance; would go anywhere; highest two-and-a-half-year references from this country; just disengaged. W., 306 West 22d St. Frachat.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent man; in private family; understands his business thoroughly; is strictly sober; willing and obliging; has excellent city references, written and personal. Butler, 201 East 28th St., care of Mrs. Lofmark.

BUTLER and VALET.—Swiss German; single; take charge of parlor and dining room; city or country; good city references. Homan Buch, 32 West 133d St.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; leaving through family going abroad; can be seen, and lady will recommend. Butler, Box 323, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; country preferred; best city reference. L. G., Box 267, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; single; city or country; best city reference. P., care of Mrs. O'Loughlin, 536 Park Av.

BUTLER.—By a capable young man; ten years' city references: excellent valet; tall, active, obliging. J., care Greenhill, 72 East 160th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; good long city reference; willing and obliging. E., 750 3d Av.

BUTLER.—First-class; city reference. F. Le Bras, 158 West 36th St.

**Coachmen.**

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands gentleman's establishment; good driver and rider; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; weight, 145 pounds. J. C., New York Cab Company, 75th St. and Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man just disengaged; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; can be highly recommended. M. Tiernan, 115 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman, disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; 28; married; height, 5.6; weight, 150; well recommended; city or country. A. Chandler, 244 East 39th St.

**Gardeners.**

GARDENER.—English; married; a thorough, first-class practical man; not afraid of work; references first class. W. L., Box 191 Tiems Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—25 years' experience; English; no family; wife do laundering and board help. Haywood, 149 East 26th St.

GARDENER.—Single; general good man; understands lawns, drives, care of horses, poultry, milking; good reference. B., Box 199, Times.

GARDENER, &c.—By Swede, thoroughly understanding horses and gardening; milk. Fred, 20 Greenwich St.

**Second Men.**

SECOND MAN.—Experienced in his duties; willing and obliging; small wages for Summer; city references. James, 89 7th Av.

**Waiters.**

WAITER, &c.—By a young German, 17, as waiter and uuseful in private family; good references. C. R., 218 8th St., Hoboken.

**Miscellaneous.**

COOK.—By Japanese as first-class cook on yacht or at Summer place; best references. Yoshi, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

MASSEUER and TRAINED NURSE.—To travel with invalid gentleman; ten years' personal references. L. G., 923 6th Av., top floor.

LITHO PRINTER, STONE GRINDER AND krainer wants work. 697 Hart St., Brooklyn, rear house.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN thoroughly competent to fill any position in a Stock Exchange house who can furnish the best of references from leading members of the New York Stock Exchange. J., Box 197 Times Office.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 211 East 42d St., first-class servants are supplied; references investigated.

WANTED—First-class nurse; French or German preferred. Call, Monday, between 9 and 11, at 14 East 62d St.

### HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

### SUMMER RESORTS.

**HEALTH AND PLEASURE**
For the Summer months can be had
**AT MODERATE COST**

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Reception Bureau, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St. Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

**WARM SPRINGS,**
**Bath County, Virginia,**
are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

"In Heart of the Adirondacks,"
**BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.**
**PROSPECT HOUSE.**
OPENS IN JUNE.
Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,208.

**MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,**
**Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.**
Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.
OPENS JUNE 18......1,200 FEET ELEVATION
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address Pawling, New York.
Mr. Howe will be at Windsor Hotel, New York City, until June 1, mornings.

ADIRONDACKS.
**WAWBEEK,** ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1,
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

**Somerset Inn**
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open April 30 to Nov. 1st, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

**HOTEL KAATERSKILL,**
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Opens June 25th.
Address W. H. PARKE,
The WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
**HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO**
Will open June 23rd.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. Office, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

**DUTCHER HOUSE**
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

**THE MAPLEWOOD.**
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
WILL OPEN MAY 28.
Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

TAPPAN ZEE HOTEL,
South Nyack-on-Hudson; May 1 to October; first-class accommodation; 55 minutes from N. Y.; rates reasonable for season. S. N. SEVERANCE.

**MONONOTTO INN** FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
Opens June 15. Send for Booklet. Address G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Pa.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Majestic, May 18, Noon | Majestic, June 15, Noon |
| Germanic, May 25, Noon | Germanic, June 22, Noon |
| Teutonic, June 1, Noon | Teutonic, June 29, Noon |
| Britannic, June 8, Noon | Britannic, July 6, Noon |

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York, Tuesday, May 17, at 8 P. M., June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38, N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

**ANCHOR LINE.**
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ethiopia, May 21, Noon | Furnessia, June 18, Noon |
| Anchoria, May 28, Noon | Ethiopia, June 25, Noon |

City of Rome, June 4 and July 2.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

**CUNARD LINE.**
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Etruria, May 14, 10 AM | Umbria, May 28, 10 AM |
| Campania, May 21, 3 PM | Lucania, June 4, 1 PM |
| Aurania, May 24, 9 AM | Servia, June 7, 9 AM |

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

**HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE**
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, May 28, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

**ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.**
NEW YORK—LONDON.
**ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.**
MINNEWASKA.......................May 21
MOHAWK..............................May 28
MOBILE...............................June 4
MASSACHUSETTS....................June 11
MANITOBA............................June 18
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.........June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu...........June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.........July 7, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

**CLYDE LINE.**
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Seminole, Sat., May 14 | Oneida, Thurs., May 19 |
| Delaware, Tues., May 17 | Algonquin, Sat., May 21 |

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

**OLD DOMINION LINE.**
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

**Direct LONDON Service.**
**Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexandra........May 21 | Victoria..........June 11 |
| Winifreda........May 28 | Boadicea.........June 18 |

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lahn, Tu., May 17, Noon | Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM |
| K. F'drich, May 24, 3 AM | K. F'drich, June 21, 3 AM |
| Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM |

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., June 7, 9 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., June 11, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse......Thursday, May 19, 3 P. M.
Barbarossa.................Thurs., May 26, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ems.......May 14, 10 AM | Kai. W. II..June 4, 2 PM |
| Aller......May 21, 2 PM | Fulda......June 11, 10 AM |
| Werra.....May 28, 10 AM | Ems.........June 18, 3 PM |

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN**
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM | A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM |
| F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM |

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

| | |
|---|---|
| Penns'l'v'a, May 14, Noon | Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM |
| Palatia, May 21, 4 P M | Patria, June 4, 4 P M |

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

**AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.**
*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

| | |
|---|---|
| Friesland.........May 18 | Kensington.......June 8 |
| Southwark........May 25 | *Berlin...........June 11 |
| *Chester..........May 28 | Noordland.........June 15 |
| Westernland......June 1 | Friesland.........June 22 |

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

**Albany Evening Line.**
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

**Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.**
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 23,
Leaving Desbrosses Street 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d Street 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 2 P. M.)
On Decoration Day will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

**Central Railroad of New Jersey**

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after May 15, 1898.

For Eastern, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30, to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, (1:45, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

**ROYAL BLUE LINE.**
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M. 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

**BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.**

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., and *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †8:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night; (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

**NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.**

**THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.**
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights, Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "3790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

**WEST SHORE R. R.**

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

**DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN**

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gage & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

**LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.**

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

**"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."**

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:20, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

**ERIE RAILROAD.**

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

# THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR

## The Rev. Dr. Newton Believes We May Be Forced to Retain the Philippines.

## NATION'S DUTY TO THE WORLD

### The Clergyman Thinks It Expedient that America and England Should Unite to Stop Wrongs and Enforce Peace.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, pastor of the All Souls' Episcopal Church, preached at the regular 11 o'clock service at that church yesterday morning on "The Evils That Will Ensue from This War—Our Dangers and Our Duties." He chose for his text, "The King of Babylon stood at the parting of the way," from Ezekiel xxi., 21.

"That evil will ensue from this war," he said, "goes without saying. It is God's curse upon all war. We shall be burdened with a great debt. A recrudescence of barbarism will have been entailed upon us. But because this war has been gone into, on the whole, with a high and lofty purpose—though with whatever clouding of vision—there will be good flowing from it. Patriotism has stirred again, when patriotism seemed torpid in our midst. North and South have been united.

"It is plain now that the war is to leave us in possession of conquered lands. The question immediately arises, in every thoughtful mind, What is the right course for the Nation to pursue under these circumstances? For better or for worse the Philippines have fallen into our hands. We cannot restore them freely to Spain. It would be to deliver Andromeda to the dragon. On the other hand, we cannot leave them to their own people—for, in the strict sense of the word, there is no such thing as a Philippine people. We may not invite chaos in our attempt to bring about order. Nor may we sell them to any other power, or give them away; if for no other reason, for the obvious reason that the jealousy of the great powers of Europe concerning their possessions in the East is now so acute that no one would be allowed by the others to enter into this rich heritage.

**May Be Forced to Keep Them.**

"In the failure to discern above the horizon, as yet, any other solution of the problem, it appears to me, now, that we may be forced into retaining the Philippines, at least temporarily, and administering them in the interest of civilization and order.

"We stand pledged before the world to withdraw from Cuba so soon as we can free it and give the people of the island a chance to determine, for themselves, what they want to do with their own. The problem looms large enough, however, without Cuba. However clear in conscience we may be from any desire to embroil ourselves in other people's affairs, and however sane we may be in restraining ourselves from the ambitions for further power, it is clear that the dangers of our becoming involved in international complications will be vastly intensified.

"Two months ago there was, upon the surface, no indication of the process which must have been going on deep below the consciousness of the Nation. Already it is becoming plain that the objections to the annexation of Hawaii are disappearing under our new and strange experiences. The next great change will come in our recognition of the necessity of the Nicaragua Canal. We will then take our place among the great powers of the world. We will be forced to prepare ourselves for the dangers and the duties of a great naval power.

"Then we shall need a standing army of some size, and provision for creating real reserves in place of our present militia. These will saddle us with heavy expenses. This means an increase in taxation, adding burdens to the already heavily burdened shoulders of the average wage worker, thus increasing the social strain.

**May Lose Old-Time Idols.**

"So our old-time peace and quietude may be lost for us as a nation. Yet this reputation for serenity, however dear it was to us, had to be sacrificed. For is it not the plain duty of a great power to enter into the world concert, when a world wrong is being committed?

"There is nothing like a great responsibility to rouse will and waken conscience and stir the slumbering moral forces of one's nature. A few months ago, what hosts of our young men seemed to be given over to the idle life of sport and pleasure. And today, before our eyes, these petted playthings of society are rushing to the front and asking for the post of danger.

"The thing seems to be clearly our duty, in the new rôle that seems opening before us, that we shall draw closer than ever before to our mother country. The English-speaking people of common descent, of common traditions, of common Constitutional Government and democratic freedom, of a common literature and a common religion, should make a common cause, not selfishly, but on behalf of humanity. Could the English-speaking peoples stand together, the destinies of the world would be in their hands. When England and America shall say together in the presence of any wrong, 'This must stop!' it will stop. Then from the soul of the English-speaking race, which stands for peace, will be heard, with the tone of an authority not likely to be slighted, the sacred words of our greatest soldier, 'Let us have peace.'"

# DR. ABBOTT ON OUR CONQUESTS

### He Says New Problems Are Before the Nation, and Our Life Has Been Changed.

Reference to the problems presented by the capture of the Philippines and the coming enfranchisement of Cuba was made yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in his sermon in Plymouth Church. He declared it unthinkable that we should return the Philippines to Spain and said that whether we wanted new territory or not, our naval victories have placed upon us responsibilities that as a Christian nation we could not evade.

"I do not ask with what motives the Nation has entered on this war," he said. "Great nations never act from single motives. But I ask what is the Divine significance of this movement if Divine significance it has. To take a man's property and not render him a just equivalent is robbery, and if it is done by the Government it is Governmental robbery. In all her history Spain is not able to point to a single colony to which she has given the advantages for which government was organized. I do not say that Cuba and the Philippines are entitled to self-government, but they are entitled to justice and liberty. Every system that denies men opportunity for self-development is an unjust and inequitable and undivine system."

Dr. Abbott then referred to Dewey's victory at Manila and to its consequences. "I venture to say," he said, "that not even in the Old Testament history is there a stronger demonstration of the leading of Divine Providence than that most extraordinary victory at Manila—a fleet wiped out of existence, a country set free, the map of the world changed at a stroke, and not a life lost by the victors. In all this war we see the Divine hand, and it should warn us that our Nation is an instrument of Divine justice, and that we cannot shirk the responsibilities laid upon us. Now that we have put our hand to the plow we cannot turn back.

"Let us assume that the Philippines are emancipated from Spain—and Cuba, too, although in her case I am looking a little further into the future. What shall we do with them? We cannot return them to Spain. To do so would be like opening a door to a prisoner, giving him a glimpse of the sunshine and a breath of the free air, and then closing it and shutting him up to darkness forevermore. Yet we cannot turn them over to anarchy under the name of freedom and self-government and wash our hands of the result. Whether we will or no, we have upon us the responsibility of Cuba and of the Philippines.

"We do not want more territory, but God does not permit a choice. Events are stronger than men. We have entered upon a new phase of our National life. We fought for our own freedom in the Revolutionary war, in the civil war we fought for the freedom of men in our own country, engaged by ourselves; but in this war we have, almost against our will, been drawn into a battle for liberty on other shores, and even on the other side of the globe. Nor can we unsathe the sword of Japan down the seas until justice and liberty are established. New problems are before us, and our National life has been changed."

# "BOGUS EXTRAS" DENOUNCED.

### Rev. Dr. Shaw Says "Two So-Called Newspapers" in This City Should Be Restrained.

"There should be some method adopted of restraining the ultra sensational newspapers from misleading the public with their bogus extras in these war times," said the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw in his sermon in the West End Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. The clergyman continued: "What the public desires is authentic information—not tissues of falsehood and guesswork. There are published in this city two so-called newspapers which are an outrage upon the community. They should be put under a censorship or suppressed.

"It seems to me that it would be a good plan to require that any person intending to publish a paper should undergo an examination as to respectability of character, truthfulness, and the proper qualifications for the high and responsible avocation of an instructor of the public. A certificate or diploma—or, if you will, a permit—should be given to no man who does not come up to the right kind of requirements. The permit once given might be revocable if the publisher permits his journal to deteriorate from the required standard. Our physicians cannot practice medicine without a diploma, our lawyers must be regularly admitted to the bar before they can practice in the courts, our public school teachers are compelled to undergo an examination before they can be permitted to instruct our children, but the profession of journalism can be engaged in by men who are at liberty to mislead and humbug the people.

"The press is a mighty engine for the instruction of the people. The people have a right to demand that the printed page be wholesome and truthful. The only way to keep some publishers within bounds is to have an officer appointed over them whose duty it shall be to see that the readers are not deceived by lying extras and the publication of grossly exaggerated statements which tend to the creation of much mischief, especially in these times when the Nation is engaged in a deadly struggle with a foreign power.

"Every publisher owes a duty to his readers. He has no right to take their money and then insult them by giving them bogus news. We are ever looking after truth. None of us wish to be misinformed. We desire facts. The newspaper, like the Bible, should ever deal in truth. The Bible has endured for ages because it is truthful—and it is a consolation to know that respectable journalism will in the long run survive, while the unworthy will perish. The principle of the survival of the fittest pertains to literature as well as to other things."

# "HELEN GOULD, PATRIOT."

### The Rev. Henry Frank Speaks of Good to Result from Gifts by Millionaires.

The Rev. Henry Frank, at Berkeley Lyceum, yesterday morning, in his discourse on "Helen Gould, Patriot," said:

"Miss Helen Gould has presented to the Government $100,000, to be used in the present exigency of war with Spain. There will not be wanting those who will decry this act as an exhibition of the vanity of wealth—as vulgar pomposity. Some will insist that it is but a cake tossed to Cerberus—the vast mob of social discontent. But to me the act of Miss Helen Miller Gould appeals as the prompting of a generous and honest-minded woman—spurred by the love of country which thrills her bosom and profound sympathy with a suffering and dying people.

"Her act is worthy of imitation. Such acts of millionaires will tend greatly to relieve the social strain and compel even the ignorant to see that wealth in the hands of the noble will be put to noble uses. Such acts will teach the people that their complaints of injustice must lie not necessarily against the owners of wealth, but against the system that makes possible the aggregation of massive fortunes in single families. It is no more just to curse the rich because they are rich than it is to condemn the poor because they are poor. The economic conditions which, on the one hand, produce the overweening wealthy, on the other grind out the slavish poor. The longer this condition lasts the longer, doubtless, will the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer. But they who are shrewd enough to seize the advantage of the existing condition are as well the victims of social forces as they who are too stupid to resist injustice. Until the masses are more enlightened, until higher social opportunities can be intelligently utilized by the populace, we need not look for freer conditions or larger liberties.

"If this war, fought on pure principles of humanity, for a foreign people, should result in so loosening the springs of sympathy in our own bosoms that it would awaken a profounder earnestness in the study of our social conditions and cause peaceable and beneficial reformations to ensue, it would issue not only in a free Cuba, but in a free America; not only in the salvation of the reconcentrados of the Antilles, but of the reconcentrados of our own social slums—victims of sweat shops and spawns of monopoly."

# DUTY OF NON-COMBATANTS.

### M. M. Mangasarian Lectures Before the Society for Ethical Culture in Support of the War.

The last meeting of the Society for Ethical Culture until next Fall was held at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. The lecturer was M. M. Mangasarian, and the subject "The Duty of Non-Combatants in the Present War."

The speaker began by saying that a few weeks ago he had expressed the hope that there would be no war, but war was now a reality, and there was no use referring to the hopes of the past. The war, he declared, was undertaken in the interest of civilization and against a people the least civilized of modern Europe. The American spirit was loyal to the struggle for freedom.

Mr. Mangasarian said that it was as much the duty of American citizens to help the Nation in its fight, regardless of their previous advocacy for peace, as it was for a defeated political party at a Presidential election to aid the successful candidate in the maintenance of the integrity of the National Administration. A truth might be exaggerated into a vice, and it was our duty not to consider our own individual notions above the sentiment of the Nation itself.

The Quaker in refusing to fight for his country because he did not believe in war forgot that the Nation was the greater part of himself, and if a man could not be devoted to his country he could not be devoted to humanity. There are those men, the speaker said, who say that they love all countries alike. A man might just as well say that he loved all other families as well as he loved his own.

"Our duties as non-combatants," he declared, "make it imperative that as good citizens we should supply our soldiers, in whose valor lies our safety and who represent us in a vortex of shot and shell, with all that they need to aid them in their fight. We must also supply their families who require assistance during their absence. It would be foolish to say that the war will last only a few months. It is best to be prepared for the worst. It is also our duty to temper the warlike spirit which advocates the acquisition of new territory and the conquering of other people.

"We must fight against this dream of conquest. It is against the spirit of the Republic of the United States. To become a citizen of the United States a man must prove his intellectual fitness. The natives of the Philippine Islands are not intellectually fitted for citizenship. It is this fear of our greed for conquest and increased territory that has antagonized some of the foreign powers against us in the present difficulty."

The lecturer was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his address.

# DIVINE AID IN WAR.

### Sermon by Dr. Eaton at the Church of the Divine Paternity.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton preached upon the subject "Divine Providence in Individual and National Life," at the Church of the Divine Paternity, on Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, yesterday morning.

In the course of his remarks he condemned the expression made without reference to the justice of a cause, "God is always on the side of the strongest battalions." Although the strongest battalions generally win, he said, God may not be with them. We must assume God to be on the side of justice and mercy. And, although these at first may lose, in the long run they must come off victorious. Even the success of those who are hostile to Him will be overruled for common good.

"Judged by this standpoint," he continued, "Spain stands condemned in the court of nations, because she fights for oppression, enslavement, brutality. The United States is justified alone when she fights to put an end to oppression, enslavement, brutality. We may hope for Divine assistance only as we eliminate National aggrandisement, vengeance, and glory, and pour forth our wealth and lives unselfishly for humanity's sake.

"It is our duty when we pray to desire righteousness only. Let us not be carried away by everything which is said from the pulpit or platform. Let us try to see the will of God. The young men who stay away from the war may show as much patriotism as those who go. When they take a position which they believe to be right, act upon a principle they believe to be just, in the face of popular opposition, they are heroes."

# A LIBERTY LOVING NATION.

### Patriotic Sermon by Dr. Lubeck at Zion and St. Timothy—Prayer Before a Sea Fight.

There was a strong tinge of patriotism in the services and sermon at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, said that during the Rogation days, which began yesterday, it was proper that church people should turn their thoughts and their supplications to the welfare and the needs of the Nation. He preached from the text: "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven," and he dwelt earnestly upon the importance of a great Nation like this maintaining high standards and setting a worthy example to the other nations of the earth.

The example which a powerful country like ours presents to the world by this unselfish intercession in the cause of humanity, he said, cannot fail to have a good effect upon the other nations of the world. It will certainly teach a lesson to the old nations of Europe, who permitted the Armenian massacres, and it will be a warning to all mankind that oppression and cruelty will not be tolerated adjacent to our shores. The American Republic asks nothing for itself of any other nation, but in order that it may be able to exert an influence for good it must make the other nations respect it. Such respect, he declared, is commanded in no surer way than by an exhibition of superior physical strength.

Dr. Lubeck alluded to the growing sentiment of friendship between the United States and Great Britain, and said that if these two nations were to join hands and stand together in all things that make for civilization their beneficent influence would be felt in every quarter of the globe.

The National hymn was sung by the choir and the congregation and the rector impressively uttered the stated "Prayer to be said before a fight at sea against any enemy." This prayer—so rarely used in this country—is as follows:

O most powerful and glorious Lord God, the Lord of hosts, that rulest and commandest all things; Thou sittest in the throne judging right, and, therefore, we make our address to Thy Divine Majesty in this our necessity, that Thou wouldst take the cause into Thine own hand, and judge between us and our enemies. Stir up Thy strength, O Lord, and come and help us; for Thou givest not always the battle to the strong, but canst save by many or by few. Oh! let not our sins cry against us for vengeance; but hear us. Thy poor servant begging mercy and imploring Thy help, and that Thou wouldst be a defense unto us against the face of the enemy. Make it appear that Thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The patriotic spirit seems thoroughly aroused in Zion and St. Timothy's Church. The Rev. Karl Swartz has relinquished his position as assistant rector to go to the front. He is now at Hempstead awaiting orders. Mrs. Lubeck is one of the active leaders of the Women's National War Relief Association. Two large and handsome American flags have been draped just over the main entrance to the church.

# COL. GRIFFITH'S ADDRESS.

### He Says There Is Too Much Criticism of the President.

"Fair Judgment" was the subject of an address delivered yesterday afternoon at the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association by Col. William M. Griffith, private secretary to Gov. Black.

One of the unfortunate circumstances arising out of this war trouble, he said, was the disposition in certain quarters to criticise the President. He said that in one of the theatres of a neighboring city not many nights ago President McKinley's name was hissed. It was felt by many that he should have immediately avenged the sad disaster to the Maine, and that in postponing such revenge he had not done as he ought to have done. Yet at that time, he said, it was a well-known fact that we did not possess enough powder and balls for the forts, to say nothing of the navy. To go to war at that time would have been criminal, the speaker said.

### Thirteenth's Commander Defended.

The Thirteenth Regiment and its late commander, Col. Watson, found a pulpit champion yesterday in the Rev. Dr. Jay Benson Hamilton of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. He described Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast as "a drawing room warrior," and compared him disadvantageously with Col. Watson, whom he called "the hero of Libby Prison."


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# JUSTIFICATION OF THE WAR.

### Rev. Dr. J. M. King's Address to the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Union Methodist Episcopal Church, on Forty-eighth Street, west of Broadway, was filled last night at the patriotic church service held under the auspices of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The society's chaplain, the Rev. Dr. James M. King, delivered a vigorous address on "The Situation and Justification of the Nation at War with Spain," and so roused the ardor of his hearers that they applauded, in spite of the fact that they were in church.

The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, and Chauncey M. Depew, President of the society, were on the platform, which was decorated with the American colors.

Dr. King briefly reviewed important events in the National history, and next attacked the question of Spanish outrages in Cuba. "Whether war is a justifiable resort for Christian people is hardly a question open to debate," he declared, "in view of the fact that the privileges and liberties we enjoy have largely been secured by war. Regret it as we may, the sword has often carved the way for the cross. Over three centuries ago our forefathers across the seas—the men to whom we are indebted for our rights to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' resisted the black and bloody tyranny of Spain, which then threw a pall over the whole world. They were all the more Christian because they fought against Spain's assaults upon freedom, righteousness, and humanity. We, their descendants, will be all the more Christian if we emulate their example. It is more unselfishly Christian to rescue others from perils and redress their wrongs than to defend ourselves; and no one who has the right to live among men would deny the Christian right of self-defense.

"In the face of unreasonable criticism, and even of malicious slander of political foes, and in the face of unconceaded impatience and quaking fears of friends, our Christian President has stood as firmly as adamant for honorable peace, and until peace was no longer possible without dishonor.

"There is no difference in character and purpose between Alva and Weyler, who stand at either end of a history embracing three and a half centuries of human struggles for civil and religious liberty. During this period Spain has contested the progress of human liberty at every step. The judgment of Christendom and the law of God both justify us in the face of the cruel facts confronting us, without hatred, revenge, or vindictiveness, in declaring that, 'In the name of our God we will set up our banners,' and hold them on high until the oppressed are relieved and the grasp of tyranny broken."

# RUTGERS CHURCH ANNIVERSARY

### Dr. Booth Tells of Its One Hundred Years of Existence and the City's Progress.

The Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church yesterday morning held services commemorative of the opening, May 18, 1798, of the first edifice of the Rutgers Street Presbyterian Church. Although the weather was rainy and disagreeable, there was a large crowd in the church at the Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street. The music and responsive services were appropriate for the occasion. In the gallery was a large number of orphan children, beneficiaries of the church.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, pastor emeritus of the church, delivered the sermon, which was more in the nature of a historical address than a sermon.

Dr. Booth selected as his text Psalm xlviii., 12 and 14: "Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof. For this God is our God forever and ever: He will be our guide even unto death."

Dr. Booth said: "The contemplation of the island on which New York City stands and the marvelous progress in one hundred years, which is scarcely an epoch in the history of Europe, is something which excites the admiration of the world for the second city of the world."

He went into a historical narrative of the discovery of Manhattan Island by Hendrik Hudson and traced the primitive settlement established by the Dutch down to the time when the island was transferred to the English. From 1628 to 1709 there were all kinds of religious denominations except Presbyterians. The Church of England, after the transfer of the island to the English, dominated in strength and in numbers. There were Huguenots and Catholics here, also. In 1709 the Rev. Francis Mackenzie appeared in the colony from Scotland and began to preach to a few Scotchmen, Irishmen, and New Englanders who had escaped from the persecutions of New England. Mackenzie was prosecuted for preaching doctrines adverse to the Church of England, but after considerable effort to stop him he was released. This persecution tended to increase the number of the Presbyterians.

At that time the Rev. Mackenzie preached in a little shedlike structure in Pearl Street. In 1717 the first Presbyterian Church was built in Wall Street. The structure was a very small one, having eight windows. Another church was built on the site now occupied by The Times Building, which was known as the Brick Church. The Wall Street church and the Brick Church were Collegiate churches, and at the time of the organization of the Rutgers Street Church were the only Presbyterian churches in this city under the care of the General Assembly. The Brick Church, during the Revolution, was used as a barracks, a hospital, and, at last, a prison. The Wall Street church was also used as a barracks. It was the Wall Street church whose members, lured by the offer of Henry Rutgers of a lot on the corner of Rutgers and Henry Streets, determined to take advantage of the offer and build. This building was opened May 13, 1798. The Rev. Dr. John Rogers was the first pastor, from 1765 to 1811. The Rutgers Presbyterian was a Collegiate church until 1809.

Dr. Booth told of the vicissitudes of the church during its progress. He mentioned the fact that the establishment by Mrs. Isabella Graham of the Widows and Orphans' Aid Society in the early part of the century, was the first philanthropic organization formed in New York, and was an incentive to all that have followed.

Henry Rutgers, the patron of the church, Dr. Booth said, was the first President of the Democratic society now known as Tammany Hall.

# BISHOP POTTER ON LIBERTY.

### Remarks to Confirmation Class at Church of the Transfiguration.

Bishop Potter conducted a confirmation service at the Church of the Transfiguration yesterday morning and admitted a class of nearly forty young people to the privilege of holy communion.

In his address to the class, Bishop Potter spoke upon liberty and government. He advised his hearers to obey the laws of State and Nation, as they were what made civilization. He mentioned certain loungers in the public parks as a class that were ever opposed to law and order.

"They are Ishmaelites," said the Bishop. "Their hands are against every man, and in time every man in self-defense will raise his hands against them."

Despite what they are, Bishop Potter thought there was a pathetic side to this class. If you sat down and asked one of them if he was happy, he said, a perfect deluge of complaints and abuse was sure to follow. They all thought themselves the victims of the social situation, but in his opinion they had simply given themselves over to caprice, thinking caprice is liberty.

### Union Seminary's Anniversary.

The sixty-second anniversary celebration of the Union Theological Seminary was begun yesterday afternoon by the farewell communion service to the graduating class in the Adams Chapel, at 700 Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall officiated. Prior to the administration of the sacrament Dr. Hall preached a brief sermon to the graduates.


AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. WILLIE COLLIER in "THE MAN FROM MEXICO."

HARLEM Opera House. Mr. Nat. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliot, An American Citizen. Mat. Sat. at 2.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15. THE GREAT STOCK CO. In "PINK DOMINOS." Pop. Prices: good orch. seat, 50c.

B'WAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE. May 18th. ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE.

OLYMPIA MUSIC MAT. HALL SAT. "WAR BUBBLES." ADGIE, Marguerita Sylva, 20 others.

BASEBALL. Polo G'nds To-day, 4 P.M. Washington vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

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May 25, at 8:15, "The Lay of the Bell."
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25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
BIOGRAPH: NAVAL WAR PICTURES UP TO DATE.
JOS. HART and CARRIE DE MAR.
JAS. THORNTON.—RUDINOFF.
HILDA THOMAS and FRANK BARRY.
NEXT WEEK—ROSE COGHLAN.

Daly's Evgs., 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2. THE CIRCUS GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy; Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Jos. Herbert, Herbert Gresham, Irene Perry, Mabelle Gillman. "A Trump Card."—Herald. Evg. of unalloyed enjoyment.—Tribune.

CASINO! CLOSED THIS WEEK.
REOPENS NEXT MON. EV'G.
Signal Presentation of FRANCIS WILSON and Company.
With PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, and HENRY E. DIXEY—All Specially Engaged—IN A SUMPTUOUS PRODUCTION OF ERMINIE!
Daily Sale of Seats, Box Office, 9 to 6.

Chickering Hall, Monday, May 16, 8:15 P. M. First and only New York performance this season of Fred R. Burton's highly successful Dramatic Cantata, HIAWATHA, By the Yonkers Choral Society, New York Soloists, and Seidl Orchestra. Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $1.00.

AMERICAN 8th av. and 42d St. Tel. 3,147-38. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS PRESENT. 6TH BIG MONTH IN ENGLISH. FRA DIAVOLO. ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c., 50c., 75c. WED. MAT. 25c. Next Week—By Universal Request, FAUST.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager
50 Perf. May 24. Souvenirs. Matinee Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME

MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS.
EDEN Actual Moving Pictures WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison's Special Artist.

BIJOU B'WAY & 30TH ST. EVGS. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. GREAT CAST—BIG SUCCESS.
The Tarrytown Widow.

EMPIRE THEATRE. WM. H. CRANE. His Honor THE MAYOR. LAST 6 NIGHTS.
EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:15.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Jennie Yeamans & Dazzling Parisiennes.

KNICKERBOCKER. EV'GS. 8:15. SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, BRIDE-ELECT. SAT. MAT. 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15. Matinee Wednesday & Saturday. MAUDE ADAMS THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARDEN THEATRE. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD. LAST SIX NIGHTS. THE FIRST VIOLIN

MANHATTAN, B'WAY & 33D ST. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WAY DOWN EAST. May 23d, 125th Time, Souvenirs.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. ADM., 50c. ROGERS BROS.—CLARA THROPP. Josie De Witt, and 10 other acts.

ELECTRICAL SHOW. 2 to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

YALE GLEE AND BANJO CLUB'S CONCERT, WALDORF-ASTORIA, WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 8:30 P. M. Tickets for sale at Waldorf-Astoria, Windsor, and Yale Club, 17 East 26th St.

COLUMBUS Columbus Theatre Stock Company, Diplomacy.



# O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

## Success Is of the Present.

Enthusiasm is from the past. This 16th day of May finds us better equipped with values than ever before. We've lifted the store above its own level, so that what was good before is "best" now. A constant succession of splendid bargains greets you at every turn. Courteous salespeople will gladly show them to you without any suggestion of buying. If you've nothing else on hand to-day come and see what the offerings look like. Street cars bring you direct to our doors from every borough and the ferries from the Jersey shore. A handsome restaurant provides refreshment in case you don't want to hurry home.

## Furnishing the Summer Home.

Let us and you plan to beautify that Summer home, and whether it be the rustic cottage out under arched trees or the stately house by the sea, we are just as ready to talk, for our ideas and stocks are figured upon a large basis.

The success we have made out of this department comes from the way we do things. In buying goods we go where they are made and fetch home styles that aren't likely to be duplicated anywhere else. And the great displays of

FURNITURE AND WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY,
RUGS AND MATTINGS,

are more attractive than ever before. If you have furnishing to do, draw upon your imagination and come here to have it developed.

### Furniture.

Porch Rockers, with cane seat, not splint; special . . . $2.15 and 89c.

Dining Chairs, polished quartered antique oak, box seat, French legs; value $2.75, special . . . . . $1.98

White Enamel Iron Beds, all sizes, heavy brass rails and mounts, extended footboards; value $6, special . . . . $4.48

Summer Rockers, large matting seats, wide arms, in natural wood and fancy enamel; value $4.50, special . . . . $3.48

Gilt Reception Chairs, our own special design, biscuit tufted seat and back; value $6.50, special . . . . . $3.98

Parlor Tables, highly polished, of mahogany and mahogany finish and oak; two remarkable lines; special, $3.89 and $1.15

Reed Rockers, high roll back; two special designs . . . $4.25 and $3.45

Chiffoniers of polished oak, French bevel plate glass, carved top; not the worthless kind so generously worshipped in furniture stores, but regular good $8.50 chiffoniers; special during this sale . . . . . $6.39

Book Cases of polished antique oak, carved top, fancy bracket, glass door, 5 shelves, 5 ft. 9 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide; value $10.75, special . . . . $7.98

Sideboards, antique oak, swell lined top drawer, French bevel plate mirror; value $15.00, special . . . . . $10.98

### Window Shades.

1,000 Window Shades of fine Lonsdale Holland, with double knit linen fringe, special . . . . . 59c

1,500 Opaque Window Shades, of best quality, with fringe; special . . . 38c.

### Mattings.

From China and Japan. Somebody has got to supply you with mattings, and who better than we? We would if we could get you to compare ours with other stores.

262 rolls at $5.87; reg. price, $7.50.
214 rolls at $6.67; reg. price, $8.50.
189 rolls at $7.20; reg. price, $9.00.
193 rolls at $8.98; reg. price, $10.00.
139 rolls at $9.75; reg. price, $11.75.

### Rugs.

Fine Smyrna Rugs.

| 72x36 | 7x4 ft. | 9x6 ft. |
|---|---|---|
| $2.98 | $4.98 | $10.98 |
| 10.6x7.6 | | 12x9 ft. |
| $17.25 | | $24.98 |

Japanese Rugs.

| 7x4. | 9x6. | 10.6x7.6. |
|---|---|---|
| $3.34 | $5.25 | $7.25 |
| | 12x9. | |
| | $8.98 | |

Kensington Ingrain all-wool Squares.

| 3x2 yds. | 3x2¼ | 3x3 |
|---|---|---|
| $3.94 | $4.94 | $5.94 |
| 3x3½ | 3x4 yds. | |
| $6.94 | $7.94 | |

Hodges Fabre Carpet Rugs.

| 60x36. | 7x4. | 9x6 ft. |
|---|---|---|
| $2.34 | $4.19 | $6.68 |
| 10.6x7.6. | | 9x12 ft. |
| $9.34 | | $11.98 |

## About Women's Suits.

Years and years ago this store began to advertise cloaks and suits, and all along has always been true to its first love. It insisted that the garments should be new, and never compromised with quality. The chances were all in favor of the people, and they were enthusiastic enough to make O'Neill's headquarters for women's garments in this country. Our ideas are new, and so are our goods. We never advertise a bargain where the quantity is weak, and hardly ever repeat the same attraction. Our suit man is constantly striking something new, and evidence of that fact is found in the daily throngs in our great suit department. We told of five special sales last week, and hardly a garment remained of any of the lots at closing time Saturday night. This morning we're ready with

### 193 Suits at $8.98 and $13.98.

These two lots were taken over Saturday noon from a maker of fine suits at a fat discount off his cost.

90 of them are fly fronts and new Eton shapes. This manufacturer's price to retailers ran from $11.25 to $12.25. Add on to that a scant profit, for store expenses, and you can't figure much short of $15.00 for the suit. We have marked them to sell to-day at . . . . . $8.98

The other 100 suits are made from extra quality of cheviot and serges in blues and blacks, and the coats are prettily lined with fancy taffetas. These suits were made to fetch at retail $20; nevertheless we've put a price on each of . . . . . $13.98

And to think that the suits are hardly cold yet from the maker's shops!

THE RIBBON SALE.—100,000 yards of fancy ribbon went on sale last Monday morning at 10, 15 and 19c. yard, and the selling has been on such a tremendous scale that we were encouraged to scoop in other lots, which makes the pickings just as good this morning as ever. Whatever color is in your thought, chances are it's here, and you'll save half money, too, because the regular prices of the ribbons are 20 to 35c. yard.

We deliver all your purchases, excepting bicycles and sewing machines, free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

# The New York Times.

## WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.


**STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.**

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| Stocks week ended May 14... | 2,605,013 |
| Same week last year..... | 792,129 |
| Stocks to date this year..... | 39,131,550 |
| Corresponding date last year. | 16,442,724 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds for the week..... | $16,828,430 |
| Same week last year..... | 6,198,220 |
| Bonds to date this year..... | 328,710,730 |
| Corresponding date last year. | 152,030,310 |

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@3; at three months, 3@3½; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

## ROCK ISLAND AT PAR.

### A Great Granger Railroad's Record Reflected in the Quotations of Wall Street.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad stock sold on the New York Stock Exchange toward the close of last week within a fraction of par.

This is the first time it has been so high since December, 1889, when it was up to 99½. It has since sold down to 49¼, that price being made in the "Bryan Free silver panic" of August, 1896. It is now selling higher than St. Paul for the first time since November, 1895.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (or, as it is more generally known, the Rock Island) was chartered in Illinois as the Chicago and Rock Island Road in 1851, and on July 10, 1854, was opened from Chicago to the Mississippi River. Under the name of the Mississippi and Missouri River a charter was granted in 1852 for the extension of the line from the two rivers named in the title. A consolidation of these two lines took place in August, 1866, under the name of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad with but 130 miles of the main line in Iowa and 50 miles of the Washington Branch constructed. In June, 1869, an extension to a junction with the Union Pacific was completed. The Kansas City Branch was purchased under a foreclosure of a mortgage, and in 1878 the Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad was leased for forty-five years, and later the Peoria and Bureau Valley Branch, the latter in perpetuity at an annual rental of $125,000. In 1879 a contract was concluded for the joint use for twenty-five years of the Hannibal and St. Joseph between Cameron and Kansas City on the payment of 7 per cent. on one-half the valuation of the line and half the running expenses. By agreement the company also received the right to use the Union Passenger Station for its trains running into Kansas City.

By far the most important step in the road's history was made in June, 1880, when the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific was consolidated with the South Chicago Branch, the Washington Branch, the Iowa Southern and Missouri Northern, the Atchison Branch, the Indianola Branch, the Newton and Monroe Railroad, the Atlantic Southern Railroad, the Avoca, Macedonia and Southwestern, Railroad, and the Atlantic and Audubon Railroad, forming the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. By the terms of the consolidation the holders of the shares of the old company were entitled to receive two shares of stock in the consolidated company for every one held by them. The authorized capital of the new company was $50,000,000, and the amount issued at that time was $41,960,000.

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As this is practically the beginning of the history of the present company there is interest in a review of the course of prices for the shares of the old company. The stock of the Chicago and Rock Island was dealt in on the Stock Exchange back in the fifties, very shortly after its original incorporation. In the beginning of 1856 the stock sold at 87, and advanced to 94½ before the end of the year. In the following year it crossed par, selling up to 107 on March 28, 1857. From this point there was a gradual but steady decline, until 51 was touched on Oct. 29, with a recovery to 72 before the end of the year. The price was very variable until the beginning of 1860, and early in that year it sold at 61, advancing to 84½ in August, with a sharp decline to 42¾ in December. In 1861 it sold at 84 in April, advancing to 58½ in November. It sold at the beginning of 1862 at 50, but this proved the lowest price of the year, as it advanced rapidly, selling at 85½ in October, with a later reaction to 77⅜. From 82¼, in January, 1863, it rose to 108 in May, reacting to 93 in July, with a further sharp gain to 117 in August. In December it sold at par, but before that month ended had reached 123½. After a slight reaction at the very beginning of 1864 the advance was continued to 149⅜, at the end of January; a reaction to 105 followed in May, with a recovery to 117⅛ in June. A downward movement carried the price to 85¼ in October, but a subsequent rally in November brought it up to 110. There was considerable weakness early in 1865, due to the memorable events of that period, and Rock Island in April sold at 81¾. It did not hold long at this low point, as in September it had climbed to 113½. It fell below par again in January, 1866, selling at 96½, but it soon recovered and sold at 123¼ in April.

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In August, 1866, the consolidation of the road's early lines took place, and the stock was thereafter dealt in under the title of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. The new company's shares were 102¼ in August, and rose to 112⅛ in September, dropping to 100 in November and to 91 in January, 1867, with a further decline to 85½ in April. From this point there was a rally to 105 in September, followed by a reaction to 90½ in December. In February, 1868, however, it sold at 102¾, dropping to 85 in April, with an advance to 118 by the end of the year. A high record was made in April, 1869, when the stock sold at 139, but there was a gradual recession from these figures to 101⅞ in December and 101⅜ in January, 1870. The highest of the latter year was 126, in May. Early sales in 1871 were made at 104, but by the middle of the year 130⅞ was reached, with a sharp fall to 94 in October. By June, 1872, the price had recovered to 116⅜, but it subsequently receded to 101 in November. The panic year of 1873 opened with Rock Island selling at 114¾, with an advance to 117⅞ in March. Before the panic, in September, its price was 108⅞, and in that period of distressing events it sold at 86, dropping to 63 in November. The sharp rally of the closing month of the year carried it to 100⅞, and it further recovered to 104½ in February, 1874. It fell, however, to 92½ in June and varied but little during the remainder of the year. There was but little movement in prices in 1875, the range being 109⅜, highest, in August, 100½, lowest, in May. In 1876 it fell to 98¼ in October, having previously sold at 111⅝ in February.

Rock Island's price in January, 1877, was 102⅞, but by April it had fallen to 82½, advancing to 105½ in October and reacting to 98⅝ in January, 1878. The highest of that year was 122, in December. Then came the boom of 1879, 1880, and 1881. In the first-named year Rock Island made a new high record in December, selling at 150½, an advance from 119 in January. The highest price in its history, however, was reached at the time of the consolidation of the various lines into the present company, the stock reaching 204 in June, 1880, having advanced 55 points in the six months from Jan. 1. The stock sold the same month, ex the scrip dividend of 100 per cent., at 100½, and by December had advanced to 143.

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Having reviewed the course of the price of the stock up to the point of the coming into existence of the new company, it may not be amiss to glance at the earnings and dividends paid by the company in the few years preceding the great boom of 1879-80. The following shows the gross and net earnings for the fiscal years from 1873 to 1880:

| Fiscal Year. | Gross Earnings. | Net Earnings. |
|---|---|---|
| 1873-4 | $7,048,203 | $3,171,314 |
| 1874-5 | 7,388,635 | 3,582,305 |
| 1875-6 | 7,342,190 | 3,637,029 |
| 1876-7 | 6,917,857 | 3,349,304 |
| 1877-8 | 7,895,570 | 3,511,256 |
| 1878-9 | 9,409,833 | 4,329,990 |
| 1879-80 | 11,061,862 | 5,285,116 |

The mileage in these various years was as follows: 1873-5, 674½ miles; 1876-7, 707; 1877-8, 1,003; 1878-9, 1,231, and 1879-80, 1,348. The annual rate of dividend was 8 per cent. in 1874, 1875, and 1876; 10 per cent. in 1877, 8 in 1878, 9½ in 1879, and 10 in 1880. The capital stock in the years from 1874 to 1880 was $20,000,000; the funded debt in 1874 was $9,000,140; in 1875, $9,000,100; in 1876, $10,000,100; in 1877, $10,000,100; in 1878, $9,998,100; in 1879, $9,982,000; in 1880, $10,000,000. The surplus in 1874 was $843,387; in 1875, $1,109,909; in 1876, $1,213,081; in 1877, $677,116; in 1878, $665,647; in 1879, $1,203,295; in 1880, $1,953,979.

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With the culmination of the boom of 1879-81 the stock of the new Rock Island Road sold at 148⅝ in May, 1881, falling to 131¼ in August. The mileage operated in the year was 1,335 miles, an increase of 78 over the previous year. The gross earnings were $11,956,908, an increase of $895,246; net earnings, $5,326,753, an increase of $61,637, and the surplus, $238,201. The capital stock was $41,960,000, an increase of $20,980,000, and the funded debt $17,500,000, an increase of $7,500,000. The dividend rate was 7 per cent. In April, 1882, there was a further fall in the price of the stock to 125½, but it subsequently sold up to 140 in August, with a reaction to 122 in November. The mileage in this year increased 30, to 1,365 miles, and the gross earnings were $13,266,643, an increase of $1,309,735, and net, $5,943,781, an increase of $617,028; surplus, $51,883. The capital stock, funded debt, and dividend rate were unchanged. In 1883 the stock sold at 127¼ in January and at 116½ in December, varying less than a dozen points in the whole year. There was an increase of 16 in mileage, to 1,381 miles. Gross earnings were $12,189,903, a decrease of $1,076,740, and net, $5,080,781, a decrease of $863,694; surplus, $943, a decrease of $50,940. There was no change in the capital stock, funded debt, or dividend rate. In 1884 Rock Island sold at 126¾ in February, dropping to 100¼ in June, with a rally to 117½ in September. There was only an increase of 3 in mileage, to 1,384. Gross earnings were $12,535,515, an increase of $346,612; net, $5,237,513, an increase of $157,426; surplus, $89,071, an increase of $88,128. Capital stock, funded debt, and dividend rate unchanged.

Rock Island began 1885 selling around 105, but before the end of the year had reached 132, in November. There was no addition to the mileage in the year, and gross earnings were $12,206,911, a decrease of $328,604; net, $5,046,587, a decrease of $190,926; surplus, $97,186, an increase of $8,015. The capital stock was unchanged, but the funded debt was increased $3,500,000, to $20,500,000, by the issue of extension and collateral bonds authorized at the rate of $15,000 per mile for single track, $5,000 per mile for equipment, and $7,500 additional per mile for double-track sidings, &c. These are the bonds which have recently been refunded into 4 per cents. The dividend rate remained at 7 per cent. The variation in the price of the stock in 1886 was comparatively slight, it being closely held by investment interests. The highest of the year was 131, in February, and the lowest 120⅛, in May. The St. Joseph and Iowa Railroad, from Altamont, Iowa, to St. Joseph, Mo., 49.75 miles, with branch from the latter city to Rushville, Mo., 14.66 miles, was opened for traffic in February. To pay for this extension $960,000 of the 5 per cent. extension and collateral bonds were issued, the Rock Island receiving as security the entire bond and stock issue of the St. Joseph and Iowa Railroad. The same method was pursued in the construction of the Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Pacific, and the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railways, collateral and extension bonds being issued to aid the construction of these lines. The total issue for the three lines was $11,960,000, the company receiving an equal amount of 6 per cent. bonds of these companies and the greater part of the capital stocks as security. The gross earnings of the company in this year were $12,004,348, a decrease of $202,563; net, $4,837,455, a decrease of $209,132; surplus, $67,240, a decrease of $29,946. The funded debt increased $3,860,000, to $24,360,000. The rate of dividend was still 7 per cent. Up to November, 1886, the company had paid in dividends from its organization, in 1880, $19,691,709, or 45½ per cent.

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On Jan. 1, 1887, a lease of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad was taken for eighteen years at a rental equal to 30 per cent. of the gross earnings, interest on the bonds being guaranteed. The stock sold at 140⅝ in May of that year, with a subsequent decline to 109 in November. The gross earnings were $12,319,049, an increase of $304,701; net, $4,814,240, a decrease of $23,215; surplus, $311,703, an increase of $244,493. The rate of dividend was unchanged at 7 per cent. and the funded debt increased $5,000,000, to $29,360,000. In 1888 the stock of the new company fell below par for the first time, selling at 94⅞ in December, having previously sold at 114½ in January. The construction of the new branches and the leasing of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge already referred to increased the mileage from 1,384.2 to 1,527.9, and there was also an increase in capital stock from $41,960,000, the figures at which it had remained since 1880, to $46,156,000, and the funded debt was also increased from $29,360,000 to $41,460,000. Gross earnings were $12,956,158, an increase of $637,109; net, $4,214,098, a decrease of $600,142; surplus, $585,753, an increase of $274,050. The fall in the stock below par was coincident with a reduction in the rate of dividend to 6½ per cent., the last two quarters being 1½ per cent. each, against 7 per cent., which had been the prevailing rate from 1880. There was a further reduction in the dividend rate in 1889, the stock being put upon a 4 per cent. basis, and the price fell to 89½ in March, but advanced to 104⅜ in September. The gross earnings were $12,841,030, a decrease of $668,697, and net, $3,713,831, a decrease of $1,053,836. For the first time there was a deficit—$974,234—against a surplus of $585,753 in the previous year, a decrease of $1,559,987. The mileage increased 64 and the funded debt $6,260,000, to $47,720,000.

On Jan. 1, 1890, the company purchased the St. Joseph and Iowa Railroad, heretofore leased, and also the property of the Kansas City and Topeka Railway. Dividends were continued in the year at 4 per cent. The stock made a notably sharp decline, falling from 98⅝ in January to 61½ in November. The mileage increased from 1,538 to 3,206, and the funded debt from $47,720,000 to $49,787,000. Gross earnings were $17,639,061, an increase of $4,798,031; net, $5,163,994, an increase of $1,450,163; surplus, $49,552, an increase of $1,023,786. In April, 1891, the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway was sold under foreclosure and purchased by the Rock Island. In August the company began to use its trackage rights, through contracts entered into in the previous year, from Council Bluffs to a connection with a new line at South Omaha and from Lincoln to Beatrice, Neb. The stock sold up from 63⅜ in March, 1891, to 90½ in December. The mileage increased 87 and the funded debt from $49,787,000 to $52,002,000. An issue of $10,000,000 debentures was authorized to pay for terminals and betterments as needed. Only 3 per cent. was paid in dividends, the first two quarters being 1 per cent. each and the last two ½ per cent. each. Gross earnings were $17,473,633, a decrease of $165,428; net, $5,059,839, a decrease of $104,155; surplus, $246,681, an increase of $197,129. An extension from Menco, Indian Territory, 140 miles, was authorized in January, 1892, and completed before the end of the year to Red River, a distance of 102 miles. The stock again paid 4 per cent. in the year, but its price fell from 94¼ in January to 75½ in June, rallying to 84⅛ in December. The mileage increased 102, to 3,455. Gross earnings were $18,812,276, an increase of $1,338,643; net, $5,665,219, an increase of $605,380; surplus, $548,557, an increase of $301,876. The funded debt increased from $52,002,000 to $55,352,000.

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The extension from Lincoln to Jansen, Neb., was put in operation May 7, 1893. Connection was made at Terral, Indian Territory, with the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Railway for Fort Worth, Texas, a distance of 93 miles. Financial and traffic arrangements were made with the latter road whereby the Rock Island furnished all funds necessary to build and equip the road, receiving as consideration all the stock and bonds of the company. The price of Rock Island stock in 1893 fell from 89⅜ in January to 51½ in July, although dividends were continued at 4 per cent. There was a rally to 71⅝ before the close of the year. The mileage increased from 3,455 to 3,528 and the funded debt from $55,352,000 to $59,490,000. Gross earnings were $21,031,110, an increase of $2,218,834; net, $5,947,422, an

Continued on Page 6.

# Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending May 14, 1898.

| Range for Year 1898. Highest. | Lowest. | Closing Sat. May 14. Bid. | Ask'd | Net Chg. Past Week. | STOCKS. Sales for Week End. May 14, 3,225,012. | Amount Outstanding. | Last Dividend. Date. | Per Cent. | Week Ending May 14. First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing a Year Ago. | Sales For W'k End. M'y 14, 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *137½ February 10. | *97½ April 29. | 98 | 102 | — | Adams Express | $12,000,000 | Mch. 1, '98. | $3 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 151 | 372 |
| 38 January 13. | 32 May 13. | ... | 38 | — | American District Telegraph | 3,845,000 | Nov. 15, '97. | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | | 100 |
| 130 February 14. | 117½ January 3. | 124 | 129 | .. | American Express | 18,000,000 | Jan. 3, '98. | $3 | 128 | 128 | 127 | 128 | 112½ | 55 |
| 23½ January 10. | 15½ March 25. | 22¼ | 22½ | + 3 | American Cotton Oil | 20,237,100 | ........ | .. | 20 | 22¾ | 20 | 22¼ | 11½ | 6,420 |
| 77½ February 1. | 68 March 14. | 75 | 76½ | + 1½ | American Cotton Oil preferred | 10,198,600 | Dec. 1, '97. | 3 | 73½ | 77 | 73 | 75 | 55 | 2,011 |
| 30½ May 6. | 23 May 5. | 27¼ | 28½ | — 1½ | American Malting Company | 14,750,000 | ........ | .. | 28½ | 29½ | 27½ | 27¾ | — | 4,659 |
| 79½ May 3. | 76¼ May 9. | 78 | 78½ | + ½ | American Malting Company preferred | 12,540,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1¾ | 78 | 79½ | 76¼ | 78 | ... | 4,698 |
| 11½ April 27. | 6½ January 20. | 11 | 11½ | + ½ | American Spirits Manufacturing | 27,791,520 | — | — | 11 | 12½ | 11 | 11¼ | 10½ | 19,493 |
| 29½ May 14. | 16 March 26. | 29 | 29½ | + 2½ | American Spirits Manufacturing preferred | 6,947,300 | — | — | 27½ | 29½ | 27½ | 29½ | 29 | 2,021 |
| 145 January 7. | 107½ March 26. | 132¾ | 132⅞ | — ¾ | American Sugar Refining Company | 36,968,000 | Apl. 2, '98. | 3 | 133⅞ | 133⅞ | 130½ | 132⅝ | 112⅞ | 199,452 |
| 116 January 6. | 109 March 25. | 111 | 113 | + 1 | American Sugar Refining Company preferred | 36,968,000 | Apl. 2, '98. | 1¾ | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 108 | 758 |
| *93 February 11. | *85 March 20. | ... | 93½ | .. | American Telegraph & Cable Company | 14,000,000 | Mch. 1, '98. | 1¼ | 91½ | 92 | 91 | 92 | 88 | 100 |
| 127 April 14. | 89¾ January 24. | 109½ | 110½ | — 3¼ | American Tobacco | 17,900,000 | May 1, '98. | 2 | 114 | 115⅝ | 109 | 110 | 70⅞ | 213,837 |
| 119 May 12. | *112 January 28. | 118 | 119½ | + 1 | American Tobacco preferred | 11,935,000 | May 1, '98. | 2 | 118 | 119 | 117 | 118 | 105⅞ | 443 |
| 40½ February 7. | 34 January 4. | 35½ | 37 | + ½ | Ann Arbor preferred | 4,000,000 | — | — | 35 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 25½ | 104 |
| 13⅝ February 7. | 10¼ April 21. | 12⅝ | 12¾ | + ⅝ | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé | 102,000,000 | — | — | 12¼ | 12½ | 12 | 12⅝ | 10¼ | 12,645 |
| 32¾ February 8. | 22⅝ March 12. | 31 | 31½ | + 1⅝ | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred | 120,000,000 | — | — | 29½ | 32⅝ | 29 | 31 | 19 | 144,455 |
| 20 May 11. | 12⅞ January 25. | 18 | 18½ | .. | **Baltimore & Ohio** | 25,000,000 | Nov., '94. | 4½ | 18½ | 20 | 17⅞ | 18⅝ | 11½ | 10,177 |
| 7½ February 2. | 5½ January 10. | 6½ | 6⅞ | + ½ | Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred | 19,670,700 | — | — | 6⅞ | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | ... | 900 |
| 3½ January 21. | 2⅝ March 21. | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ | Bay State Gas | 50,000,000 | — | — | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 2⅝ | 3 | 9⅝ | 10,267 |
| 42¾ January 18. | 35 March 12. | 40⅝ | 41 | + ½ | Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 20,000,000 | ........ | .. | 40⅝ | 41½ | 40 | 40⅝ | 20⅞ | 31,924 |
| 125 January 24. | 106 March 26. | 117 | 122 | + ⅝ | Brooklyn Union Gas | 15,000,000 | Dec. 1, '97. | 3 | 121 | 122 | 117⅞ | 117⅞ | 106⅞ | 745 |
| 7⅞ May 11. | 3¼ February 23. | 6½ | 7 | + 2⅛ | Brunswick Company, third instalment paid | 4,216,600 | ........ | .. | 5 | 7⅛ | 5 | 7 | ... | 4,000 |
| 67½ January 8. | *61 May 3. | 60 | — | — | Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred | 6,000,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | ... | 100 |
| 57½ February 5. | 44½ March 12. | 51 | 51½ | + ⅜ | **Canada Southern** | 15,000,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 1 | 50⅝ | 52¼ | 50 | 51¼ | 46⅞ | 3,214 |
| 90½ January 20. | 72 April 21. | 82⅞ | 83½ | + ½ | Canadian Pacific | 65,000,000 | Apl. 1, '98. | 2½ | 83 | 84½ | 83 | 83½ | 54 | 1,500 |
| 14½ February 5. | 11 April 23. | 12¼ | 13½ | + 1½ | Central Pacific | 68,000,000 | Jan. 3, '98. | ½ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | 13¼ | 13½ | 7½ | 696 |
| 24⅞ February 1. | 17⅝ March 26. | 21 | 21¼ | — ½ | Chesapeake & Ohio | 60,535,400 | ........ | .. | 21½ | 22½ | 21 | 21 | 16 | 24,791 |
| 165½ February 11. | *150 March 14. | 159 | ... | + 1½ | Chicago & Alton | 18,764,800 | Mch. 1, '98. | 1¾ | 160 | 160 | 159½ | 159½ | 151 | 218 |
| 108¾ February 11. | 85⅝ March 26. | 99⅞ | 100 | + ⅝ | Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 82,002,800 | Mch. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 99⅛ | 101 | 98⅞ | 100 | 72⅞ | 114,763 |
| 112½ February 1. | 102 January 7. | 106⅞ | 108½ | .. | Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred | 4,830,700 | Apl. 1, '98. | 1½ | 106⅝ | 107 | 106½ | 107 | ... | 805 |
| 16⅝ January 8. | 8¼ February 24. | 14⅝ | 14½ | + ½ | Chicago Great Western | 21,290,145 | — | — | 13⅞ | 15 | 13⅞ | 14½ | ... | 63,685 |
| 86½ January 28. | *80 April 20. | 80 | 82 | + 3 | Chicago Great Western preferred A | 11,160,000 | — | — | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | — | 150 |
| 25⅝ January 14. | 20 April 21. | 22 | 23 | + 1¼ | Chicago Great Western preferred B | 7,444,190 | — | — | 22⅞ | 23½ | 22⅞ | 23½ | — | 350 |
| 10½ January 14. | *6⅞ April 4. | 8 | 9 | — ½ | Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville | 10,500,000 | — | — | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9 | 9⅝ | — | 800 |
| 33½ January 28. | 23 April 16. | 27 | 30 | .. | Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred | 3,883,750 | ........ | .. | 26½ | 28 | 26¼ | 28 | ... | 200 |
| 97⅞ May 11. | 83¼ April 21. | 95⅛ | 95⅝ | + 1½ | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul | 46,027,261 | Apl. 19, '98. | 2½ | 94⅜ | 97½ | 94⅞ | 95⅝ | 72⅞ | 277,770 |
| 149½ February 16. | 140 April 25. | 144 | 145 | .. | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred | 31,818,400 | Apl. 19, '98. | 3½ | 145 | 145 | 144 | 144 | 132 | 1,031 |
| 130⅛ February 11. | 118¼ March 12. | 124⅛ | 124¾ | — ⅝ | Chicago & Northwestern | 39,067,383 | Jan. 7, '98. | 2½ | 124⅝ | 125⅝ | 123½ | 124⅛ | 103⅝ | 11,821 |
| *176 March 2. | 163 January 3. | 170 | 171 | .. | Chicago & Northwestern preferred | 22,367,600 | Apl. 6, '98. | 1¾ | 171 | 171 | 171 | 171 | 154 | 200 |
| 99⅝ May 12. | 80 March 25. | 98¾ | 99 | + 2⅞ | Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific | 46,156,000 | May 1, '98. | 1 | 96⅝ | 99¼ | 96¼ | 98⅝ | 62¼ | 180,810 |
| 9⅝ March 3. | 4½ January 3. | 8 | 9 | — ½ | Chicago Terminal & Transfer | 13,000,000 | — | — | 8⅝ | 9¼ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — | 1,626 |
| 33 February 5. | 22½ January 3. | 29½ | 30 | + ⅝ | Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred | 17,000,000 | ........ | .. | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 29⅝ | 30⅝ | ... | 837 |
| 33¼ January 31. | 25 March 12. | 31 | 31¼ | + ½ | Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis | 28,000,000 | Aug., '93. | 1½ | 31 | 32½ | 30½ | 31½ | 27½ | 8,488 |
| 19½ January 12. | 11¼ March 26. | 14 | 14½ | — ⅝ | Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling | 8,000,000 | — | — | 14⅝ | 15¼ | 13⅝ | 14 | — | 21,260 |
| *170 May 11. | *170 May 11. | 168½ | ... | — | Cleveland & Pittsburg | 11,226,050 | Mch. 1, '98. | 1¾ | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | ... | 16 |
| 26¼ January 11. | 17 March 12. | 21½ | 23 | .. | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 9,250,000 | ........ | .. | 22⅝ | 23 | 21 | 21½ | 16¼ | 820 |
| 7½ January 18. | 4⅝ March 26. | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | — ½ | Columbus & Hocking Coal, all instal. paid | 4,171,000 | — | — | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | 3¼ | 430 |
| 8⅝ February 10. | 5 March 18. | 6¼ | 6½ | + ⅝ | Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo | 11,696,300 | ........ | .. | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 1⅞ | 450 |
| 27½ February 10. | 17 January 17. | 22 | 25 | .. | Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf. | 2,500,000 | Jan. 2, '97. | 2½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | ... | 100 |
| 195½ January 25. | 167 March 26. | 190½ | 192 | + 4 | Consolidated Gas | 36,730,000 | Mch. 15, '98. | 2 | 186 | 193¾ | 185⅝ | 190½ | 159½ | 15,430 |
| 37⅝ January 24. | 27¼ March 25. | 33 | 33½ | + 1 | Consolidated Ice | 6,500,000 | Feb. 10, '98. | 1 | 33½ | 35 | 33 | 33 | ... | 1,020 |
| *97 May 9. | 81 March 25. | 86 | 89½ | — | Consolidated Ice preferred | 3,500,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1½ | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | ... | 5 |
| 114½ February 3. | 104 April 21. | 109 | 110½ | + ½ | **Delaware & Hudson** | 35,000,000 | Mch. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110½ | 104⅝ | 675 |
| 159 February 5. | 144¼ April 21. | 152 | 156 | + 2⅞ | Delaware, Lackawanna & Western | 26,200,000 | Apl. 20, '98. | 1¾ | 154½ | 154½ | 154½ | 154½ | 148 | 310 |
| 52⅝ February 10. | 40 April 21. | 45⅝ | 46¼ | + 1 | Denver & Rio Grande preferred | 23,650,000 | Jan. 15, '98. | 1 | 47⅛ | 48⅝ | 46⅝ | 47 | 38¼ | 2,412 |
| 15½ February 2. | 8⅞ April 21. | 13 | 14⅝ | + 1 | Des Moines & Fort Dodge | 4,283,100 | — | — | 13½ | 14½ | 13½ | 14 | ... | 600 |
| 7½ February 5. | 5 April 4. | 5 | 7 | — | Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred | 10,000,000 | — | — | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — | 100 |
| 135 January 20. | *115 April 22. | 123 | 129 | .. | **Edison Electrical Illuminating of N. Y** | 9,018,700 | May 1, '98. | 1½ | 121 | 126 | 121 | 126 | 111¼ | 75 |
| 16½ February 1. | 11 April 21. | 12¾ | 13 | + ½ | Erie | 111,972,900 | — | — | 13½ | 13⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 2,480 |
| 43⅝ February 11. | 29¼ April 22. | 34⅞ | 35 | — ½ | Erie first preferred | 42,050,800 | — | — | 34⅝ | 36⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 29⅞ | 16,063 |
| 21½ February 11. | 15½ April 22. | 16⅞ | 17⅝ | — ½ | Erie second preferred | 16,000,000 | ........ | .. | 18 | 18½ | 17 | 17 | — | 300 |
| 25 January 7. | *20 February 17. | 25 | 26 | .. | Evansville & Terre Haute | 4,000,000 | Aug., '93. | 1½ | 22 | 26 | 22 | 26 | — | 706 |
| 46 May 11. | *37 April 13. | 47 | 50 | + 3 | Evansville & Terre Haute preferred | 1,284,000 | Apl. 15, '97. | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | — | 236 |
| 14½ February 14. | *9½ April 15. | 11 | 12 | — 1½ | **Flint & Pere Marquette** | 3,298,200 | — | — | 12½ | 12½ | 11½ | 11½ | — | 300 |
| 39⅝ February 7. | 29¼ March 12. | 36 | 36½ | + 1½ | **General Electric** | 30,460,000 | Aug., '93. | 2 | 34⅝ | 37⅞ | 34½ | 36 | 31 | 21,780 |
| 162 February 24. | 130 January 12. | 161 | 163 | + 6½ | Great Northern preferred | 25,000,000 | May 1, '98. | 1½ | 157 | 162 | 157 | 161½ | 120 | 2,771 |
| 36¼ February 15. | 15⅝ April 22. | 19 | 19⅝ | — 1½ | **Hawaiian Sugar** | 10,000,000 | — | — | 22½ | 24 | 17⅝ | 19½ | — | 4,235 |
| 108⅞ January 31. | 96 April 21. | 104 | 104⅝ | + 1½ | **Illinois Central** | 50,000,000 | Mch. 1, '98. | 2 | 102½ | 104⅞ | 102¼ | 104 | 93 | 4,332 |
| 55⅝ January 29. | 44¼ April 25. | 50 | 54 | .. | Illinois Steel Company | 18,650,000 | July, '96. | 1½ | 50½ | 50½ | 49½ | 49⅝ | 34⅝ | 19 |
| 9⅝ May 11. | 7¼ March 18. | 9 | 9¼ | + ¼ | Iowa Central | 8,480,600 | ........ | .. | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 6 | 1,260 |
| 35 January 8. | 25 April 28. | 29 | 30 | + 2¼ | Iowa Central preferred | 5,671,600 | Apl. 1, '93. | 1 | 29 | 30¼ | 29 | 30¼ | — | 425 |
| 24½ February 10. | 15 April 26. | 15 | 17½ | — 1⅜ | **Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf** | 23,000,000 | — | — | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17¼ | — | 1,855 |
| 4½ February 8. | *2½ January 26. | 3 | 4 | — | Keokuk & Des Moines | 2,600,000 | ........ | .. | 3½ | 3½ | 3 | 3 | — | 200 |
| 18 February 2. | *13⅝ March 19. | 13½ | 15 | — | Keokuk & Des Moines preferred | 1,524,000 | Jan. 15, '95. | 90c. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — | 100 |
| 48¼ May 11. | 37½ March 25. | 45½ | 46 | + ½ | **Laclede Gas** | 7,500,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1½ | 46 | 48½ | 45⅝ | 46 | 22 | 7,882 |
| 94½ January 14. | 85 March 12. | 85 | 90 | .. | Laclede Gas preferred | 2,500,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 3 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 78¼ | 10 |
| 18⅝ February 1. | 12¼ March 14. | 15 | 16 | + ¼ | Lake Erie & Western | 11,840,000 | ........ | .. | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 14 | 610 |
| 76½ February 8. | 66 March 14. | 71⅝ | 73½ | + ⅝ | Lake Erie & Western preferred | 11,840,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 73 | 73 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | 62 | 397 |
| 194⅞ January 29. | 170⅞ January 4. | 186 | 186½ | + 5 | Lake Shore | 49,466,500 | Feb. 15, '98. | 3 | 182½ | 188 | 182½ | 188 | 164½ | 878 |
| 188 May 13. | *180 May 2. | 186 | 188 | + 3 | Lake Shore certificates | ........ | ........ | .. | 184 | 188 | 184 | 186 | ... | 552 |
| 50 February 4. | 40 January 20. | 40 | 50 | .. | Long Island | 12,000,000 | ........ | .. | 41 | 41 | 40 | 40 | ... | 70 |
| 60½ January 31. | 44 April 21. | 53⅝ | 54 | + 1⅛ | Louisville & Nashville | 52,800,000 | Aug., '93. | 2 | 53⅝ | 55⅝ | 53 | 53⅞ | 43⅞ | 101,664 |
| 120¼ January 14. | 91 March 26. | 103 | 103¼ | — ⅜ | **Manhattan Consolidated** | 30,000,000 | Apl. 1, '98. | 1 | 103⅞ | 104 | 101½ | 103¼ | 84⅝ | 57,541 |
| *147 March 10. | *140 March 9. | ... | ... | .. | Mergenthaler Linotype | 10,000,000 | Mch. 31, '98. | 5 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | — | 100 |
| 171½ February 14. | 125¼ March 26. | 150¼ | 150½ | + 1 | Metropolitan Street Railway | 30,000,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 149½ | 151⅜ | 147⅞ | 150¼ | ... | 29,797 |
| 114½ February 8. | 99½ March 12. | 103⅞ | 104¼ | — 1½ | Michigan Central | 18,738,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 2 | 105½ | 105⅞ | 103 | 104 | 97 | 3,084 |
| 30⅝ February 15. | 24 March 11. | 26 | 27 | + ½ | Minneapolis & St. Louis | 6,000,000 | ........ | .. | 26½ | 27½ | 26½ | 27½ | 16 | 800 |
| 88¼ February 15. | *80 April 11. | 84 | 87 | .. | Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred | 2,500,000 | Jan. 15, '98. | 2½ | 85 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 75 | 220 |
| 59⅝ February 15. | 46 March 26. | 54 | 55½ | + 1 | Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred | 4,000,000 | Jan. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 54 | 56 | 54 | 55½ | ... | 700 |
| 65 February 5. | 57 January 20. | 64½ | 65 | .. | Minnesota Iron | 16,500,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1½ | 63½ | 65 | 63½ | 65 | ... | 665 |
| 14¼ January 26. | 10 April 13. | 10⅝ | 11¼ | — ⅜ | Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 52,450,000 | — | — | 11½ | 11½ | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1,920 |
| 41 January 28. | 28⅝ March 12. | 35 | 35½ | .. | Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred | 13,000,000 | ........ | .. | 35½ | 36⅞ | 35¼ | 35¼ | 26⅝ | 14,491 |
| 35⅝ January 28. | 22 March 12. | 33¼ | 33⅝ | + ⅞ | Missouri Pacific | 47,507,000 | July 1, '91. | 1 | 32⅝ | 34½ | 32¼ | 33¼ | 12⅝ | 52,642 |
| 32½ February 7. | 24⅞ April 19. | 28 | 29 | + ¼ | Mobile & Ohio | 5,320,600 | Feb. 28, '98. | 1 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | ... | 510 |
| 37⅞ January 7. | 26¼ March 26. | 32⅝ | 33½ | .. | **National Lead Company** | 14,905,400 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1 | 33¼ | 33⅞ | 32½ | 33 | 24 | 5,732 |
| 109½ February 10. | 99 April 22. | 105 | 108 | + 2½ | National Lead Company preferred | 14,904,000 | Mch. 15, '98. | 1¾ | 107¼ | 108½ | 107 | 107 | 92⅝ | 651 |
| 19 January 24. | 15 March 25. | 17½ | 19 | + 1 | National Linseed Oil | 18,000,000 | Sept. 16, '95. | 1 | 18½ | 19 | 18 | 19 | 10 | 1,208 |
| 9 February 10. | 5 April 25. | 6½ | 6¾ | + 1¼ | National Starch | 5,000,000 | ........ | .. | 6 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | ... | 300 |
| 8¼ February 7. | 6¼ April 15. | 7 | 8 | .. | New Central Coal | 5,000,000 | ........ | — | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | ... | 200 |
| 98½ January 8. | 86½ March 26. | 94¼ | 94¾ | — 1 | New Jersey Central | 22,497,000 | May 2, '98. | 1 | 95 | 95⅝ | 94 | 94 | 75⅝ | 2,969 |
| 31½ May 12. | 14 April 5. | 28 | 30½ | +13 | New York Air Brake | 5,000,000 | 1896. | 6 | 22 | 31½ | 22 | 30 | ... | 1,808 |
| 119⅝ January 28. | 105 March 26. | 114⅝ | 115 | .. | New York Central | 100,000,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1 | 114⅝ | 116⅝ | 114⅝ | 114⅝ | 98⅝ | 33,545 |
| *195½ February 2. | *182 March 26. | 185 | ... | .. | New York, New Haven & Hartford | 47,636,500 | Mch. 31, '98. | 2 | 185⅝ | 185⅝ | 185⅝ | 185⅝ | 166⅝ | 6 |
| 15⅝ January 31. | *11⅞ April 22. | 12⅞ | 14 | — ¼ | New York, Chicago & St. Louis | 14,000,000 | ........ | .. | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13 | 13 | — | 350 |
| 76 January 31. | *65 May 10. | 65 | 75 | .. | New York, Chicago & St. Louis first pf. | 5,000,000 | Mch. 1, '98. | 2 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | ... | 20 |
| 40⅝ January 29. | 28 March 25. | 32 | 35 | + 1¼ | New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf. | 11,000,000 | — | — | 32½ | 34 | 32½ | 34 | 25 | 200 |
| 17 February 7. | 11¼ April 21. | 14 | 15 | + 1⅞ | Norfolk & Western | 54,421,200 | ........ | .. | 13⅝ | 15 | 13⅝ | 15 | 10⅝ | 600 |
| 56¼ February 7. | 42½ March 12. | 49⅝ | 50 | — ⅝ | Norfolk & Western preferred | 22,928,650 | Feb. 23, '98. | 1 | 50⅝ | 51⅝ | 49⅝ | 49⅞ | 26⅝ | 12,287 |
| 6½ May 12. | 4½ January 15. | 5⅞ | 6¼ | + ½ | North American | 39,733,100 | ........ | .. | 5½ | 6½ | 5½ | 5⅞ | 4½ | 8,965 |
| 28⅝ January 31. | 19 February 24. | 26¼ | 26⅜ | — ⅜ | Northern Pacific | 79,800,000 | ........ | .. | 26⅞ | 27¼ | 26 | 26¼ | 12⅝ | 43,369 |
| 69 January 31. | 56⅝ March 12. | 65½ | 65¼ | — ⅝ | Northern Pacific preferred | 75,000,000 | Mch. 3, '98. | 1 | 66⅝ | 67½ | 64⅝ | 65¼ | 35⅞ | 88,366 |
| 18⅝ February 2. | 13⅝ April 25. | 15 | 15¼ | — ⅛ | **Ontario & Western** | 58,113,982 | ........ | .. | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15 | 15¼ | 13½ | 9,483 |
| 31 May 6. | 19 January 3. | 28 | 29½ | .. | Oregon Improvement, all instalments paid | 7,500,000 | Aug. 1, '90. | 1 | 30 | 30½ | 29 | 29 | ... | 980 |
| 54½ February 1. | 35½ January 7. | 48 | 51 | + 1¼ | Oregon Railroad & Navigation | 24,000,000 | ........ | .. | 50 | 51 | 50 | 50¼ | 10 | 994 |
| 72½ January 20. | 65½ March 29. | 69 | 72 | + 1 | Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred | 10,908,500 | Apl. 1, '98. | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 45½ | 270 |
| 33⅝ February 17. | 19⅝ January 3. | 29 | 31 | + 2 | Oregon Short Line | 27,435,700 | ........ | — | 30¼ | 32 | 30¼ | 32 | — | 680 |
| 32⅝ February 4. | 21 April 21. | 28⅝ | 28½ | + 1¼ | **Pacific Mail** | 20,000,000 | Dec. 1, '97. | 1 | 27 | 29¼ | 26⅞ | 28½ | 27 | 14,027 |
| 120⅝ February 7. | 110⅝ March 12. | 114 | 115 | + ½ | Pennsylvania Railroad | 129,303,250 | Nov. 30, '97. | 2½ | 115 | 115⅝ | 114½ | 115 | 104¼ | 8,157 |
| 99½ February 11. | 86½ March 26. | 96½ | 96⅝ | + 2⅝ | People's Gas, Chicago | 25,000,000 | Feb. 25, '98. | 1½ | 96½ | 99¼ | 96 | 96⅝ | 79¼ | 89,740 |
| 1½ February 11. | ½ January 7. | 1⅛ | 1½ | + ¼ | Peoria, Decatur & Evansville | 8,400,000 | — | — | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | ½ | 200 |
| 5¼ February 11. | *3 January 26. | 4 | 6 | .. | Peoria & Eastern | 10,000,000 | — | — | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | ... | 200 |
| 47½ May 2. | 38⅞ January 5. | 45 | 47½ | + ⅛ | Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis | 24,347,100 | — | — | 46½ | 46⅝ | 46½ | 46⅝ | 12¼ | 200 |
| 71 February 7. | 57 March 23. | 63 | 66 | .. | Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred | 22,649,200 | Jan. 27, '96. | 2 | 65 | 65⅝ | 64 | 64 | 48½ | 1,216 |
| 189⅝ February 11. | 165 March 12. | 180 | 181½ | + 1¼ | Pullman Palace Car Company | 36,000,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 2 | 180 | 182 | 180 | 181¼ | 157½ | 1,870 |
| 23⅝ January 6. | 15½ March 25. | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ | **Reading** | 69,900,000 | — | — | 19 | 19¼ | 18¼ | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 15,905 |
| 54½ February 3. | 36 March 12. | 44¼ | 44⅝ | — ⅝ | Reading first preferred | 28,000,000 | — | — | 45 | 45½ | 44 | 44⅝ | 39⅝ | 26,715 |
| 29 January 6. | 18⅞ March 26. | 23 | 23½ | — ⅛ | Reading second preferred | 42,000,000 | — | — | 23½ | 24 | 22⅞ | 23 | 23⅛ | 4,115 |
| 28 February 11. | *21½ January 11. | 23 | 25 | — | Rio Grande Western | 10,000,000 | — | — | 22 | 23½ | 22 | 23½ | ... | 500 |
| 123 January 4. | *116¾ March 26. | 119 | ... | — | Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg | 10,000,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 118 | 6 |
| 8⅞ February 11. | 5½ March 7. | 6½ | 7 | .. | **St. Joseph & Grand Island** | 4,600,000 | — | — | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | ... | 310 |
| 56 February 10. | 45 February 24. | 53 | 54 | + ½ | St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred | 5,491,000 | Dec. 31, '97. | 2½ | 53 | 54⅛ | 53 | 53½ | ... | 1,719 |
| 22½ February 11. | 13¼ April 25. | 17 | 19¼ | + 1¼ | St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred | 3,500,000 | ........ | — | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | ... | 200 |
| 7⅞ January 8. | 6 March 26. | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | + ⅞ | St. Louis & San Francisco | 26,440,330 | ........ | .. | 7 | 7½ | 6⅞ | 7½ | 4¼ | 4,115 |
| 60⅝ May 12. | 52½ March 12. | 60 | 60½ | + 1⅝ | St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred | 5,000,000 | Jan. 3, '98. | 2 | 58⅝ | 60⅝ | 58⅝ | 60¼ | 39 | 3,748 |
| 28½ May 11. | 22½ February 24. | 28¼ | 28⅝ | + 1½ | St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred | 14,335,700 | — | — | 27½ | 28½ | 27 | 28¼ | 13⅜ | 6,751 |
| 5 February 2. | 3⅝ January 24. | 4⅝ | 5 | + ½ | St. Louis Southwestern | 16,500,000 | — | — | 4½ | 5 | 4½ | 5 | 3 | 1,458 |
| 11⅝ May 11. | 7⅝ March 12. | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | + ½ | St. Louis Southwestern preferred | 20,000,000 | — | — | 10⅝ | 11⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 6½ | 9,856 |
| *88 February 15. | 78 April 20. | ... | 85 | .. | St. Paul & Duluth preferred | 4,793,123 | ........ | .. | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | ... | 100 |
| 138 March 5. | *121½ January 6. | 134 | 142 | + 2 | St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba | 20,000,000 | May 1, '98. | 1½ | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 117 | 520 |
| 79 February 11. | 65 March 12. | 75¼ | 76 | .. | St. Paul & Omaha | 21,403,293 | Feb. 21, '98. | 2 | 75¼ | 77⅛ | 74 | 75¼ | 55½ | 4,940 |
| 155 February 28. | *148 January 5. | 150 | 152 | .. | St. Paul & Omaha preferred | 12,646,833 | Feb. 2, '98. | 3½ | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | ... | 200 |
| 22 January 12. | 12 April 13. | 16 | 16¾ | + ¼ | Southern Pacific | 108,232,270 | — | — | 16 | 16½ | 15⅝ | 16 | 14⅝ | 2,215 |
| 9⅞ February 10. | 7 April 21. | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | — ½ | Southern Railway | 119,900,000 | — | — | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8¼ | 7½ | 3,458 |
| 33¼ February 11. | 23⅝ March 26. | 29⅛ | 29¼ | + ½ | Southern Railway preferred | 57,290,400 | Jan. 20, '98. | 1 | 29 | 30⅝ | 29 | 29½ | 25¼ | 32,537 |
| 8⅝ May 9. | 3¼ January 3. | 5 | 5¼ | — ¼ | Standard Rope & Twine | 12,000,000 | ........ | .. | 6 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 6⅝ | 1,295 |
| 28½ January 11. | 17 March 12. | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | + ⅝ | **Tennessee Coal and Iron** | 20,000,000 | Jan., '87. | 1 | 24⅝ | 26½ | 24⅝ | 25 | 18⅝ | 31,584 |
| 12⅝ February 15. | 8⅞ March 12. | 10⅞ | 11½ | — ¼ | Texas Pacific | 38,706,700 | — | — | 11¼ | 11½ | 10⅞ | 11 | 9 | 7,810 |
| 6⅝ January 8. | 5⅝ January 8. | ... | ... | .. | Texas Pacific & Land Trust | 9,264,696 | ........ | .. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ... | 149 |
| 194½ February 17. | 155 April 21. | 165 | 167 | — ⅝ | Third Avenue | 10,000,000 | Feb. 28, '98. | $2 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 149 | 625 |
| 24⅝ May 11. | 16⅛ March 25. | 23⅛ | 23¼ | + ½ | **Union Pacific Railway** | 61,000,000 | — | — | 22⅝ | 24¼ | 22⅜ | 23 | — | 28,632 |
| 63⅝ February 2. | 45⅝ March 12. | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | — ⅜ | Union Pacific Railway preferred | 75,000,000 | — | — | 58⅝ | 59⅝ | 57½ | 57⅜ | — | 187,743 |
| 10¼ February 18. | 5⅝ April 21. | 7⅝ | 8 | + 1⅜ | Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts | 27,894,900 | — | — | 6⅞ | 8½ | 6⅝ | 7⅞ | — | 46,405 |
| *49 February 8. | 38 April 14. | 39 | 42 | .. | United States Express | 10,000,000 | Nov. 1, '97. | 1½ | 40 | 41 | 40 | 41 | ... | 26 |
| 7⅞ February 5. | 5¼ April 25. | 7 | 7½ | + ⅞ | United States Leather | 61,509,900 | ........ | .. | 6⅝ | 7⅝ | 6⅝ | 7½ | 7 | 4,610 |
| 67 January 31. | 53⅝ March 26. | 63 | 63½ | + ½ | United States Leather preferred | 60,909,900 | Apl. 1, '98. | 1¼ | 63⅜ | 65½ | 62¼ | 63 | 53 | 13,471 |
| 21⅞ February 15. | 14¼ March 12. | 19 | 19½ | + ⅝ | United States Rubber | 20,166,600 | Feb. 15, '97. | 2 | 19 | 20⅛ | 19 | 19⅝ | 12⅝ | 4,515 |
| 74⅝ February 15. | 60 March 12. | 70¼ | 71½ | + 1⅜ | United States Rubber preferred | 19,400,500 | Jan. 15, '98. | 2 | 69⅝ | 72 | 69⅝ | 71 | 62 | 6,970 |
| 7½ January 12. | 6¼ March 25. | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | .. | **Wabash** | 28,000,000 | ........ | — | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | 5 | 3,720 |
| 20⅝ May 9. | 14¼ March 7. | 18⅞ | 19¼ | — ¼ | Wabash preferred | 24,000,000 | — | — | 19⅝ | 20½ | 18⅞ | 19 | 12⅝ | 37,624 |
| 102⅞ January 8. | 87½ April 25. | 92⅞ | 93¼ | — ⅝ | West Chicago Street | 13,189,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1½ | 94½ | 95¼ | 93½ | 93⅝ | ... | 4,500 |
| 93⅝ January 10. | 82¼ March 26. | 89¼ | 89⅜ | — ⅜ | Western Union Telegraph | 13,600,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 90 | 90⅝ | 88⅝ | 89 | 76⅝ | 21,087 |
| 3⅝ January 11. | *1⅞ April 21. | 2¼ | 2⅜ | + ⅝ | Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 assessment paid | 10,894,800 | ........ | .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2⅜ | ... | 4,502 |
| 16 January 12. | *8⅝ April 23. | 12 | 13 | + 2 | Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid | 3,316,000 | May 15, '94. | 2 | 11⅛ | 13½ | 11⅛ | 12 | ... | 1,150 |
| | | | | | **SILVER.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 57⅞ January 12. | 56 May 5. | 56⅝ | 57⅝ | + 1½ | Bullion Certificates | ........ | ........ | .. | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 61 | 5,000 |

Note.—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Buyer three days.

# Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending May 14, 1898.

## BONDS.

**Sales Week End'g May 14.$16,906,900**

| BONDS. | First | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Week Ending May 14, 1898. | | | | |
| **American Tobacco scrip** | 89 | 92¾ | 89 | 90 | 801 |
| American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s | 74¾ | 77 | 74¾ | 77 | 18 |
| Albany & Susquehanna 6s | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 2 |
| Ann Arbor 4s | 83½ | 83⅝ | 83½ | 83⅝ | 2 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s | 89⅝ | 90¼ | 89⅝ | 89¾ | 558½ |
| Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s | 61⅞ | 64⅝ | 61⅝ | 63⅜ | 3,707 |
| Austin & Northwest 1st 5s | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 19 |
| **B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch** | 103⅝ | 104 | 103¼ | 104 | 70 |
| Balt. & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, trust receipts | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 10 |
| Broadway & 7th Avenue consol. 5s | 118½ | 120 | 118½ | 119½ | 58 |
| Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts | 82½ | 83 | 82 | 82¼ | 23 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s | 94 | 95¼ | 94 | 95 | 59 |
| Brooklyn Union Gas 5s | 111½ | 112 | 111½ | 112 | 3 |
| Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s | 92 | 95 | 92 | 94 | 18 |
| Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s | 102 | 103 | 102 | 103 | 6 |
| Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 4 |
| **Canada Southern 1st 5s** | 109 | 110 | 109 | 110 | 11 |
| Canada Southern 2d 5s | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 3 |
| Central of Georgia consol. 5s | 86¼ | 87 | 86 | 86¼ | 26 |
| Central of Georgia 1st pf. inc. 5s | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 15 |
| Central of Georgia 2d pf. inc. 5s | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 5 |
| Central of New Jersey general 5s | 112½ | 113 | 112 | 112¾ | 45 |
| Central of New Jersey general 5s reg. | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 16 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s | 78½ | 79⅜ | 78½ | 79¼ | 29 |
| Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 1 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s | 113 | 113½ | 113 | 113½ | 14 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s | 115¼ | 115½ | 115¼ | 115½ | 16 |
| Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s reg. | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 20 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s | 105 | 105½ | 105 | 105 | 12 |
| Chi., Bur. & Quincy convertible 5s | 107½ | 108½ | 107½ | 108½ | 28½ |
| Chicago & East. Illinois general 5s | 104¼ | 104¼ | 103¾ | 104 | 13 |
| Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 8 |
| Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. refdg. 6s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 5 |
| Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s | 84 | 84 | 83¾ | 84 | 17 |
| Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 3 |
| Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. 1st 7s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 21 |
| Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. general | 127¾ | 127¾ | 127¾ | 127¾ | 1 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s | 90¼ | 91½ | 90¼ | 91 | 28 |
| Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. general 4s | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 1 |
| Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 1 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 10 |
| Colorado Midland 2-4s | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | 59½ | 59½ | 15 |
| Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid | 75 | 75½ | 72¼ | 72¼ | 83 |
| **Dallas & Waco 1st 5s** | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 1 |
| Denver & Rio Grande 4s | 91 | 93 | 90½ | 91½ | 96½ |
| Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 5 |
| Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 2 |
| **East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s** | 108 | 108 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 64 |
| Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. 1st 5s | 109 | 109½ | 109 | 109¼ | 100 |
| Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 25 |
| Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s | 100 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ | 18 |
| Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 5s | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 2 |
| Erie prior lien 4s | 89 | 90 | 89 | 89¾ | 58 |
| Erie general lien 3-4s | 71¾ | 72 | 71½ | 71½ | 58 |
| Erie 1st consol | 140 | 141⅝ | 140 | 141⅝ | 69 |
| Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s | 82 | 84 | 82 | 84 | 46 |
| **Flint & Pere Marquette 6s** | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 12 |
| Flint & P. M., Port Huron Division 5s | 89½ | 89⅞ | 89½ | 89⅞ | 15 |
| Fort Worth & Denver City 1st | 72 | 72 | 71 | 72 | 36 |
| **Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s** | 94¼ | 94¼ | 93 | 93 | 53 |
| Gal., Har. & San An. 2d 7s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 8 |
| General Electric debenture 5s | 103 | 103 | 102½ | 103 | 9 |
| Green Bay & Western deb. B | 4½ | 5 | 4½ | 5 | 15 |
| **Houston & Texas general 4s** | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 10 |
| Houston & Texas consolidated 6s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 2 |
| **Illinois Central 4s, 1953** | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 30 |
| Illinois Central 4s, 1952 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 1 |
| International & Great Northern 1st | 117 | 118 | 117 | 118 | 9 |
| International & Great Northern 2d | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 10 |
| International & Great Northern 3d | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 5 |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 85 |
| **Kansas City, P. & Gulf 1st 5s** | 70½ | 70¾ | 70 | 70 | 54 |
| Kansas City & Pacific 1st | 72 | 73 | 72 | 73 | 2 |
| Kansas & Texas 1st 4s | 87½ | 89 | 87½ | 88½ | 83 |
| Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s | 62 | 62¾ | 61¾ | 61⅞ | 210½ |
| Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s | 80 | 82¾ | 80 | 82¼ | 18 |
| Kings County Elevated 1st 5s | 40 | 44 | 40 | 44 | 5 |
| Knoxville & Ohio 1st | 114½ | 115½ | 114 | 115½ | 25 |
| **Laclede Gas 1st 5s** | 102¼ | 103 | 102¼ | 102½ | 8 |
| Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 1 |
| Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s | 100 | 100½ | 100 | 100½ | 6 |
| Lake Shore 3½s | 103¾ | 104 | 103¾ | 104 | 18 |
| Lake Shore 2d 7s registered | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 50 |
| Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s | 101 | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 9 |
| Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented | 99⅞ | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 | 24 |
| Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s | 88 | 89 | 88 | 88½ | 66 |
| Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 5s | 102 | 102¾ | 102 | 102¾ | 10 |
| Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 1 |
| Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s | 117¾ | 119 | 117¾ | 119 | 27 |
| Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st 5s | 100 | 100 | 99½ | 99½ | 11 |
| Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Ala. gtd. 5s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 10 |
| Long Island consol. 5s | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 5 |
| **Manhattan Consolidated 4s** | 93½ | 94 | 93½ | 94 | 6 |
| Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 30 |
| Metropolitan Elevated 2d 5s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 9 |
| Metropolitan Street Railway 5s | 112¼ | 112½ | 112¼ | 112¼ | 39 |
| Mexican International consol. 4s | 75½ | 76 | 74 | 74 | 125 |
| Midland of New Jersey 1st | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 2 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s | 102 | 104¼ | 102 | 104¼ | 6 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s | 96 | 97¼ | 96 | 97¼ | 8 |
| Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 5 |
| Missouri Pacific trust 5s | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 1 |
| Missouri Pacific 3d 7s | 107 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 52 |
| Missouri Pacific consol. 6s | 95½ | 98 | 95½ | 97¼ | 153 |
| Mobile & Ohio general 4s | 75 | 76 | 75 | 75¾ | 19½ |
| Morris & Essex 1st 7s | 139 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 5 |
| **Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st** | 130 | 130 | 129½ | 129½ | 7 |
| New York Central 1st 7s, coupon | 116 | 117⅞ | 116 | 117⅞ | 24 |
| New York Central 1st 7s, registered | 116¾ | 117⅞ | 116¾ | 117⅞ | 30 |
| New York Central extended 4s | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 1½ |
| New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 8 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 4s, small | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 1 |
| New York, Ontario & Western consld. 5s | 108¼ | 108¼ | 107½ | 108 | 24 |
| New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s | 97 | 97½ | 97 | 97½ | 15 |
| New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s | 90⅝ | 92 | 90¼ | 91 | 17 |
| Norfolk & Western con. 4s | 80 | 80⅝ | 80 | 80 | 73½ |
| Northern Pacific general lien 3s | 60¼ | 60½ | 59⅝ | 60 | 380 |
| Northern Pacific prior lien 4s | 93⅞ | 95 | 93⅜ | 94⅞ | 323½ |
| Northern Pacific 1st 6s | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 1 |
| Northern Pacific Terminal 5s | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 5 |
| Northern Railway of California 5s | 100 | 100½ | 100 | 100½ | 20 |
| Northwestern gold 7s, coupon | 114¾ | 115¾ | 114¾ | 115¾ | 4 |
| Northwestern gold 7s, registered | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | 10 |
| Northwestern 30-year debenture 5s | 111 | 112 | 111 | 112 | 30 |
| **Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 1st** | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 1 |
| Ohio & Mississippi consol. 7s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 2 |
| Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, tr. receipts | 108 | 110 | 108 | 110 | 18 |
| Oregon Imp. con. 5s, all in. paid | 58 | 59 | 57⅝ | 58 | 118 |
| Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | 14 |
| Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s | 94¼ | 95 | 94¼ | 95 | 123 |
| Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s | 102¼ | 102½ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 41 |
| Oregon Short Line income A | 66½ | 69 | 66½ | 68½ | 61½ |
| Oregon Short Line income B | 48¼ | 50 | 48¼ | 49½ | 176 |
| Oregon Short Line 6s | 122¼ | 123 | 122¼ | 123 | 6 |
| **Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s** | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 20 |
| Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 4s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon | 110¼ | 110½ | 110¼ | 110½ | 14 |
| Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 7 |
| Peoria & Pekin Union 1st | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 1 |
| Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 5 |
| Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s | 81½ | 82 | 81½ | 82 | 34 |
| Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 2 |
| Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B | 108¾ | 109 | 108¾ | 109 | 4 |
| Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s | 105½ | 106 | 105½ | 106 | 21 |
| **Reading general 4s** | 83 | 83⅜ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 303 |
| Rio Grande Western 1st 4s | 82 | 82½ | 82 | 82½ | 39 |
| Rock Island general 4s | 108¼ | 108⅜ | 108 | 108⅜ | 258½ |
| Rock Island debenture 5s | 105⅞ | 106 | 105⅞ | 106 | 6 |
| Rock Island 6s, registered | 130¼ | 130¼ | 130¼ | 130¼ | 5 |
| **St. Joseph & Grand Island 1-2-3-4s** | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 1 |
| St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s | 91⅜ | 94 | 91½ | 93⅜ | 377 |
| St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped | 90 | 92 | 90 | 92 | 65 |
| St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d ext. 4½s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 5 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B | 112 | 113 | 111¾ | 113 | 12 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s | 116½ | 117½ | 116½ | 117½ | 20 |
| St. Louis & San Fran., Southwestern Div. 4s | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 1 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s | 102½ | 103 | 102 | 102¾ | 88 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco 4s | 74½ | 75⅜ | 74 | 75 | 40 |
| St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s | 73 | 74½ | 73 | 73⅜ | 65 |
| St. Louis Southwestern [illegible] | [illegible] | 30¼ | [illegible] | 30 | [illegible] |
| St. Paul, Southwestern Div. [illegible] | [illegible] | 116 | [illegible] | 116 | [illegible] |
| St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s | 115 | 115½ | 115 | 115½ | 12 |
| St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Division 6s | 117 | 118½ | 117 | 118½ | 17 |
| St. Paul general 4s, Series A | 103 | 104 | 103 | 103 | 113 |
| St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. ext. 4s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 1 |
| St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 6s | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 3 |
| St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s | 105½ | 106 | 105½ | 106 | 36 |
| St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 2 |
| San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s | 60 | 61⅝ | 60 | 61⅝ | 87 |
| Scioto Valley & New England 4s | 83½ | 84 | 83½ | 84 | 25 |
| South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s | 92 | 94 | 92 | 94 | 65 |
| Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s | 93¾ | 95¼ | 93¾ | 95¼ | 50 |
| Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 18 |
| Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s | 103 | 104½ | 102½ | 104½ | 74 |
| Southern Railway 5s | 91½ | 92 | 91½ | 91¾ | 170 |
| Standard Rope & Twine 6s | 65 | 65 | 33 | 63 | 15 |
| Standard Rope & Twine income | 16 | 16 | 14½ | 14½ | 16 |
| **Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s** | 82 | 84½ | 82 | 84½ | 28 |
| Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tennessee Div. 6s | 79 | 82 | 79 | 82 | 9 |
| Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98 | 98 | 15 |
| Texas & Pacific 1st 5s | 101½ | 103 | 101½ | 103 | 54 |
| Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s | 33½ | 34 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 428 |
| Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 3 |
| **Ulster & Delaware 5s** | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 1 |
| Union Pacific new 4s | 93½ | 93½ | 93 | 93 | 2,800 |
| Union Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts | 80½ | 82½ | 80½ | 81¼ | 15 |
| Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r. | 54 | 58 | 53 | 56 | 2,250 |
| United States Leather 6s | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 5 |
| **Wabash 1st 5s** | 106⅞ | 107 | 106½ | 106½ | 84 |
| Wabash debenture, Series B | 27 | 28 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 127 |
| Wabash 2d 5s | 81½ | 82⅛ | 81½ | 81¾ | 150 |
| West Shore guaranteed 4s | 107 | 108 | 106½ | 108 | 127 |
| West Shore gtd. 4s, registered | 106½ | 107¼ | 106½ | 107¼ | 69½ |
| Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 1 |
| Western New York & Pennsylvania gen. | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 20 |
| Western New York & Pennsylvania income. | 14½ | 14½ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 56 |
| Western North Carolina 1st 6s | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 10 |
| Western Pacific 6s | 102½ | 103½ | 102½ | 103½ | 7 |
| Western Union col. trust 5s | 107½ | 108 | 107 | 108 | 11 |
| Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts | 41 | 42 | 40½ | 40½ | 95 |
| Total sales | | | | | $16,828,400 |

### GOVERNMENT BONDS.

**Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending May 14, 1898.**

| | First | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States 4s, 1907, registered | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 5 |
| United States 4s, 1925, registered | 123⅛ | 123⅛ | 123⅛ | 123⅛ | ½ |
| United States 4s, 1925, coupon | 123 | 123¼ | 123 | 123 | 41 |
| United States 5s, coupon | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 5 |
| Total sales | | | | | $51,500 |

### STATE BONDS.

**Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending May 14, 1898.**

| | First | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, Class A | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 3 |
| Louisiana consol. 4s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 |
| Tennessee Settlement 3s | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 10 |
| Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991 | 68 | 69 | 68 | 69 | 13 |
| Total sales | | | | | $27,000 |
| Grand total | | | | | $16,906,900 |

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

**HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.**

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States 2s, registered | 98½ | Mch. 22 | 98 | Apr. 4 | 98 | Apr. 4 |
| United States 4s, 1907, registered | 113½ | Feb. 4 | 106 | Apr. 27 | 109 | May 13 |
| United States 4s, 1907, coupon | 114¾ | Feb. 8 | 107 | Apr. 26 | 109 | May 6 |
| United States 4s, 1925, registered | 129½ | Jan. 11 | 116¾ | Apr. 19 | 118¼ | Apr. 30 |
| United States 4s, 1925, coupon | 129¾ | Jan. 12 | 117⅝ | Apr. 19 | 123 | May 13 |
| United States 5s, 1904, registered | 115 | Jan. 12 | 109¾ | May 2 | 110¼ | May 6 |
| United States 5s, 1904, coupon | 115 | Jan. 14 | 109¾ | May 2 | 111 | May 12 |
| United States currency 6s, 1899 | 104 | Jan. 22 | 102⅞ | Apr. 26 | 102⅞ | Apr. 28 |
| District of Columbia 3-65s | 115 | Mch. 28 | 115 | Mch. 28 | 115 | Mch. 28 |

## STATE BONDS.

**HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.**

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, Class A | 109 | May 14 | 108½ | Mch. 8 | 109 | May 14 |
| Alabama, Class C | 100 | Feb. 28 | 100 | Feb. 28 | 100 | Feb. 28 |
| Louisiana Consolidated 4s | 103 | Jan. 17 | 100 | May 14 | 101 | May 14 |
| Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small | 100½ | Mch. 14 | 98 | Mch. 3 | 100½ | Mch. 14 |
| North Carolina 6s, 1919 | 128 | Feb. 23 | 128 | Feb. 23 | 128 | Feb. 23 |
| North Carolina Consolidated 4s | 101 | Jan. 6 | 101 | Jan. 6 | 101 | Jan. 6 |
| Tennessee Settlement 3s | 90 | Jan. 18 | 87 | May 10 | 87 | May 10 |
| Tennessee Settlement 3s, small | 88 | Jan. 5 | 88 | Jan. 5 | 88 | Feb. 5 |
| Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991 | 71¼ | Jan. 31 | 65 | Apr. 22 | 69 | May 14 |
| Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts | 5 | Jan. 13 | 4½ | Feb. 15 | 4½ | Feb. 15 |

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

| | Sales. | Date. | | Sales. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, Class A, (small) | 107¾ | Oct. 9 | North Car. con. 4s, (small) | 100 | Oct. 4 |
| Alabama, Class B | 104¾ | July 26 | Virginia deferred 6s | 5 | Apr. 1 |

## BANK STOCKS.

**Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.**

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America | 356 | Mar. 9 | 350 | Jan. 25 | 350 | May 5 |
| American Exchange | 175 | Mar. 11 | 170 | Jan. 6 | 175 | Mar. 11 |
| Columbia | 150 | Apr. 4 | 150 | Apr. 4 | 150 | Apr. 4 |
| Chatham | 295 | Mar. 2 | 290 | May 12 | 290 | May 12 |
| Commerce | 210 | Mar. 1 | 200 | May 9 | 200 | May 9 |
| Continental | 130 | Jan. 4 | 130 | Jan. 4 | 130 | Jan. 27 |
| Corn Exchange | 290 | Feb. 4 | 290 | Feb. 4 | 290 | Feb. 4 |
| Market & Fulton | 233 | Mar. 4 | 230 | Feb. 16 | 233 | Mar. 4 |
| Mechanics' | 185 | Feb. 11 | 185 | Feb. 11 | 185 | Feb. 11 |
| Merchants' | 148½ | Jan. 4 | 146 | Mar. 8 | 146 | Mar. 8 |
| New York | 235 | Apr. 14 | 235 | Apr. 14 | 235 | Apr. 14 |
| Ninth | 92½ | Feb. 9 | 90 | Mar. 9 | 90 | Mar. 9 |
| North America | 135¼ | Feb. 15 | 135¼ | Feb. 15 | 135¼ | Feb. 15 |
| Park | 312 | Mar. 23 | 263 | Jan. 28 | 310 | May 2 |
| Republic | 157 | Mar. 31 | 157 | Mar. 31 | 157 | Mar. 31 |
| Shoe & Leather | 100 | Jan. 13 | 99½ | Jan. 20 | 99½ | Jan. 20 |
| Tradesmen's | 110 | Feb. 15 | 105 | Jan. 21 | 110 | Feb. 15 |
| West Side | 275 | Jan. 10 | 275 | Jan. 10 | 275 | Jan. 10 |
| Western National | 155 | Jan. 28 | 145 | Mar. 30 | 150 | Apr. 22 |

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

| | | Date. | | | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broadway | 242 | Nov. 19 | Importers & Traders' | 535 | March 28 |
| Butchers & Drovers' | 98 | Nov. 27 | Manhattan | 230 | Nov. 13 |
| Central National | 162 | Nov. 23 | Metropolis | 475 | April 21 |
| Chemical | 4300 | Feb. 2 | New York County | 800 | March 23 |
| Citizens' | 132 | Nov. 19 | Phenix | 100 | Dec. 24 |
| East River | 140 | Nov. 26 | Seaboard | 170 | July 19 |
| Fourth National | 195 | Nov. 30 | State of New York | 114 | Dec. 2 |
| Gallatin | 310 | Aug. 19 | Third National | 85 | March 14 |

### THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, May 15.—Last week's business was fair but "spotty." Calcutta was inactive, owing to the plague. Bombay did a moderate business. Trade with other Indian ports was slow. China took several lines at low figures, and South America bought fairly. The minor markets did a fair but sprinkling business.

Home trade was moderately active. Much business was refused in all departments, owing to insufficient price limits. Quotations were virtually unaltered, though instances of an easier tendency were observable in both yarns and goods. The present basis still affords a fair profit.

Germany reports a firm tone and heavy engagements, but little new business.

France advises of a better tendency, with more doing in what are called rouanneries.

### ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 15.—Some £2,000,000 of the Chinese indemnity is expected to be remitted to Japan to replace the drain of gold coin since the gold standard was introduced. Otherwise, the Japanese Government intends to hold the indemnity as a reserve in London, only releasing a portion occasionally for the payment of indebtedness for naval armaments.

The Bank of England continues its process of enlarging the gold reserve of that institution, in preparation for eventualities. The trade balance in favor of the United States, in consequence of the rise in the price of breadstuffs, is already estimated at £20,000,000. Therefore, heavy gold exports may commence at any time.

Money rates continue firm.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were firm at the beginning of the week, on the idea that the war soon would be ended, American, Spanish, and Brazilian securities being especially strong. The rush to secure profits brought easier prices. Italian securities were but little affected by the riots.

The speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Friday evening at Birmingham, restricted all business, and Saturday prices were generally depressed.

The fall in American railroad shares for the week ranged from ½ to 3 points.

# Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending May 14, 1898.

| Bond | Range for Year 1898. Highest. | Lowest. | Last Sale. | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] Highland 1st gtd. g., 1926 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] Jan 20 | .. | .. |
| Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995 | 86½ Feb 14 | 81 Apr 22 | 83½ May 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995 | 94 Feb 8 | 85 Apr 20 | 89½ May 14 | 89¼ | 90 |
| Do., registered | 89¾ Mar 22 | 89¾ Mar 22 | 89¾ Mar 22 | .. | .. |
| Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995 | 64½ Feb 10 | 54½ Mar 12 | 60½ May 14 | 60¼ | 60¾ |
| Atlantic & Pacific income | ½ Jan 7 | ½ Jan 7 | ½ Jan 7 | .. | .. |
| Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934 | .. | .. | 89½ Feb., 96 | .. | .. |
| Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950 | 98 Feb 16 | 90 Jan 5 | 97 Apr 21 | .. | 100 |
| Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919 | 118½ Feb 11 | 100 Apr 6 | 104 May 14 | 104 | .. |
| Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925 | 103 Feb 9 | 80 Jan 12 | 98 Mar 3 | .. | .. |
| Do., coupons off, registered | .. | .. | 78 Do 16, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., eng. certs. of deposit | 98 May 11 | 90 Jan 25 | 98 May 13 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 95 Feb 4 | 95 Feb 4 | 95 Feb 4 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 5s, 1988 | 97 Apr 6 | 97 Apr 6 | 97 Apr 6 | .. | .. |
| Do., J. P. M. Co. certs | 97 Apr 6 | 97 Apr 6 | 97 Apr 6 | .. | .. |
| Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990 | 84 Jan 11 | 84 Jan 11 | 84 Jan 11 | .. | .. |
| West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990 | .. | .. | 105½ Oct., 95 | .. | .. |
| Monong. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919 | .. | .. | 104½ July, 92 | .. | .. |
| Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930 | 99 Jan 27 | 99 Jan 27 | 99 Jan 27 | 98 | .. |
| Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s, 1930 | .. | .. | 102½ Nov., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., coupon off | .. | .. | 90 No 1, 97 | 87½ | .. |
| Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946 | .. | .. | 108½ Oct 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990 | 100 Jan 10 | 98½ Jan 17 | 99 Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993 | .. | .. | 80 Jne 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043 | .. | .. | 47¾ Nov., 95 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., Series B, 2043 | 9½ Feb 3 | 9½ Feb 3 | 9½ Feb 3 | .. | .. |
| Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911 | .. | .. | 121 De 18, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905 | 107⅞ Feb 10 | 102½ May 2 | 102½ May 14 | 102 | 102½ |
| Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932 | .. | .. | 108 April, 92 | .. | .. |
| Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941 | .. | .. | 115 Sep 13,97 | .. | .. |
| Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924 | 87½ Feb 9 | 79 Apr 8 | 82¼ May 14 | 82 | 84 |
| Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915 | .. | .. | 48 Jne 19,97 | .. | .. |
| Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942 | .. | .. | 70¼ De 14, 97 | .. | .. |
| Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937 | 87½ Feb 8 | 80 Apr 14 | 81½ May 14 | 81 | 83 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945 | 97 Feb 18 | 91 Apr 2 | 95 May 13 | 94½ | 95½ |
| Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938 | .. | .. | 74 Sept., 96 | .. | .. |
| Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937 | 106 Feb 25 | 104½ Jan 18 | 105 Apr 13 | 103 | 106 |
| Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 127 Jan 26 | 127 Jan 26 | 127 Mar 2 | 122 | .. |
| Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 | 123 Feb 2 | 123 Feb 2 | 123 Apr 12 | 120 | .. |
| Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943 | .. | .. | 108 Apr 14,97 | .. | .. |
| Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913 | .. | .. | 100 Feb., 96 | .. | .. |
| Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906 | 109 Feb 4 | 105⅝ Mar 28 | 108 May 12 | 106 | .. |
| Do., con 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934 | 109 Jan 17 | 100 Apr 28 | 108 Apr 25 | .. | .. |
| Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927 | .. | .. | 140 Feb 14,97 | .. | .. |
| C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g.6s, 1920 | .. | .. | 108 De 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921 | 105 Jan 4 | 105 Jan 4 | 105 Jan 4 | .. | .. |
| Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908 | 111 Jan 10 | 107⅞ Apr 27 | 110 May 14 | 110 | .. |
| Do., 2d 5s, 1913 | 111 Feb 17 | 105 Apr 16 | 107 May 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .. | 106 Jan 30,97 | .. | .. |
| Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s, 1937 | 93½ Feb 16 | 87 Apr 21 | 87 Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945 | 119½ Jan 13 | 114 Mar 25 | 115 Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 5s, 1945 | 92¼ Jan 22 | 84⅝ Apr 29 | 86¼ May 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945 | 44½ Jan 6 | 36 Mar 25 | 39½ May 13 | 39 | 40½ |
| Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945 | 15½ Jan 6 | 11 Apr 11 | 13⅝ May 13 | 13 | 14½ |
| Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945 | 8½ Jan 21 | 7¼ Feb 5 | 7⅝ Mar 2 | 5 | 10 |
| Do., Macon & Nor.Div. 1st g.5s, 1946 | 92 Jan 6 | 92 Jan 6 | 92 Jan 6 | .. | .. |
| Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946 | 95⅝ Jan 19 | 95⅝ Jan 19 | 95⅝ Jan 19 | .. | .. |
| Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899 | 104⅝ Feb 2 | 104⅝ Jan 4 | 104½ Mar 25 | 103 | 104 |
| Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902 | .. | .. | 113½ Dec 3, 97 | 110 | 115 |
| Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908 | 110½ Feb 15 | 110½ Feb 15 | 110½ Feb 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987 | 114½ Feb 10 | 109½ Apr 27 | 112⅝ May 14 | 112 | 113 |
| Do., do., registered | 114½ Feb 14 | 108⅝ Apr 26 | 111½ May 11 | .. | .. |
| Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s, 1900 | 103½ Feb 18 | 99⅝ Apr 23 | 100 May 12 | .. | 100 |
| Do., 5s, 1912 | 93 Feb 18 | 90 Jan 5 | 90 Mar 15 | .. | .. |
| Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921 | 116 Mar 4 | 110 Apr 26 | 110 Apr 26 | 110 | .. |
| N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899 | .. | .. | 104 No 13, 97 | .. | .. |
| Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs | 103 Jan 18 | 103 Jan 18 | 103 Jan 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898 | 103½ Feb 23 | 103 Feb 18 | 103 Feb 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898 | 102 Feb 21 | 102 Feb 21 | 102 Feb 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900 | 101⅜ My 5 | 101⅜ My 5 | 101⅜ May 5 | .. | .. |
| Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900 | 105 Feb 23 | 105 Feb 23 | 105 Feb 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939 | .. | .. | 84½ Sept., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900 | 100½ Feb 23 | 100 Feb 23 | 102 Mar 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., C. & O. Div. ext g. 5s, 1918 | 101 Jan 18 | 101 Jan 18 | 101 Jan 18 | .. | .. |
| Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899 | 103½ May 12 | 101 Mar 17 | 103½ May 12 | .. | .. |
| North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907 | .. | .. | 98 Aug 6,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938 | 102½ Feb 3 | 100 Jan 6 | 100½ May 13 | .. | .. |
| Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g.6s, 1938 | 40 Feb 2 | 40 Feb 2 | 40 Feb 2 | .. | .. |
| Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898 | 101½ Jan 7 | 101½ Jan 7 | 101½ Jan 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908 | 120½ Feb 14 | 119½ Mar 3 | 119½ Mar 3 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, 1911 | 120½ Jan 21 | 115½ Apr 20 | 118 Apr 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 | 117 Feb 11 | 111 May 2 | 113½ May 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 114½ Jan 31 | 113 Jan 3 | 114 Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992 | 84½ Feb 15 | 73½ Mar 26 | 79½ May 14 | 78¼ | 79½ |
| Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g.4s, 1989 | 105 Jan 21 | 99 Apr 25 | 100½ May 5 | 100½ | .. |
| Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989 | 94 Jan 12 | 92 Mar 14 | 93⅜ May 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940 | 99½ Feb 7 | 95½ Jan 13 | 99½ Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s, 1902 | 104 Jan 13 | 97½ Apr 11 | 100½ May 13 | .. | .. |
| Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903 | 113½ Apr 21 | 112½ Feb 7 | 113⅛ Apr 21 | 110 | .. |
| Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900 | 111 Jan 7 | 107 Mar 23 | 107 Mar 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d 7s, 1900 | .. | .. | 107½ No 18, 97 | .. | .. |
| St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898 | .. | .. | 104⅝ Mr 25, 97 | .. | .. |
| Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912 | .. | .. | 105½ Oct., 95 | .. | .. |
| Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926 | 110½ Jan 5 | 105 Mar 25 | 105 Mar 25 | .. | .. |
| Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903 | 116¼ Feb 4 | 113½ Apr 20 | 115½ May 13 | 115 | 116 |
| Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901 | 107 Feb 24 | 104¼ Feb 1 | 107 Feb 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 5s, 1913 | 109 Feb 7 | 105 Mar 24 | 105 May 12 | 104 | 106½ |
| Do., convertible 5s, 1903 | 112 Jan 13 | 104¼ Mar 25 | 108½ May 13 | 103 | .. |
| Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919 | 109½ Feb 17 | 109½ Feb 17 | 109½ Feb 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., do., 4s, 1919 | 104 Feb 4 | 98 Apr 4 | 98 Apr 23 | 99 | .. |
| Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922 | 101½ Jan 7 | 97 Apr 1 | 99 May 3 | 99 | .. |
| Do., 4s, 1921 | .. | .. | 98⅜ Dec 3, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905 | .. | .. | 107½ Jan., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927 | 100 Jan 14 | 95 Mar 25 | 98½ May 7 | 97 | 98½ |
| Do., do., registered | 97¼ Mar 19 | 97 May 9 | 97 May 9 | .. | .. |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911 | 123 Jan 29 | 119 Mar 9 | 119 Mar 9 | .. | 118½ |
| Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink.fd.cur.6s, 1907 | 116½ Feb 3 | 116¼ Jan 14 | 116½ Mar 7 | 122 | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 | 130 Jan 3 | 122 Apr 19 | 122 Apr 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937 | 108 Feb 10 | 101¼ Jan 11 | 104 May 14 | 104 | .. |
| Do., do. registered | 105 Apr 5 | 101 Jan 4 | 102 May 6 | .. | .. |
| Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936 | 109 Feb 11 | 100¼ Jan 14 | 109 Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville— | | | | | |
| Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910 | 113½ Feb 16 | 112 Feb 25 | 112¾ May 2 | 112 | .. |
| Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947 | 89 Feb 10 | 80 Mar 12 | 82 May 5 | 85 | .. |
| Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947 | 105 Feb 10 | 90 Mar 29 | 102 May 14 | 100 | .. |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul— | | | | | |
| Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902 | 143 Feb 10 | 140 Jan 29 | 141 Apr 9 | 140 | .. |
| Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899 | 140½ Mar 17 | 137½ Jan 3 | 140½ Mar 28 | 140 | .. |
| Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903 | 144 Feb 16 | 140 Jan 13 | 141 Apr 6 | 140 | .. |
| Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905 | 143 Mar 30 | 138 Jan 4 | 140 Apr 19 | 140 | .. |
| Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908 | 142½ Feb 9 | 139¼ Jan 5 | 141 Mar 16 | 140 | .. |
| Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909 | 119¾ Jan 19 | 116 May 13 | 116 May 13 | 116 | 118 |
| Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919 | 110 Mar 14 | 110 Mar 14 | 110 Mar 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910 | 121 Feb 8 | 114¼ Apr 20 | 118½ May 11 | 117¼ | 118 |
| Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910 | 130¼ Jan 13 | 130 Feb 8 | 130 Feb 3 | 124 | 129 |
| Do., do., 5s, 1910 | .. | .. | 109 Oct 5, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910 | 121 Jan 28 | 118 Mar 11 | 118 Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921 | 117 Jan 10 | 111 Apr 26 | 115¼ May 12 | 115 | 116 |
| Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926 | 117 Feb 10 | 114½ Jan 5 | 114½ Mar 4 | .. | .. |
| Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910 | 110 Jan 17 | 107 Jan 5 | 109½ Apr 16 | .. | 111 |
| Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921 | 113½ Mar 2 | 112 Apr 21 | 112 Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921 | 115⅛ Feb 11 | 111 Apr 29 | 111 Apr 29 | .. | .. |
| Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914 | 115 Feb 7 | 111 Apr 1 | 111 Apr 25 | 112¼ | .. |
| Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924 | 127¼ Jan 27 | 127⅛ Jan 5 | 127¼ Jan 27 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. sink fd. 5s, 1916 | .. | .. | 106½ Jly 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916 | 113½ Jan 17 | 109 Apr 7 | 110 Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989 | 107 Feb 4 | 102 May 3 | 103 May 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 105½ Feb 19 | 104⅜ Feb 1 | 105½ Feb 19 | .. | .. |
| Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910 | 122½ Jan 19 | 120 Mar 15 | 120 Mar 18 | 118 | 122 |
| Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913 | 123 Feb 7 | 117 Apr 30 | 117 Apr 30 | .. | .. |
| Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915 | 145 Jan 10 | 138 May 6 | 138 May 6 | 136 | 140 |
| Do., gold 7s, 1902 | 116½ Feb 15 | 113 Apr 27 | 115⅝ May 13 | 114½ | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 116½ Feb 15 | 113 Apr 22 | 115¾ May 13 | 114½ | .. |
| Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929 | 118½ Mar 10 | 116¾ Jan 7 | 117 Mar 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .. | 117½ Jly 13, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929 | 111½ Feb 2 | 106 Apr 2 | 106 Apr 2 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .. | 109½ De 30, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933 | 119 Feb 2 | 114½ Apr 20 | 115 May 6 | .. | .. |
| Do., registered | 119 Feb 21 | 117 Mar 8 | 117 Mar 8 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 5s, 1909 | 110½ Feb 9 | 107¾ Mar 23 | 108 Apr 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 109½ Mar 19 | 109½ Mar 19 | 109½ Mar 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 5s, 1921 | 112 May 11 | 111 May 9 | 112 May 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 117¾ Feb 7 | 117¾ Feb 7 | 117¾ Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926 | 107 Feb 4 | 104 Mar 8 | 104 May 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., registered | .. | .. | 100 No 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901 | 107 Mar 18 | 106 Apr 21 | 106 Apr 21 | 105 | .. |
| Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898 | 102¼ Apr 12 | 101½ Jan 3 | 102¼ Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907 | .. | .. | 127 Au 17, 96 | .. | .. |
| Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905 | 117 Jan 12 | 117 Jan 12 | 117 Jan 12 | .. | .. |
| Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909 | 109 Mar 3 | 109 Mar 3 | 109 Mar 3 | 105 | .. |
| Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910 | 105 Apr 22 | 105 Apr 22 | 105 Apr 22 | 105 | .. |
| Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 137 Jan 6 | 133½ Apr 21 | 133½ Apr 21 | 133 | .. |
| Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907 | .. | .. | 105½ Fe 24, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929 | 117½ Feb 24 | 116½ Feb 8 | 117½ Feb 24 | 112½ | .. |
| Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924 | 134 Mar 22 | 133 Mar 22 | 134 Mar 23 | 130 | .. |
| Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925 | 135 Feb 26 | 135 Feb 26 | 135 Feb 26 | 130 | .. |
| Do., incomes, 1911 | 113 Apr 21 | 112 Apr 26 | 112 Apr 26 | 108 | .. |
| Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917 | 132 Apr 21 | 130 Mar 11 | 132 Apr 21 | 128 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 131¼ Jan 29 | 128 Apr 2 | 130¼ May 13 | 128 | .. |
| Do., debenture 5s, 1921 | 107⅞ Feb 2 | 104⅜ Mar 25 | 106 May 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988 | 103½ May 13 | 102⅝ May 7 | 103⅜ May 14 | 103 | 103½ |
| Do., do., registered | 103¼ May 11 | 103¼ May 11 | 103¼ May 11 | .. | .. |
| Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905 | 92 Feb 4 | 85 Jan 15 | 92 Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st 2½s, 1905 | 70½ Feb 11 | 69¼ Jan 10 | 70 Feb 28 | 70 | .. |
| Do., extension 4s, 1905 | .. | .. | 83 Mr 15, 97 | .. | .. |
| Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923 | 109 Feb 17 | 103 Apr 21 | 103 Apr 21 | .. | .. |

| Bond | Range for Year 1898. Highest. | Lowest. | Last Sale. | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do., do., small | .. | .. | [illegible] Au 1[illegible], 97 | .. | .. |
| Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930 | [illegible] Jan 24 | [illegible] Apr [illegible] | [illegible] Apr [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918 | [illegible] Feb 1[illegible] | [illegible] May 1[illegible] | [illegible] May 13 | [illegible] | .. |
| St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919 | [illegible] Jan 2[illegible] | [illegible] Apr 1[illegible] | [illegible] Apr 2[illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919 | .. | .. | 10[illegible] Jly 2[illegible], 97 | 105 | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932 | 122½ Feb 17 | 117½ Apr 1 | 118½ Apr 23 | 115 | .. |
| Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947 | 87½ Feb 7 | 79½ Mar 26 | 84 May 13 | .. | .. |
| Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921 | .. | .. | 95½ Nov., 96 | .. | .. |
| Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s, 1905 | .. | .. | 119 Oct 26,97 | .. | .. |
| Do. 2d g. 4½s, 1937 | .. | .. | 103½ Mr 18, 97 | .. | .. |
| Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s, 1941 | 111½ Feb 11 | 107½ May 10 | 107½ May 10 | 106 | .. |
| City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922 | .. | .. | 105½ Apr., 95 | .. | .. |
| Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917 | 73½ Feb 4 | 69½ May 3 | 69½ May 3 | .. | .. |
| Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993 | 83 May 13 | 82 May 13 | 83 May 13 | 80 | 83 |
| Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939 | 90 Jan 12 | 89 Jan 8 | 90 Jan 12 | .. | .. |
| St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990 | 93½ Feb 14 | 90½ May 9 | 91 May 14 | 90 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 93 Mar 15 | 90 Mar 24 | 90 Mar 24 | .. | .. |
| Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 | .. | .. | 87 Oct., 95 | .. | .. |
| White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 | 88½ Jan 13 | 87½ Jan 11 | 88½ Jan 13 | .. | .. |
| Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s, 1991 | 90 Mar 9 | 89 Feb 28 | 90 Apr 19 | .. | .. |
| Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936 | 102 Feb 11 | 101 Jan 20 | 102 Feb 11 | 95 | 100 |
| Do., con. 6s, 1920 | .. | .. | 100 Nov., 94 | .. | .. |
| Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928 | .. | .. | 114 Oct 7, 97 | 105 | .. |
| Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900 | .. | .. | 107½ Fe 19, 97 | .. | .. |
| Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940 | 78⅝ Feb 2 | 70 Mar 14 | 75 May 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., income 4s, 1990 | 14 May 7 | 14 May 7 | 14 May 10 | .. | .. |
| C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899 | 105½ Mar 5 | 102 May 9 | 102 May 11 | 102 | 103 |
| Do., con. 7s, 1914 | 137 Jan 17 | 132 Mar 7 | 132 Mar 7 | 132 | 135 |
| Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 | 127⅝ May 11 | 127⅝ May 11 | 127⅝ May 11 | 126 | .. |
| Cin. & Sprd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901 | .. | .. | 107½ Oct 16,97 | .. | .. |
| Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933 | 103 May 10 | 100 Mar 18 | 103 May 10 | .. | .. |
| Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938 | .. | .. | 120½ July, 96 | .. | .. |
| Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947 | 60 May 5 | 59½ May 13 | 59½ May 13 | 58 | 60 |
| Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931 | .. | .. | 68½ My 15,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts. $35 paid | 77 Mar 5 | 70½ Apr 21 | 72¼ May 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904 | 61 Feb 14 | 54 Jan 11 | 61 Feb 14 | 50 | 60 |
| Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943 | .. | .. | 102 Dec., 95 | .. | .. |
| Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907 | 128 Jan 15 | 122 Apr 4 | 122 Apr 4 | 121 | 129 |
| Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906 | 125¼ Jan 8 | 125¼ Jan 8 | 125¼ Mar 2 | 128 | .. |
| Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914 | 144 Jan 4 | 139 May 9 | 139 May 9 | 134 | .. |
| Do., 7s, 1900 | .. | .. | 109 No 23, 97 | 102½ | .. |
| Do., 7s, 1871-1901 | 113½ Feb 28 | 107 Apr 21 | 109 May 2 | 108 | 112 |
| Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 | 142 Feb 21 | 136 Apr 18 | 137 May 3 | 137 | .. |
| Do., registered | .. | .. | 133 July, 92 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921 | 138⅝ Jan 20 | 133 Feb 26 | 133 Apr 13 | 131 | 133 |
| Do., construction 5s, 1923 | .. | .. | 118½ No 17, 97 | 110 | .. |
| Warren 2d 7s, 1900 | .. | .. | 112 May, 96 | 105 | .. |
| Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917 | 143 May 7 | 143 May 7 | 143 May 7 | 140 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .. | 143 May 4,97 | 140 | .. |
| Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906 | 125½ Jan 25 | 120½ May 6 | 120½ May 6 | 120 | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, 1906 | 118½ Jan 27 | 110 Apr 21 | 114 May 13 | 113 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .. | 116½ Mr 22, 97 | 110 | 115 |
| Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921 | .. | .. | 148⅝ Au 18, 97 | 140 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 145 Feb 18 | 141 May 6 | 141 May 6 | .. | .. |
| Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936 | 95⅝ Feb 2 | 89 Apr 8 | 91½ May 14 | 91 | 92 |
| Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900 | 110½ Feb 11 | 108 Apr 5 | 108 Apr 5 | 108 | .. |
| Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928 | 93 Feb 2 | 85½ Jan 3 | 87 Apr 18 | .. | .. |
| Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917 | 100 Mar 30 | 97 Jan 6 | 98¼ May 7 | 97 | 100 |
| Det., Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s, Ser.A, 1911 | 17½ Jan 12 | 17 May 3 | 17 May 3 | .. | .. |
| Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937 | 107⅝ Mar 9 | 104 Jan 3 | 105 May 13 | 103½ | .. |
| Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928 | 92¼ Feb 11 | 92¼ Feb 11 | 92¼ Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937 | 107 Mar 8 | 101 May 2 | 105 May 12 | 105 | .. |
| Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 | 116 Feb 2 | 112½ Jan 4 | 113 Feb 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 | .. | .. | 116½ Dec 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 | 108 Apr 11 | 108 Apr 11 | 108 Apr 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 | .. | .. | 120¼ Oct 29,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 | 104½ Feb 21 | 104½ Feb 21 | 104½ Feb 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920 | 147⅝ Feb 11 | 138 May 6 | 141⅝ May 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920 | 143 Jan 13 | 142½ Jan 11 | 143 Jan 13 | .. | .. |
| Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 | 139 Feb 25 | 133½ Apr 12 | 133½ Apr 12 | 132 | .. |
| Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916 | .. | .. | 141 Sep 10,97 | 132 | .. |
| Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909 | 106 Feb 11 | 106 Feb 11 | 106 Feb 11 | 100 | .. |
| Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 | 113 Feb 10 | 108 May 2 | 108 May 2 | .. | .. |
| N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913 | .. | .. | 102 Aug., 96 | .. | .. |
| N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s, 1946 | .. | .. | 105½ Oct 2, 97 | .. | .. |
| Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996 | 93 Feb 7 | 84⅝ Apr 26 | 89¾ May 12 | 89 | 90 |
| Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996 | 74½ Feb 11 | 66 Apr 28 | 71½ May 14 | 71 | 72 |
| Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933 | .. | .. | 65 No 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921 | 117 Jan 11 | 114 Apr 9 | 114 Apr 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942 | 84 May 14 | 82 Apr 13 | 84 May 14 | 83 | 84 |
| Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923 | .. | .. | 110 May, 93 | .. | .. |
| Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930 | .. | .. | 110 Sept., 91 | .. | .. |
| Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926 | 78 Feb 14 | 77½ Feb 16 | 77½ Feb 16 | .. | .. |
| Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920 | 117 Feb 9 | 110 May 2 | 113 May 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 | 95 Feb 3 | 85 Apr 29 | 85 Apr 29 | .. | .. |
| Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939 | 92½ Mar 4 | 83 Jan 5 | 89⅞ May 14 | .. | .. |
| Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918 | .. | .. | 103 Au 14, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 5s, 1943 | .. | .. | 80½ May, 96 | .. | .. |
| Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941 | 105 Mar 11 | 105 Mar 11 | 105 Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921 | 75 Jan 26 | 65 Mar 17 | 72 May 13 | 71 | 72 |
| Ft. Worth & Rio Gr. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928 | 59½ Feb 1 | 54½ Jan 5 | 56¾ May 6 | .. | .. |
| Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913 | 92 Feb 15 | 88¾ Jan 26 | 90 Mar 17 | .. | .. |
| Georgia & Ala. Ry 1st pf.g.5s, 1945 | .. | .. | 108 Au 11, 97 | .. | .. |
| Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929 | .. | .. | 83 Jun 23,97 | .. | .. |
| Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A | 49 Jan 27 | 43 Mar 14 | 43 Mar 14 | .. | .. |
| Green Bay West. deb. certs., B | 6½ Jan 28 | 4 May 7 | 5 May 10 | .. | .. |
| Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951 | 115 Mar 10 | 113½ Feb 14 | 115 Mar 10 | 108 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .. | 112½ Jly 13, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951 | 105 Mar 16 | 105 Mar 16 | 105 Mar 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., registered | 102½ Apr 15 | 101 Apr 24 | 102½ Apr 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 4s, 1952 | 102 Feb 21 | 100 May 6 | 102 May 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 103 Jan 25 | 103 Jan 25 | 103 Apr 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 4s, 1953 | 102½ Feb 2 | 97½ Apr 29 | 98¾ May 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., col. tr. g. 4s, L., N.O. & T., 1953 | .. | .. | .. | 98 | 100 |
| Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904 | .. | .. | 100½ Jan 4, 97 | 95 | .. |
| Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951 | 105 Jan 28 | 103 Mar 4 | 103 Apr 12 | .. | 102¾ |
| Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950 | .. | .. | 102½ Sept., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921 | .. | .. | 116½ Aug., 95 | .. | .. |
| Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951 | 123¼ Feb 15 | 115½ Apr 23 | 115½ Apr 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., registered | .. | .. | 118¼ Apr 1, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951 | 103½ Jan 24 | 103½ Jan 24 | 103½ Jan 24 | .. | .. |
| St. L., A. & T. H. 1st & ter. g. 5s, 1914 | .. | .. | 105 De 28, 97 | .. | .. |
| Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923 | .. | .. | 115 Ja 22, 96 | .. | .. |
| St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931 | .. | .. | 90 No 12, 97 | .. | .. |
| Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935 | 104 Jan 10 | 97 May 2 | 100 May 6 | .. | .. |
| Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939 | 88 Jan 4 | 86 Jan 22 | 86 Jan 22 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943 | .. | .. | 94¼ Nov., 95 | .. | .. |
| Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919 | 123¼ Jan 13 | 116 May 6 | 118 May 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909 | 90 Feb 3 | 78 Mar 23 | 82 May 9 | 80 | 83 |
| Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921 | 60 Feb 7 | 44 Jan 14 | 50 May 9 | 50 | 55 |
| Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938 | 103½ Feb 19 | 97 Mar 26 | 99 May 11 | 99 | 102 |
| K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923 | 81⅜ Feb 14 | 65 Apr 26 | 70 May 13 | .. | .. |
| Kings Co. El., Ser. A, 1st g.5s, 1925 | 50 Jan 5 | 40 Apr 28 | 44 May 10 | 40 | .. |
| Fulton El. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929 | 38 Jan 25 | 35 Mar 11 | 35 Mar 11 | 32½ | .. |
| Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937 | 117¼ Feb 9 | 115 May 10 | 115 May 10 | 115¼ | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941 | 103½ Jan 10 | 95 Apr 29 | 100¼ May 11 | 100⅜ | .. |
| Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945 | 100½ Jan 6 | 100½ Jan 6 | 100½ Jan 6 | .. | 103¼ |
| Lake Shore & Michigan Southern— | | | | | |
| Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 | 121 Apr 28 | 121 Apr 28 | 121 Apr 28 | 121 | 128 |
| Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899 | 106½ Feb 11 | 106 Jan 14 | 106 Feb 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900 | 110 Mar 9 | 107 Apr 5 | 107 Apr 29 | 107 | 109 |
| Do., do., registered | 109⅝ Feb 9 | 105½ Apr 4 | 105½ Apr 4 | 105 | 107 |
| Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903 | 120½ Feb 23 | 116½ Apr 21 | 118 May 13 | 118 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 119½ Mar 1 | 119 Jan 6 | 119 May 13 | 118 | .. |
| Do., g. 3½s, 1997 | 106⅝ Jan 18 | 102 Apr 7 | 104 May 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 106 Feb 21 | 103 Mar 29 | 103 Mar 29 | .. | .. |
| Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901 | .. | .. | 108¼ Dec 1, 97 | .. | .. |
| Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st 5s, 1934 | .. | .. | 125 Dec 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940 | 104⅝ Feb 17 | 99 Apr 29 | 100⅜ May 10 | 100 | 102 |
| Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 | 112½ Feb 16 | 107 Apr 20 | 107 Apr 20 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .. | 110 No 26, 97 | .. | .. |
| Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933 | 92½ Mar 22 | 92½ Mar 22 | 92½ Mar 22 | .. | .. |
| Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945 | 92 Feb 18 | 92 Feb 18 | 92 Feb 23 | .. | .. |
| El., Cor. & Nor. g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914 | .. | .. | 99½ Feb., 93 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914 | .. | .. | 101 Sep 16,97 | .. | .. |
| Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916 | .. | .. | 95 Feb., 93 | .. | .. |
| L., R. & M. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st g.5s, 1937 | .. | .. | 25 Apr., 96 | .. | .. |
| Long Island 1st con. g. 5s, 1931 | 120 Feb 2 | 117 May 13 | 117 May 13 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938 | 89 Feb 28 | 85¼ Jan 12 | 88½ Apr 29 | .. | .. |
| Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922 | 90 Jan 31 | 86⅜ Apr 1 | 86⅜ Apr 6 | .. | .. |
| N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927 | .. | .. | 100 My 25,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d income, 1927 | .. | .. | 40 Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con.g.5s, 1935 | .. | .. | 107½ De 15, 97 | .. | .. |
| L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932 | .. | .. | 103½ June, 95 | .. | .. |
| L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r. | 33 Feb 18 | 32 Jan 6 | 33 Feb 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943 | .. | .. | 9½ Au 21, 97 | .. | .. |
| Louisv. & Nashv., Cecilian Br. 7s, 1907 | .. | .. | 106 No 11, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930 | 122 Feb 17 | 120⅝ Jan 6 | 121½ Mar 24 | 120 | .. |
| Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930 | 107½ Feb 2 | 107½ Feb 2 | 107½ Feb 3 | .. | .. |
| Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g.6s, 1919 | 117 Feb 9 | 113 Mar 29 | 113 Apr 5 | 116½ | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930 | 120 Feb 10 | 116½ Apr 21 | 119 May 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920 | .. | .. | 108½ Sep 24,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | .. | .. | 121 Jly 12,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980 | .. | .. | 67 May, 95 | .. | .. |
| Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900 | .. | .. | 110 De 23, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910 | .. | .. | 94¼ Jan., 92 | .. | .. |
| Do., gold 5s, 1937 | 104½ Feb 8 | 100½ May 6 | 100½ May 6 | .. | .. |
| Do., unified g. 4s, 1940 | 91½ Feb 11 | 88 Apr 25 | 88½ May 14 | 88 | 89 |
| Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921 | 100 Jan 8 | 99 Apr 21 | 100 May 13 | 100 | .. |
| Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931 | 108¾ Feb 24 | 101½ Apr 6 | 102¾ May 12 | .. | .. |

| | Range for Year 1898. Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | | Bid. | As'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945 | 108 | May 5 | 108 | May 5 | 108 | May 5 | .. | .. |
| N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 | 95 | Feb 9 | 87½ | Apr 5 | 88 | May 11 | .. | .. |
| South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936 | 98¼ | Feb 18 | 94 | Feb 5 | 96 | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978 | 91 | Feb 14 | 85 | Apr 12 | 85 | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930 | 109 | Mar 19 | 103 | Mar 9 | 109 | Mar 19 | .. | .. |
| L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931 | 103 | Jan 18 | 103 | Jan 18 | 103 | Jan 18 | .. | .. |
| **Manhattan R'way** con. g. 4s, 1990 | 98½ | Jan 13 | 90 | Apr 23 | 94 | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908 | 119½ | Feb 8 | 114⅛ | Apr 6 | 117 | May 14 | 117 | 117¼ |
| Do., 2d 6s, 1899 | 105 | Jan 26 | 101 | May 5 | 102 | May 10 | 101½ | 103 |
| Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997 | 116¼ | Jan 14 | 106½ | Apr 28 | 112¼ | May 14 | 111½ | 112½ |
| B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 | 122½ | Jan 14 | 114½ | Apr 25 | 119½ | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993 | 123¼ | Jan 14 | 116 | Apr 21 | 117¾ | May 7 | .. | 118 |
| Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993 | 123¼ | Jan 12 | 117 | Mar 12 | 117¾ | May 12 | 117½ | .. |
| Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911 | 66 | Feb 10 | 63 | Apr 25 | 63 | Apr 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 39 | Apr., 90 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 11⅛ | Sep 16,96 | .. | .. |
| Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977 | 76 | May 9 | 70⅝ | Feb 10 | 74 | May 14 | .. | .. |
| Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 90 | Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 42⅝ | No 12, 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 13 | Jly 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | Jan 30,97 | .. | .. |
| Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902 | 123 | Jan 28 | 113 | Mar 25 | 113 | Mar 28 | 109 | 112 |
| Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902 | 106⅝ | Feb 1 | 103½ | Apr 21 | 103½ | Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., 6s, 1909 | 122 | Feb 25 | 122 | Feb 25 | 122 | Feb 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., 5s, 1931 | 127 | Jan 10 | 121 | Apr 26 | 121 | Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 125½ | Jan 20 | 125½ | Jan 20 | 125½ | Jan 20 | .. | .. |
| Do., 4s, 1940 | 106 | Feb 25 | 106 | Feb 25 | 106 | Feb 25 | .. | .. |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 143 | Jly 22, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934 | 108¼ | Feb 1 | 100½ | Apr 26 | 104¼ | May 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 127 | No 22, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 129 | May, 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 121¼ | Au 31, 97 | .. | .. |
| Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990 | 91⅜ | Feb 4 | 82¾ | Apr 25 | 88½ | May 14 | 88 | 88⅜ |
| Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990 | 67½ | Jan 27 | 57 | Mar 25 | 61½ | May 13 | 61⅝ | 62½ |
| Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944 | 83¾ | Jan 28 | 83¾ | Jan 28 | 83¾ | Jan 28 | .. | 88 |
| Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 | 85½ | Feb 18 | 80 | Mar 12 | 82¼ | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990 | 74½ | May 5 | 71 | Jan 4 | 73 | May 12 | .. | .. |
| Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940 | 84¼ | Feb 18 | 75 | Apr 25 | 80 | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 | 99½ | Feb 14 | 93½ | Apr 1 | 97¼ | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920 | 100⅛ | Feb 15 | 96 | Mar 26 | 97¼ | May 14 | 97 | 98 |
| Do., 3d 7s, 1906 | 109 | Jan 22 | 103½ | Apr 26 | 108 | May 12 | 107½ | .. |
| Do., trust g. 5s, 1917 | 79½ | Feb 8 | 65½ | Jan 19 | 73½ | May 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920 | 72 | Feb 4 | 60 | Apr 28 | 68 | May 9 | .. | .. |
| Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938 | 106 | Jan 31 | 100 | May 3 | 101 | May 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938 | 106½ | Feb 3 | 106½ | Feb 3 | 106½ | Feb 3 | .. | .. |
| St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947 | 110½ | Jan 7 | 107½ | Feb 7 | 107½ | Feb 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946 | 105 | Feb 23 | 102½ | May 5 | 104 | May 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935 | 108 | Feb 8 | 102 | Mar 26 | 104¼ | Apr 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. con. ry. ; ld. grt. g.5s,1931 | 94⅞ | Feb 9 | 86 | Apr 6 | 93⅜ | May 14 | 93½ | 94 |
| Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931 | 92½ | Feb 15 | 86 | Feb 26 | 92 | May 13 | 91½ | 92 |
| Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927 | 123 | Feb 7 | 120 | Mar 11 | 120 | Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 119 | Dec 6, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938 | 80½ | Feb 5 | 70 | Apr 26 | 75⅜ | May 14 | .. | .. |
| St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 84 | April, 96 | .. | .. |
| **Nash., Chat. & St. L.** 1st 7s, 1913 | 131¼ | Feb 3 | 128 | Apr 4 | 129½ | May 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d 6s, 1901 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 105⅝ | De 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 | 105 | Feb 10 | 100 | Apr 8 | 100 | May 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108½ | Aug., 94 | .. | .. |
| N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903 | 117⅜ | May 13 | 113¼ | Apr 21 | 117⅜ | May 13 | 117¼ | 118 |
| Do., do., registered | 117⅜ | May 13 | 113½ | Apr 20 | 117⅜ | May 13 | 117¼ | 118 |
| Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904 | 112 | Feb 23 | 106 | Apr 21 | 106 | Apr 21 | 109¼ | 110 |
| Do., do., registered | 111¾ | Feb 8 | 106 | Apr 1 | 106 | Apr 1 | 109¼ | .. |
| Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904 | 108¾ | Feb 19 | 108½ | Feb 21 | 108½ | Feb 21 | 109¼ | .. |
| Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905 | 105 | Feb 9 | 102 | Apr 9 | 102 | Apr 9 | 104½ | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 104¾ | Feb 5 | 104¾ | Feb 5 | 104¾ | Feb 5 | 104½ | .. |
| Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 | 105 | Feb 8 | 100½ | May 6 | 102⅝ | May 12 | 103½ | .. |
| Do., registered | 105 | Feb 7 | 104 | Mar 26 | 104 | Mar 26 | 103½ | .. |
| West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361 | 110½ | Feb 17 | 102⅜ | Apr 25 | 108 | May 14 | 108 | 109 |
| Do., registered | 110 | Feb 7 | 101½ | Apr 26 | 107¼ | May 13 | 106½ | 107⅜ |
| Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108½ | No 16, 97 | .. | .. |
| Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 88 | No 15, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 104 | Jly 24, 97 | .. | .. |
| Harlem 1st 7s, 1900 | 109½ | Feb 3 | 109 | Apr 20 | 109 | Apr 20 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 109⅛ | Jan 27 | 109⅛ | Jan 27 | 109⅛ | Jan 27 | .. | .. |
| N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103 | May 7,97 | .. | .. |
| Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922 | 123 | Jan 24 | 119½ | May 12 | 119½ | May 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 109 | Jan., 97 | .. | .. |
| Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110 | Oct., 94 | .. | .. |
| Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | Oct 14,97 | .. | .. |
| Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927 | 126 | Feb 14 | 126 | Feb 14 | 126 | Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st. g. 4s, 1937 | 107½ | Jan 12 | 100 | Apr 21 | 104 | May 10 | 103½ | 105 |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103 | No 4, 97 | .. | .. |
| N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 104½ | Oct 7, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000 | 150 | Jan 24 | 145 | Jan 6 | 145 | Mar 17 | 145 | .. |
| Do., do., small certs., $100 | 146 | Jan 6 | 145 | Jan 6 | 145 | May 10 | .. | .. |
| Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 123 | Jne 16,97 | 120 | .. |
| New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 125½ | Feb 6, 97 | 112 | .. |
| N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905 | 119 | Feb 11 | 119 | Feb 11 | 119 | Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st 6s, 1905 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 114 | My 27,97 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939 | 108½ | Jan 6 | 106 | Mar 7 | 108 | May 12 | 108 | .. |
| Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992 | 102¼ | Feb 11 | 96 | Mar 16 | 97½ | May 14 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937 | 108⅝ | Feb 11 | 99 | Apr 27 | 105 | May 5 | 101 | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937 | 91 | Feb 4 | 84¾ | Jan 6 | 90 | Mar 8 | 88 | 93 |
| Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940 | 98 | Feb 7 | 83 | Apr 23 | 91 | May 14 | 91 | 92 |
| Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943 | 111¼ | Jan 28 | 110 | Apr 15 | 110 | Apr 29 | 107 | 108½ |
| Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 | 101½ | Feb 8 | 93¼ | Jan 8 | 95 | Apr 26 | 95 | .. |
| Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910 | 121 | Jan 4 | 116 | Apr 18 | 117 | May 14 | 117 | 118 |
| Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 119½ | Feb 9 | 112 | Mar 25 | 115 | May 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 119 | Feb 11 | 112 | Mar 28 | 115 | May 3 | 115 | .. |
| St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923 | 126 | May 10 | 126 | May 10 | 126 | May 10 | 121 | .. |
| Do., do., registered certificates | .. | .... | .. | .... | 126 | No 3, 97 | .. | .. |
| Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997 | 97⅝ | Feb 11 | 90⅛ | Apr 21 | 94½ | May 14 | 94⅝ | 95¼ |
| Do., registered | 97½ | Feb 7 | 93 | Apr 6 | 93½ | May 5 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. lien. g. 3s, 2047 | 63½ | Jan 31 | 57 | Apr 21 | 60 | May 14 | 60 | 60½ |
| Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 | 110 | May 13 | 104 | Jan 5 | 110 | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941 | 105 | Mar 5 | 105 | Mar 5 | 105 | Mar 5 | 102 | .. |
| Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931 | 125½ | Jan 17 | 120 | Mar 15 | 120 | Mar 17 | .. | .. |
| Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 | 118 | Mar 17 | 118 | Mar 17 | 118 | Mar 17 | .. | .. |
| Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934 | 119⅝ | Jan 20 | 117 | Feb 9 | 117 | Feb 10 | .. | .. |
| Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101 | Fe 23, 97 | .. | .. |
| Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989 | 87½ | Feb 8 | 82 | Apr 14 | 84 | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 | 85 | Feb 8 | 74¾ | Apr 21 | 80 | May 14 | 80 | 80½ |
| **Ogden. & L. Cham.** 1st con.6s,1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 94 | April, 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., small | .. | .... | .. | .... | 82 | Feb., 87 | .. | .. |
| Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936 | 102¼ | Jan 26 | 102 | Jan 12 | 102¼ | Jan 26 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 85 | De 16, 97 | .. | .. |
| Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 84⅛ | Feb 21 | 80 | Jan 13 | 84⅛ | Feb 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921 | 15 | Jan 20 | 10½ | Jan 7 | 14½ | Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs | 14⅝ | Jan 20 | 10 | Mar 31 | 10 | Mar 31 | .. | .. |
| Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901 | 82 | Jan 3 | 76 | May 6 | 76 | May 6 | .. | .. |
| Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | Sep 21,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit | 112⅝ | Feb 8 | 100¼ | Apr 25 | 110 | May 13 | 109 | 110 |
| Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid | 62½ | Feb 15 | 49⅝ | Apr 28 | 58⅝ | May 14 | 57½ | 58½ |
| Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909 | 115 | Jan 26 | 111 | Apr 20 | 113½ | May 12 | .. | .. |
| Ore. R. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946 | 97 | Feb 7 | 89 | Apr 26 | 95 | May 14 | .. | .. |
| Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922 | 127½ | Jan 29 | 118 | Apr 16 | 124 | May 12 | .. | .. |
| Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 120 | De 13, 97 | 115 | .. |
| Do., g. 5s, 1926 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | My 24,97 | 109 | .. |
| Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946 | 102½ | May 7 | 96 | Apr 27 | 101⅝ | May 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946 | 69 | Feb 7 | 58 | Jan 5 | 68½ | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust | 50 | May 9 | 39 | Jan 4 | 49½ | May 12 | .. | .. |
| **Panama** sk. fund sub. g. 6s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101¼ | Dec., 96 | .. | 107 |
| Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 | 114 | Jan 26 | 108 | Apr 21 | 110½ | May 12 | 110 | 111 |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 112½ | De 21, 97 | .. | .. |
| P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A | 118 | Feb 8 | 109½ | May 13 | 109½ | May 13 | 109 | 110 |
| Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942 | 113 | Jan 21 | 108 | May 6 | 109 | May 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 111 | Jne 17,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | Oct 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900 | 108⅝ | Mar 1 | 108⅝ | Mar 1 | 108⅝ | Mar 1 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 109½ | Ap 23, 97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 | 140¼ | Jan 25 | 140 | Jan 10 | 140¼ | Jan 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d 7s, 1912 | 140 | Jan 4 | 140 | Jan 4 | 140 | May 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., 3d 7s, 1912 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 126 | Aug., 96 | .. | .. |
| C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110½ | Jly 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900 | 109 | Apr 19 | 109 | Apr 19 | 109 | Apr 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A,1942 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 113½ | April, 96 | .. | .. |
| Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110 | Jne 27,96 | .. | .. |
| Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | No 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | My 12,97 | .. | .. |
| U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944 | 115½ | Feb 14 | 115¼ | Feb 14 | 115½ | Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r. | 100½ | Mar 3 | 95 | Apr 12 | 95 | Apr 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | De 23, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs | 96 | Feb 15 | 96 | Feb 15 | 96 | Feb 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 14½ | De 30, 97 | .. | .. |
| Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 120 | Apr 22 | 120 | Apr 22 | 120 | May 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921 | 86½ | Feb 23 | 86½ | Feb 23 | 86½ | Feb 23 | .. | .. |
| Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 137 | No 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108½ | April, 93 | .. | .. |
| Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 124 | Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 114 | Mar., 93 | .. | .. |
| Pitts. McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 117 | Mar., 89 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 95½ | April, 95 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940 | 109 | Feb 14 | 106 | Apr 2 | 106 | May 10 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 98 | Jly 14,97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 | 86 | Feb 9 | 76½ | Apr 28 | 82 | May 11 | 81¼ | 83½ |
| Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 33¼ | Mar 1,97 | .. | .. |
| **Reading Co.** gen. g. 4s, 1997 | 87½ | Feb 8 | 77⅞ | Apr 26 | 82⅜ | May 14 | 82½ | 83 |
| Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 | 85⅞ | Feb 5 | 78½ | Apr 25 | 82⅞ | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 | 94⅝ | Feb 16 | 92⅝ | Feb 2 | 94⅝ | Feb 16 | .. | .. |
| Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940 | 54 | Feb 2 | 54 | Feb 2 | 54 | Feb 2 | .. | .. |
| **St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.** 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947 | 73 | Feb 18 | 68¼ | Apr 29 | 73 | May 14 | .. | .. |
| St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906 | 115¼ | Feb 15 | 111 | May 2 | 111 | May 5 | 112½ | 114 |
| Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906 | 116⅝ | Feb 17 | 111⅛ | May 6 | 113 | May 13 | 112½ | 114 |
| Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906 | 116¼ | Feb 23 | 114 | Mar 30 | 114 | Mar 30 | 112½ | 114 |
| Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 122½ | July, 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931 | 119⅝ | Feb 5 | 114 | Apr 30 | 117½ | May 14 | 116½ | 118 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | May 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 | 77 | Feb 7 | 69 | Apr 26 | 75 | May 14 | 74⅝ | 75 |
| St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947 | 96 | Feb 15 | 90 | Apr 6 | 92½ | May 13 | .. | .. |
| St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989 | 76⅝ | Feb 8 | 70 | Apr 26 | 73⅝ | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989 | 30⅝ | May 11 | 25 | Mar 25 | 30 | May 13 | .. | .. |
| St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 90 | No 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931 | 117 | Mar 7 | 115 | Mar 12 | 117 | Mar 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d 5s, 1917 | 109 | Feb 16 | 107⅝ | Jan 4 | 109 | Feb 21 | .. | .. |
| St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909 | 122⅝ | Jan 28 | 122⅝ | Jan 7 | 122⅝ | Jan 29 | 115 | .. |
| Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910 | 122 | Jan 20 | 118½ | Mar 25 | 118½ | Mar 25 | 118⅛ | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 | 129 | Feb 24 | 128 | Jan 5 | 128 | Feb 26 | 127 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 119⅝ | Sept., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s | 108¼ | Feb 15 | 105½ | May 10 | 106 | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106½ | Ma 29,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937 | 100½ | Mar 4 | 94½ | Jan 10 | 95 | Apr 22 | 97 | 99 |
| Do., do., registered | 96 | Feb 19 | 96 | Feb 19 | 96 | Feb 19 | .. | .. |
| Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 | 122½ | Jan 13 | 122½ | Jan 13 | 122½ | Jan 13 | .. | .. |
| Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 | 130 | Feb 4 | 118½ | Apr 19 | 121 | May 11 | 121 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 115 | Ap 24, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 | 109½ | Mar 18 | 107 | Apr 29 | 107 | Apr 29 | 108½ | .. |
| Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908 | 108½ | Jan 14 | 105½ | Apr 12 | 105½ | Apr 12 | 104 | .. |
| Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 111 | No 23, 97 | 106 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 115 | Ap 24, 96 | .. | .. |
| San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100¼ | Oct 20,97 | .. | .. |
| Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 114 | Jan 25,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 104¼ | Oct 18,97 | .. | .. |
| Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 | 104⅜ | Feb 5 | 104⅜ | Feb 5 | 104⅜ | Feb 5 | .. | 100½ |
| Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd. | 80 | Jan 21 | 42 | Jan 6 | 80 | Jan 25 | .. | .. |
| South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 | 98 | Feb 8 | 92 | Apr 29 | 94 | May 14 | .. | .. |
| Southern Pacific Co.— | | | | | | | | |
| Gal., Harris, & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910 | 107 | Jan 20 | 107 | Jan 20 | 107 | Jan 20 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905 | 105 | Mar 5 | 100 | Jan 17 | 105 | May 13 | 103 | 105 |
| Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931 | 96½ | Apr 16 | 92 | Jan 4 | 93 | May 14 | .. | .. |
| Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | Nov., 94 | 125 | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937 | 110⅝ | Jan 22 | 108 | Apr 25 | 108 | Apr 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912 | 107 | Mar 18 | 105 | May 11 | 105 | May 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921 | 80 | Jan 11 | 76⅝ | Apr 2 | 79⅝ | May 12 | .. | .. |
| Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 114 | No 17, 97 | 118 | .. |
| Do., 1st 7s, 1918 | 127 | Feb 26 | 127 | Feb 26 | 127 | Apr 30 | 127 | .. |
| Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927 | 75 | Jan 6 | 75 | Jan 6 | 75 | Jan 6 | .. | .. |
| San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 | 62½ | Jan 21 | 55½ | Apr 25 | 61⅜ | May 14 | 60½ | 61½ |
| Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905 | 110 | Mar 17 | 110 | Mar 17 | 110 | Mar 17 | .. | .. |
| Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106¼ | No 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 5s, 1943 | 98⅜ | Feb 21 | 96½ | Jan 3 | 96 | May 13 | .. | .. |
| So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10 | 104½ | May 13 | 100⅛ | Jan 4 | 104½ | May 14 | .. | .. |
| So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12 | 110 | Jan 24 | 110 | Jan 24 | 110 | Jan 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 | 97 | Feb 19 | 92½ | Jan 6 | 95¼ | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 | 87¼ | Jan 15 | 82 | Apr 21 | 83 | May 14 | .. | .. |
| So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 | 108½ | Feb 17 | 105½ | Jan 5 | 107⅜ | May 12 | .. | .. |
| Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 | 94½ | Feb 10 | 87 | Apr 28 | 91⅜ | May 14 | 91¼ | 91⅜ |
| East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938 | 100 | Feb 3 | 96 | Jan 19 | 100 | Feb 16 | .. | .. |
| Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 112¼ | Au 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 119 | De 22, 97 | .. | .. |
| East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900 | 107 | Jan 31 | 106¼ | Mar 16 | 106¼ | Mar 16 | 106 | 108 |
| Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930 | 115 | Feb 10 | 112½ | Feb 28 | 113 | May 3 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956 | 111½ | Feb 9 | 107 | Apr 16 | 107⅝ | May 11 | .. | .. |
| Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922 | 121 | Feb 17 | 118 | Apr 13 | 118½ | Apr 28 | .. | .. |
| Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 | 117⅛ | Feb 18 | 112 | Apr 28 | 115½ | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915 | 125 | Feb 14 | 118 | Apr 16 | 118 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101 | No 22, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 | 105 | Feb 19 | 95 | May 3 | 95 | May 3 | .. | .. |
| Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 | 105½ | Feb 26 | 100 | Mar 24 | 102½ | Apr 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936 | 105½ | Feb 21 | 102 | Apr 14 | 102 | Apr 14 | .. | .. |
| Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 84 | Au 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 | 116½ | Jan 11 | 110½ | Apr 22 | 113 | May 9 | .. | .. |
| **Term. Ass. of St. L.** 1st g. 4½s, 1939 | 110½ | Feb 19 | 110⅜ | Jan 12 | 110½ | Feb 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 | 109½ | Jan 12 | 105½ | Apr 14 | 105½ | May 7 | 105½ | .. |
| St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103 | Oct 27,97 | .. | .. |
| Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 | 110½ | Feb 14 | 109 | Jan 18 | 110½ | Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000 | 103 | May 11 | 96½ | Mar 12 | 103 | May 14 | 102½ | 103 |
| Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000 | 35 | Feb 19 | 28 | Jan 4 | 33½ | May 14 | 33 | 33½ |
| Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937 | 124 | Feb 21 | 117¼ | Apr 26 | 117¼ | Apr 26 | 118½ | .. |
| Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935 | 104⅝ | Feb 18 | 102¼ | Jan 3 | 104 | Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 | 103½ | Jan 7 | 102½ | Jan 3 | 103½ | Jan 21 | .. | .. |
| Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990 | 82½ | Feb 23 | 78 | Apr 29 | 78 | Apr 29 | .. | .. |
| Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 | 72½ | Jan 7 | 69½ | Mar 22 | 72 | May 10 | .. | .. |
| Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r. | 90 | Jan 10 | 85½ | Apr 4 | 85½ | Apr 11 | .. | .. |
| **Ulster & Delaware** 1st c. g. 5s, 1928 | 104 | Jan 7 | 98⅜ | Apr 11 | 101 | May 10 | .. | .. |
| U. P. RR. & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947 | 95⅞ | Feb 8 | 88⅜ | Apr 21 | 93 | May 14 | 92⅞ | 93 |
| Do., Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918 | 51 | Feb 28 | 44 | Apr 22 | 44 | Apr 22 | .. | .. |
| Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 114 | Sep 29,97 | .. | .. |
| U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 | 59 | Mar 1 | 48½ | Jan 6 | 56 | May 14 | 56½ | 56⅝ |
| **Wabash** Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939 | 110 | Feb 11 | 104½ | Mar 12 | 106½ | May 14 | 106¼ | 107 |
| Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939 | 82⅜ | Feb 11 | 74½ | Mar 24 | 81½ | May 14 | 81½ | 82 |
| Do., deb., Series B, 1939 | 29⅞ | Jan 12 | 21 | Apr 27 | 26⅝ | May 13 | 26½ | 28 |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ext., 1941 | 104½ | Feb 11 | 97 | Apr 19 | 100⅝ | May 5 | 101 | 105 |
| St. L., K.C. & N.St.C.B.,1st g.6s,1908 | 110 | Jan 5 | 108½ | Mar 12 | 108½ | Mar 12 | .. | .. |
| West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937 | 108½ | Jan 21 | 103 | Apr 25 | 107 | May 9 | 107 | 110 |
| Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943 | 55 | Feb 7 | 47¼ | Apr 26 | 52½ | May 10 | 51½ | 52¼ |
| Do., inc. 5s, 1943 | 16 | Feb 7 | 10 | Jan 7 | 13⅝ | May 13 | 13½ | 14½ |
| West Chi. St. 40-yr con. 5s, 1936 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 99 | De 28,97 | .. | .. |
| West Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107¼ | Oct 21,97 | .. | .. |
| Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926 | 101½ | Feb 16 | 100½ | Jan 11 | 101½ | Mar 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts | 103 | Mar 1 | 100 | Mar 18 | 100 | Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928 | 90 | Mar 18 | 90 | Mar 18 | 90 | Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., exten. & imp. g. 5s, 1930 | 92½ | Mar 11 | 92½ | Mar 11 | 92½ | Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 4s, 1992 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 62¼ | July, 96 | .. | .. |
| Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 34 | No 16, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., eng. Trust Co. cts | 47½ | Jan 18 | 33½ | Jan 3 | 40½ | May 13 | 39½ | 40½ |
| Do., income g. 5s, 1937 | 7½ | Jan 17 | 5 | Jan 14 | 6½ | Jan 19 | .. | .. |

## MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

| | Range for Year 1898. Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | | Bid. | As'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900 | 109 | Jan 10 | 102½ | Mar 14 | 106½ | Apr 1 | 104 | .. |
| American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915 | 77 | Feb 14 | 64 | Mar 14 | 77 | May 12 | 75 | .. |
| Boston Un. Gas, tr. cts., sk.fd.g.5s,1939 | 91 | Jan 7 | 90¼ | Jan 26 | 90¼ | Jan 26 | .. | .. |
| B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945 | 114½ | Feb 4 | 109½ | Apr 27 | 112 | May 13 | 112 | .. |
| B'klyn Whf. & W.H. Co. 1st g. 5s,1945 | 100½ | Jan 28 | 92 | Apr 23 | 94 | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915 | 105 | Jan 7 | 105 | Jan 7 | 105 | Jan 7 | .. | .. |
| Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g.6s,1900 | 100½ | Jan 25 | 95 | Jan 6 | 99 | May 7 | 99 | .. |
| Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. 5s 1909 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 59 | May, 96 | .. | .. |
| Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943 | 84 | Jan 12 | 80 | May 9 | 80 | May 9 | .. | .. |
| Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919 | 104 | Jan 13 | 100 | Jan 10 | 104 | Jan 13 | .. | .. |
| Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397 | 105½ | Feb 3 | 101½ | Apr 28 | 101½ | Apr 28 | 101⅝ | .. |
| Do., registered | 104 | Feb 16 | 104 | Feb 16 | 104 | Feb 16 | 101⅝ | .. |
| Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918 | 103 | Feb 2 | 90 | Apr 29 | 90 | Apr 29 | 85 | 90 |
| Detroit City Gas 5s | 92 | Apr 19 | 92 | Apr 19 | 92 | Apr 19 | 85 | 90 |
| Edison El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g.5s,1910 | 112⅝ | Feb 18 | 108 | Apr 9 | 109¼ | May 13 | 109½ | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995 | 117 | Jan 7 | 114½ | Mar 25 | 115 | May 9 | 114 | 118 |
| Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 113½ | Jly 28, 97 | .. | .. |
| Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y., 1st | 102 | Feb 14 | 102 | Feb 14 | 102 | Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s | 98¼ | Mar 9 | 98¼ | Mar 9 | 98¼ | Mar 9 | .. | .. |
| Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922 | 108 | May 9 | 96 | Apr 26 | 108 | May 11 | 102½ | 108 |
| Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 95½ | Jan 19,97 | .. | .. |
| Hend'sn Bdge Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1931 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 111 | Au 23,97 | .. | .. |
| Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 97 | Oct., 95 | .. | .. |
| Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 70 | Apl 23,97 | .. | .. |
| Jeff'sn & Clearfd. C. & Ir.1st g.5s,1926 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107 | My 22,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 80 | May 4,97 | .. | .. |
| Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g.5s,1919 | 105¼ | Jan 31 | 100 | Apr 18 | 102½ | May 13 | 102¼ | .. |
| Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | Jly 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Manh. Br. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s,1940 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 55 | July, 96 | .. | .. |
| Mich. Penin. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 85 | Jun 5,97 | .. | .. |
| National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920 | 106⅝ | Feb 1 | 105 | Jan 11 | 106 | Mar 14 | 104 | .. |
| N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106 | Jne 4, 97 | .. | .. |
| N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 92¼ | May, 96 | .. | .. |
| Peo. Gas & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 111 | No 16,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904 | 109 | Feb 4 | 102 | Mar 29 | 102 | Mar 29 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943 | 120 | Jan 19 | 116¼ | Jan 5 | 119¼ | Feb 19 | .. | .. |
| Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s,1937 | 105¼ | Jan 24 | 103 | Mar 28 | 104 | May 13 | .. | .. |
| Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936 | 105⅝ | Feb 10 | 101 | Apr 19 | 101 | Apr 19 | .. | .. |
| Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905 | 103 | May 10 | 103 | May 10 | 103 | May 10 | .. | .. |
| Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106⅝ | Oct., 95 | .. | .. |
| Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940 | 113 | Apr 4 | 113 | Apr 4 | 113 | Apr 4 | .. | .. |
| So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g. 6s,1923 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101 | Feb 19,97 | .. | .. |
| Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s,1946 | 65 | May 9 | 51 | Mar 12 | 58 | May 12 | 61 | 65 |
| Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946 | 16½ | Feb 17 | 11 | Mar 28 | 14½ | May 13 | 14 | 16 |
| Tenn. Coal, I. & R.T. Div. 1st g.6s,1917 | 86 | Feb 26 | 79 | May 9 | 82 | May 11 | 79 | .. |
| Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917 | 87 | Jan 31 | 79 | Mar 26 | 84½ | May 11 | 84 | 85 |
| Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd.g.6s,1922 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 81 | Nov 3,96 | .. | .. |
| De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd.g.6s,1910 | 83 | Jan 26 | 83 | Jan 26 | 83 | Jan 26 | .. | .. |
| U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913 | 116 | Feb 18 | 111¼ | May 5 | 114 | May 10 | 112 | .. |
| Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900 | 105¼ | Feb 25 | 103⅝ | Feb 25 | 103⅝ | Feb 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 105½ | Jan 14 | 103 | Mar 11 | 103 | Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | Sep 29,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938 | 111 | Jan 14 | 105 | Apr 21 | 108 | May 13 | 107 | .. |
| Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911 | 111 | Mar 16 | 111 | Mar 16 | 111 | Mar 16 | .. | .. |
| Northwestern Telegraph 7s, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |

# ROCK ISLAND AT PAR.

Continued from Page 1.

increase of $282,208; surplus, $201,821, a decrease of $346,756.

In 1894 dividends amounting to 5½ per cent. were paid, that for the last quarter being one-half of 1 per cent. Coincident with this reduction the price of the stock fell to 58½ in October, having sold at 72⅝ in April. Gross earnings were $21,082,112, an increase of $51,002; net, $6,104,632, an increase of $157,211; surplus, $208,498, an increase of $6,677. The mileage increased from 3,528 to 3,570 and the funded debt from $59,490,000 to $61,212,000. The sale of the Minneapolis and St. Louis in this year realized for the Rock Island $3,832,000 in cash. The dividend rate was cut down to 2 per cent. in 1895. The price of the stock advanced from 60½ in January to 84⅝ in August, dropping in the Venezuelan panic to 59 in December. The mileage was practically unchanged. The funded debt increased from $61,212,000 to $62,712,000. Gross earnings were $17,420,817, a decrease of $3,661,295; net, $4,738,555, a decrease of $1,366,078; deficit, $801,532, against the previous year's surplus of $208,498. The company during this year was put to considerable expense by the passage of an ordinance by the Chicago City Council compelling the Rock Island to elevate its tracks in the city. The price of Rock Island in January, 1896, was 62, from which it advanced to 74⅝ in February. In the "free-silver panic" of August it sold at 49¼, recovering to 74⅞ after President McKinley's election, with a reaction to 64 before the end of the year. Two per cent. in dividends was paid during 1896. The mileage was unchanged. Gross earnings were $17,359,653, a decrease of $61,163; net, $5,493,059, an increase of $654,504; surplus, $500,592, against a deficit of $801,532 in the previous year. There was no change in the funded debt. In 1897 Rock Island advanced from 60¼ in April, having sold at 70 in January, to 97¼ in September, falling back to 81⅛ in November. Dividends of one-half of 1 per cent. were paid in the first three-quarters of the year, that for the last quarter being 1 per cent. The mileage was unchanged, and gross earnings were $17,146,653, a decrease of $213,000; net, $5,533,825, an increase of $40,766; surplus, $520,480, an increase of $19,888.

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The proposed refunding of the Rock Island bonded debt, since successfully accomplished, became known during the latter part of 1897. The refunding mortgage is for $100,000,000, bearing 4 per cent. interest, of which $65,847,600 was reserved to retire $62,712,000 existing bonds. Of the latter $40,394,000 were exchanged or paid on April 30 of this year, and the $4,500,000 debentures will be redeemed on Sept. 1. Of the remainder of the new mortgage, $2,000,000 was available for imediate use on extensions or improvements; $5,500,000 will be available after 1902 at $18,000 per mile to retire bonds on lines purchased, and the remainder are issuable at not over $1,000,000 per annum for permanent improvements and additions, including equipment. The prior bonds will be paid off by November of next year, excepting $12,100,000 of sixes due 1917, which will be offered the right of exchange for the new bonds. It is estimated that this refunding operation will save the company $496,621 yearly.

Rock Island's lowest price this year previous to the Maine disaster was 87½ in January, and the highest, 94½, made in the same month. On March 25 it had fallen to 80, from which point it has steadily advanced to its present figures. Two dividends of 1 per cent. each have been paid this year. The capital stock is $46,156,000, at which figures it has remained since 1888. Here is the present funded debt as listed on the Stock Exchange:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicago, R. I. & Pac. 6s, 1917 / Chicago, R. I. & Pac., reg. | 12,100,000 |
| Chicago debenture 5s, 1921 / Chicago debenture 5s, reg. | 4,500,600 |
| Chicago gen. g. 4s, 1988 / Chicago gen. g. 4s, reg. | 31,494,000 |
| Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905 | 1,200,000 |
| Des Moines 1st 2½s, 1905 | 1,200,000 |
| Des Moines extension 4s, 1905 | 672,000 |
| Keo. & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923 / Keo. & Des Moines 1st 5s, small | 2,750,000 |

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The fiscal year ends with March 31, and the annual report has not yet been made public, but below are given the gross earnings of each month in 1897 and so far in 1898, with increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

| | 1897. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $1,194,728 | Dec. | $180,599 |
| February | 1,246,905 | Dec. | 36,455 |
| March | 1,514,680 | Inc. | 103,763 |
| April | 1,120,714 | Dec. | 139,104 |
| May | 1,202,489 | Dec. | 97,251 |
| June | 1,233,300 | Dec. | 88,661 |
| July | 1,409,351 | Dec. | 64,729 |
| August | 1,783,765 | Inc. | 176,130 |
| September | 1,807,691 | Inc. | 199,748 |
| October | 1,793,612 | Dec. | 629 |
| November | 1,644,731 | Inc. | 259,208 |
| December | 1,518,110 | Inc. | 78,709 |
| Total | $17,470,076 | Inc. | $210,130 |
| | 1898. | | |
| January | $1,238,458 | Inc. | $43,730 |
| February | 1,356,820 | Inc. | 109,915 |
| March | 1,462,529 | Dec. | 52,161 |
| April | 1,449,584 | Inc. | 328,869 |
| Total | $5,507,391 | | $430,353 |

# OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Street Railways.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s | 105 | 106 |
| Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s | 103 | .. |
| Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s | 80 | .. |
| Bleecker St. & F'lton F'y stock | 32 | .. |
| Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s | 104 | 106 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 205 | 212 |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 108 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 111 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 117 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 103 | 107 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s | 84 | 87 |
| Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s | 113 | 116 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 203 | 204 |
| B'klyn City & Newtown stock | 190 | 195 |
| B'kln City & Newtown 1st 5s | 112½ | 113½ |
| Brooklyn El. t. r., 2d ass't pd. | 12½ | 13 |
| B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s | 103 | 106 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 107 | 109 |
| Buffalo Street Ry. stock | 79½ | 81½ |
| Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols | 109 | 111 |
| Central Cross-Town | 260 | -- |
| Central Cross-Town 1st 6s | 118 | .. |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 177 | 185 |
| Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s | 110 | 113 |
| Christopher & Tenth Street | 155 | 165 |
| Christopher & Tenth Street 1st | 100 | 104 |
| Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s | 75 | 80 |
| Cleveland City Railway | 55 | 60 |
| Cleveland Cable 1st 5s | 103 | 104½ |
| Cleveland Electric Railway | 55 | 61 |
| Cleveland Electric con. 5s | 104 | 106 |
| Coney Island & Brook. stock | 190 | 195 |
| Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s | 103 | 105 |
| C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs | 101 | .. |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 45 | 48 |
| Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s | 95 | 100 |
| Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s | 96 | 98 |
| D. D., E. B'way & B. stock | 175 | .. |
| D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s | 113 | 116 |
| D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip | 100 | 103 |
| Eighth Avenue | 300 | 325 |
| Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip | 104 | 109 |
| 42d St. & Grand Street | 330 | .. |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. | 57 | 62 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st | 113 | 116 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d | 80 | 85 |
| Kings County Elevated | 1 | 2 |
| Louisville St. Ry. com. | 30 | 35 |
| Louisville St. Ry pref | 90 | 93 |
| Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s | 48 | 50 |
| Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn) | 99 | 101 |
| New Orleans Traction com. | 1 | 2½ |
| New Orleans Traction pf. | 5 | 7 |
| New Orleans Traction notes | .. | 75 |
| North Shore Traction com. | 10 | 12 |
| North Shore Traction pf. | 74 | 76 |
| Ninth Avenue | 192 | 194 |
| Providence & Pawtucket 1st | 101 | 104 |
| Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s | 73 | 78 |
| Rochester Ry. | 13 | 18 |
| Rochester Ry. con. 5s | 95 | 98 |
| Second Avenue stock | 165 | 175 |
| Second Avenue 1st m. 5s | 107½ | .. |
| Second Avenue debenture 5s | 102 | .. |
| Scranton Traction | *8 | 10 |
| Sixth Avenue R. R. stock | 200 | 210 |
| South Ferry 1st 5s | 105 | 110 |
| S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s | 107 | .. |
| S. I. Rapid Transit 2d | 60 | 70 |
| Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 115 | 117 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 165 | 167 |
| Twenty-third Street | 310 | .. |
| Twenty-third Street deb. 5s | 103 | .. |
| Twin City R. Transit Co. com. | 10 | 20 |
| Twin City R. Transit Co. pf. | 90 | 100 |
| Union Railway | 175 | 200 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s | 111½ | 114 |
| West Chicago Street | 92½ | 93¼ |
| West End (Boston) | 82½ | 82⅝ |
| West End (Boston) pf. | 102½ | .. |
| Worcester Traction common | 15 | 17 |
| Worcester Traction pf. | 92 | 94 |

### Ferry Securities.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 89 | 92 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 107 | 109 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s | 90 | 93 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 69 | 72 |
| Union Ferry | 55 | 57 |
| Union Ferry bonds | 99 | 101 |

### Trust Companies, &c.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Surety | .. | 180 |
| Atlantic | 125 | .. |
| Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co. | 175 | 190 |
| Brooklyn | .. | 402½ |
| Central | 1350 | 1400 |
| Colonial | 190 | 197 |
| Continental | 175 | .. |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust | 850 | .. |
| Fifth Avenue | -- | 340 |
| Franklin | -- | 232 |
| German-American R. E. | .. | 30 |
| Guaranty | 425 | .. |
| Hamilton | 230 | 237 |
| Kings County | 275 | 290 |
| Knickerbocker | 220 | .. |
| Lawyers' Surety | 97½ | 102½ |
| Lawyers' Title Ins. | 150 | 160 |
| Long Island Loan & Trust | 220 | -- |
| Manhattan | 150 | .. |
| Manufacturers', Brooklyn | 230 | -- |
| Mercantile | 400 | -- |
| Metropolitan | 300 | .. |
| Nassau | 150 | .. |
| National Surety | .. | 202 |
| N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. | 1175 | .. |
| N. Y. Surety & Trust | 365 | .. |
| People's | .. | 256 |
| Produce Exchange | 200 | 204 |
| Real Estate Trust Co. | 200 | .. |
| State | -- | 205 |
| Title Guarantee & Trust | -- | 290 |
| Union | 1000 | -- |
| U. S. Mortgage & Trust | 265 | .. |
| United States | 1150 | -- |
| Washington | 225 | .. |

### Insurance Companies.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Citizens' | 100 | 106 |
| Commonwealth | 100 | 106 |
| Continental | 410 | -- |
| Eagle | 235 | .. |
| Empire City | 90 | 100 |
| Farragut | -- | 100 |
| German-American | 410 | .. |
| Germania | 240 | .. |
| Greenwich | 160 | 170 |
| Hamilton | 105 | 110 |
| Hanover | .. | 145 |
| Home | 185 | 195 |
| Kings County | 160 | 175 |
| Nassau, Brooklyn | 150 | .. |
| New York | 110 | 115 |
| Niagara | 160 | .. |
| North River | 120 | 130 |
| Pacific | 150 | 155 |

### Insurance Companies—Continued.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Peter Cooper | 115 | 120 |
| Phenix, Brooklyn | 170 | 175 |
| Rutgers | -- | 120 |
| Stuyvesant | 80 | 85 |
| United States | 110 | -- |
| Westchester | 230 | -- |
| Williamsburg City | 380 | -- |

### Banks.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| America | 350 | .. |
| American Exchange | .. | 168 |
| Astor Place | 220 | -- |
| Bowery | .. | 310 |
| Broadway | 230 | 228 |
| Butchers & Drovers' | .. | 95 |
| Central | 160 | 170 |
| Chase | 400 | .. |
| Chatham | 290 | 300 |
| Chemical | .. | 4000 |
| Citizens' | 125 | 135 |
| City | 1000 | -- |
| Colonial | 125 | -- |
| Columbia | 150 | -- |
| Commerce | 200 | 205 |
| Continental | 125 | 130 |
| Corn Exchange | 275 | 280 |
| East River | 125 | -- |
| Eleventh Ward | 225 | -- |
| Fifth Avenue | 2900 | 3300 |
| Fifth National | 225 | -- |
| First National | 2500 | -- |
| First National of Staten Island | .. | 160 |
| Fourth National | 175 | 180 |
| Fourteenth Street | 130 | 160 |
| Gallatin | 300 | .. |
| Gansevoort | .. | 90 |
| Garfield | 850 | .. |
| German-American | 112 | 117 |
| Germania | 300 | -- |
| German Exchange | 225 | -- |
| Greenwich | 165 | -- |
| Hamilton | 120 | 130 |
| Hanover | 390 | .. |
| Hide & Leather | 85 | 95 |
| Home | .. | 155 |
| Hudson River | 145 | .. |
| Importers and Traders' | 475 | 500 |
| Irving | 147½ | -- |
| Leather Manufacturers' | 170 | 180 |
| Liberty | 135 | .. |
| Lincoln | 750 | 800 |
| Manhattan | 225 | 235 |
| Market & Fulton | 225 | 230 |
| Mechanics' | .. | 180 |
| Mechanics & Traders' | 100 | 110 |
| Mercantile | 167 | .. |
| Merchants' Exchange | 116 | .. |
| Merchants' | 145 | 150 |
| Metropolis | 410 | .. |
| Mount Morris | 100 | 110 |
| Mutual | 100 | 120 |
| Nassau | 150 | 155 |
| National Union | 220 | 230 |
| New Amsterdam | 245 | .. |
| New York | 235 | 242 |
| New York County | 800 | .. |
| New York National Exchange | .. | 80 |
| Nineteenth Ward | 100 | 110 |
| Ninth National | .. | 100 |
| North America | 135 | .. |
| Oriental | 140 | -- |
| Pacific | .. | 185 |
| Park | 297 | 310 |
| People's | 200 | .. |
| Phenix | 90 | 92½ |
| Plaza | 190 | .. |
| Produce Exchange | .. | 116 |
| Republic | 150 | 160 |
| Riverside | 160 | .. |
| Seaboard | 175 | -- |
| Second National | 450 | .. |
| Seventh National | 110 | 120 |
| Shoe & Leather | 95 | 100 |
| Sixth National | 250 | .. |
| State of New York | 100 | 108 |
| Tradesmen's | .. | 105 |
| Twelfth Ward | 125 | .. |
| Twenty-third Ward | 100 | .. |
| Union Square | 175 | -- |
| Western | 150 | 160 |
| West Side | 275 | .. |
| Yorkville | 175 | .. |

### Guaranteed Stocks.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Bald Eagle Valley | 194 | 200 |
| Beech Creek | 95 | 100 |
| Boston & Providence | 275 | .. |
| Cayuga & Sus. | 145 | .. |
| Columbus & Xenia | 193 | .. |
| Delaware & Bound Brook | 169 | -- |
| Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. | 99½ | .. |
| Erie & Pittsburg | 136 | 140 |
| Fort Wayne & Jackson pf. | 126 | .. |
| Gold & Stock Tel. Co. | 108 | -- |
| Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf. | 130 | 140 |
| Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids | 143 | 150 |
| Little Miami | 182½ | 185 |
| Louisiana & Mo. R. pf. | 160 | .. |
| Mahoning Coal | 100 | .. |
| Mahoning Coal pf. | 106 | .. |
| Naugatuck | 245½ | -- |
| New York & Harlem | 300 | .. |
| N. Y., Lack. & Western | 120 | 123 |
| Norwich & Worcester pf. | 200 | .. |
| Old Colony | 180 | 188 |
| Oswego & Syracuse | 202 | -- |
| Pacific & Atlantic Tel. | 70 | .. |
| Peoria & Bureau Valley | 182 | .. |
| P., Ft. W. & Chi. special | 160 | .. |
| Pitts., McK. & Yough. | 135 | -- |
| Providence & Worcester | 260 | .. |
| Rome & Clinton | 125 | -- |
| Troy & Greenbush | 140 | .. |
| Utica & Black River | 160 | .. |
| United N. J. R. R. & C. Co. | 250 | .. |
| Valley of New York | 112 | 118 |
| Warren | 166 | 170 |

### Industrial and Miscellaneous.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s | 95 | 99 |
| American Bank Note Co. | 41 | 43 |
| American Brake | 90 | 93 |
| American Grocery 1st pf. | .. | 9 |
| American Press Association | 100 | 110 |
| American Soda Fountain Co. | 5 | 9 |
| American Soda Fountain 1st pf. | 50 | 60 |
| American Soda Fountain 2d pf. | 15 | 25 |
| Am. Typefounders, new stock | 39 | 42 |
| Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897 | 103 | .. |
| American Graphophone | 15 | 15¾ |
| American Graphophone pf. | 15 | 16 |
| Anderson Tobacco | 7 | 15 |
| Automatic Vending | 25 | .. |
| Barney & Smith Car common | 13 | 16 |
| Barney & Smith Car pf. | 60 | 67 |
| Barney & Smith Car 6s | 97 | 100 |
| Bliss, E. W. | 85 | 100 |
| Bliss, E. W., pf. | 109 | 112½ |

### Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Carter-Crume pf. | .. | 40 |
| Celluloid Company | 65 | 72½ |
| Central & South Amer. Tel. | 104 | 107 |
| Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock | 50 | 55 |
| Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s | 103 | 106 |
| Chesebrough Mfg. Co. | 355 | 375 |
| Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf. | 90 | 94 |
| Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf. | 90 | 94 |
| Commercial Cable | 174 | 175 |
| Consolidated Car Heating | 31 | 36 |
| Consolidated Fireworks com. | .. | 10 |
| Consolidated Fireworks pf. | 27½ | .. |
| Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg. | 74 | 78 |
| Diamond Match Co. | 135½ | 136½ |
| Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd. | 1¼ | 1⅝ |
| Empire & Bay State Tel. | 65 | 78 |
| Eastman Kodak Co. | 95 | 100 |
| Erie & Western Trans. | 35 | 45 |
| Glucose Sugar Refining com. | 45½ | 46 |
| Glucose Sugar Refining pf. | 100¼ | 101 |
| Gorham Mfg. Co. common | .. | 90 |
| Gorham Mfg. Co. pf. | 110 | 114 |
| Great Falls Ice | 110 | 125 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 37 | 41 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds | 84 | 90 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin com. | ½ | 1½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 6 | 9 |
| Hoboken Land & Imp. | 100 | .. |
| Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s | 105 | .. |
| Hudson River Telephone | 69 | 73 |
| Iron Steamboat | 2½ | 4⅝ |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 55 | 60 |
| J. B. Stetson com. | 45 | -- |
| J. B. Stetson pf. | 100 | 110 |
| Journeay & Burnham com. | .. | 22 |
| Journeay & Burnham pf. | 62 | 72 |
| Lanston Monotype | 16 | 16½ |
| Lorillard pf. | 110 | 113 |
| Madison Square Garden stock | -- | 5 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d 6s | 30 | 40 |
| Mechanical Rubber com. | .. | 10 |
| Mechanical Rubber pf. | 20 | 30 |
| Mergenthaler Linotype | 142½ | 148½ |
| Mich. Pen. Car com. | 5 | 7 |
| Mich. Pen. Car pf. | 46 | 51 |
| Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s | 84 | 89 |
| Mosler Safe Co. pf. | .. | 105 |
| National Saw pf. | .. | 25 |
| National Casket Co. | 60 | 80 |
| National Wall Paper deb. stock | .. | 54 |
| N. Y. Loan & Imp. | 50 | .. |
| National Biscuit | 27 | 29 |
| National Biscuit pf. | 88 | 90 |
| N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s | 105 | 108 |
| New Jersey Zinc & Iron | 100 | .. |
| New York Air Brake | 28 | 30½ |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 140 | 145 |
| Nicaragua Construction | 6 | 8 |
| Northwestern Telegraph | 112 | 117 |
| Old Dominion Steamship | 85 | 95 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 330 | 360 |
| Penn. Salt Mfg. | 100 | .. |
| Penn. Water com. | 10 | 12 |
| Phil. & Wil. Steamboat | 130 | 142½ |
| Pneumatic Gun Carriage | 50 | 55 |
| Pratt & Whitney com. | 4 | 8 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 40 | 50 |
| Procter & Gamble | 210 | 215 |
| Proctor & Gamble pf. | 160 | 165 |
| R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe | 6 | 12 |
| R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf. | 40 | 56 |
| Safety Car Heating & Light | 90 | 35 |
| Simmons Hardware com. | 100 | 105 |
| Simmons Hardware pf. | 110 | 115 |
| Singer Mfg. Co. | 380 | 400 |
| Standard Oil | 403 | 404 |
| Swift & Co. | 88 | 93 |
| Swift & Co. 1st 6s | 105 | -- |
| Susquehanna Coal 6s | 115 | .. |
| Texas & Pacific Coal | 47½ | 52½ |
| Texas & Pacific Coal 1st | 100 | .. |
| Terminal Warehouse stock | .. | 10 |
| Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s | .. | 72½ |
| Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s | .. | 72½ |
| Trenton Potteries com. | 9 | 11 |
| Trenton Potteries pf. | 35 | 40 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 27 | 33 |
| Union Switch & Signal | 33 | 34 |
| Union Switch & Signal pf. | 55 | 58 |
| Union Typewriter com. | 6½ | 8 |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf. | 86 | 90 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 78 | 82 |
| U. S. Glass com. | 24 | 26 |
| U. S. Glass pf. | 70 | 90 |
| Wagner Palace Car | 160 | 162 |
| Westinghouse Air Brake | 220 | 230 |
| Wool Exchange of New York | 110 | 120 |
| Worthington Pump | 20 | 22 |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 87 | 90 |

### Gas Companies.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore Consolidated | 60 | 61 |
| Baltimore Con. 1st 5s | 108 | .. |
| Bay State Gas inc. | 60 | 70 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. i. | 92½ | 94 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 26½ | 27 |
| Central (N. Y.) | 175 | .. |
| Central Union Gas bonds | 100⅝ | 101½ |
| Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s | 107½ | 110½ |
| Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s | 101 | 108 |
| Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s | 106 | 109 |
| Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s | 107½ | 111 |
| Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s | 107 | 110 |
| Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s | 117½ | .. |
| Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s | 101 | 105 |
| Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s | 100 | 102 |
| City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) | 36 | 38 |
| City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s | 98 | 105 |
| Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock | 84 | 88 |
| Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s | 98 | 101 |
| Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds | 71 | 76 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 16 | 21 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) | 70 | -- |
| Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 102½ | 104 |
| Detroit income 5s | -- | 94 |
| Equitable 1st 6s | 100½ | 102½ |
| Equitable 1st con. 5s | 111½ | 114½ |
| Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock | 75 | 80 |
| Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s | 88 | 91 |
| Grand Rapids stock | 76 | 79 |
| Grand Rapids Gas bonds | 98 | 101 |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. | 55 | 60 |
| Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s | 71 | 74 |
| Indianapolis stock | 115 | 125 |
| Indianapolis 1st 6s | 105 | 107 |
| Lafayette (Ind.) stock | 77 | 80 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. stock | 57 | 60 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s | 70 | 74 |
| Madison (Wis.) Gas | 56 | 60 |
| Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s | 98 | 101 |
| Minneapolis Gas 6s | 101 | 103 |
| Mutual of New York | 322 | 328 |
| New Amsterdam | 29 | 30 |
| New Amsterdam pf. | 67¼ | 68 |
| New Amsterdam 1st 5s | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 109 | 111 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. | 103½ | 105 |
| Ohio & Indiana stock | 54 | 56 |
| Ohio & Indiana bonds | 66 | 69 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 35 | 38 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 85 | 90 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 38 | 41 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 76 | 78 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 142 | 144 |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf. | 158 | 165 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 112 | 114 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 17 | 19 |
| Syracuse Gas 5s | 80 | 91 |
| Western Gas Co., Milwaukee | 80 | 82 |
| West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee | 100 | 102 |
| Williamsburg 1st 6s | 101 | 103½ |

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

**Monday, May 16.**

American District Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Dividend payable.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company—Dividend payable.
United States Express Company—Dividend payable.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.

**Tuesday, May 17.**

American Distributing Company—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Books open.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Books open.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Books open.
United States Rubber Company—Annual meeting.
West Chicago Street Railway—Books open.

**Wednesday, May 18.**

Consolidated Ice Company—Books open.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Books open.
Standard Oil Company—Books close.
Third Avenue Railway—Books close.
United States Rubber Company—Books open.

**Thursday, May 19.**

Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Annual meeting.
North Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.

**Friday, May 20.**

Boston and Montana Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Books open.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Gaslight Company—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Minnesota Iron Company—Books close for annual meeting.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
North Pennsylvania Railroad—Books open.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books open.
United States Rubber Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

**Saturday, May 21.**

Grand Rapids Gaslight Company—Books open.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Books open.

## TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, May 14, total transactions included 2,605,013 shares of stock, $16,828,430 bonds, with $51,500 Government and $27,000 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

| | May 15, '97. | May 14, '98. | | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & Miss. | 792,129 | 2,605,013 | Inc. | 1,812,884 |
| Banks | 74 | 48 | Dec. | 26 |
| Mining | 500 | 2,750 | Inc. | 2,250 |

BONDS.

| | May 15, '97. | May 14, '98. | | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & Miss. | $6,198,220 | $16,828,430 | Inc. | $10,630,210 |
| State | 4,000 | 27,000 | Inc. | 23,000 |
| Government | 554,550 | 51,500 | Dec. | 503,050 |

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sp. Mfg. pf. | 2¼ | Louis. & Nash. | 1⅛ |
| Am. Cotton Oil | 2 | Met. Street Ry. | 1 |
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 1¾ | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. | 1 |
| Am. Sugar Refs. pf. | 1 | Nat. Lead pf. | 2¼ |
| Am. Tobacco pf. | 1 | National Starch | 1¼ |
| At., T. & S. F. pf. | 1¼ | Nat. Linseed Oil | 1 |
| Brunswick, 3d in. pd. | 2½ | N. Y. Air Brake | 13 |
| Central Pacific | 1½ | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 1½ |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., A. | 3 | Norfolk & Western | 1½ |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., B. | 1¼ | Ore. R. R. & Nav. | 1¼ |
| Chi. & Alton | 1½ | Ore. R. R. & N. pf. | 1 |
| Chi., Mil. & St. P. | 1½ | Ore. Short Line | 3 |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 2½ | Pacific Mail | 1¼ |
| Consolidated Gas | 4 | People's Gas | 2⅝ |
| Del., Lack. & W. | 2⅝ | Pullman Car | 1½ |
| Denver & Rio Gr. pf. | 1 | St. J. & Gr. Is. 2d pf. | 1½ |
| Des. M. & F. D. | 1 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 1⅜ |
| Evans. & T. H. pf. | 3 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 1½ |
| General Electric | 1¼ | St. P., M. & M. | 3 |
| Gt. Northern pf. | 6¾ | U. P., D. & G., t. r. | 1½ |
| Illinois Central | 1¼ | U. S. Rubber pf. | 1⅜ |
| Iowa Central pf. | 2¼ | Wheel. & L. E. pf. | 3 |
| Lake Shore | 5 | | |
| Lake Shore certfs. | 3 | | |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Malting | 1¼ | Kan. C., Pitts. & G. | 1⅜ |
| Am. Tobacco | 3½ | Michigan Central | 1½ |
| Flint & P. M. | 1½ | N. J. Central | 1 |
| Hawaiian Sugar | 1½ | | |

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus. con. 6s | 1 | N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. | 1 |
| At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s | 3 | Nor. Pac. Term. 1st | 3 |
| Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s | 4½ | Or. Imp. 1st, t. r. | 4 |
| B. & O. 6s, Parks B. | 1 | Or. R.R. & N. con. 4s | 1 |
| B'way & 7th Av. 5s | 1 | Or. Sh. Line 6s | 3 |
| Brook. El. 1st, t. r. | 3 | Or. Sh. L., inc. A | 5 |
| Bur., C. R. & N. 1st | 2½ | Or. Sh. L., inc. B | 4½ |
| Can. Southern 1st | 1½ | Penn. 4½s | 1½ |
| C. & O. 1st con. 5s | 1½ | P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, B. | 1 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s | 1½ | Pitts., Shen. & L. 1st | 1½ |
| Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s | 2 | Pitts. & West. 1st | 1 |
| Ch., M. & St. P. 1st, So. Minn. 6s | 3 | St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class B | 1½ |
| Chi., M. & St. P. 1st C., P. & W. 5s | 2½ | St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s | 1 |
| Ch., R. I. & P. gen. 4s | 1 | St. L. & S. F. gen. 4s | 1 |
| Chi. Term. Trans. 1st | 1 | St. L. & S. F. S.W. 5s | 1½ |
| Dul., S. S. & At. 5s | 4 | St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s | 2½ |
| Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s | 1½ | South Car. & Ga. 1st | 3 |
| Erie 1st con. 7s | 3½ | St. L. & I. M., 2d ext. | 1½ |
| Flint & P. M. 6s | 1 | St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s | 2½ |
| Ft. W. & D. C. 1st | 1½ | Scioto V. & N. E. 4s | 1½ |
| G. B. & W. deb. B. | 1 | San. A. & A. P. 4s | 1½ |
| Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952 | 3 | So. Pac., Aris., 1st | 1½ |
| Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st | 3 | So. P., Cal., con. 5s | 1½ |
| Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d | 2 | Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Div. | 1 |
| Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d | 3 | Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm. | 2½ |
| Kings Co. El. 1st | 4 | Tex. Pac. 1st | 1½ |
| Laclede Gas 5s | 1½ | Tol., Peo. & W. 4s | 3 |
| Lake Shore 3s | 1 | Union El. 1st, t. r. | 1½ |
| Louis. & N. gen. 6s | 1 | U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r. | 2½ |
| Manhattan 4s | 2 | U. S. Leather 6s | 2½ |
| Met. El. 2d | 1 | Wabash 2d | 1½ |
| Minn. & St. L. con. | 3 | W. N. Y. & P. gen. | 1½ |
| Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s | 2¼ | West. Un. coll. tr. 5s | 3 |
| Mo., K. & E. 1st | 2½ | West Shore 4s | 1½ |
| Mo. Pacific con. | 2½ | West Shore 4s, reg. | 1½ |
| Mo. Pacific 3d 7s | 1 | | |
| Mo. Pac. 1st coll. 5s | 1 | | |
| Mo. Pac. 1st ext. 4s | 1 | | |
| N. Y. Cent. 1st C. | 1½ | | |
| N. Y. Cent. ext. 4s | 2½ | | |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kan. C. & Pac. 1st | 1½ | Mex. Int. 4s | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 1 | Mob. & O. [illegible] | 1 |
| [illegible] | 1 | [illegible] | 1½ |

## INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

| Closing May 14. Bid. | Asked. | STOCKS. | Amount Outstanding. | Last Dividend. | | Range in 1898. Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 180 | | Albany & Susquehanna | $3,520,000 | January, 1898 | 3½ | *186 | Feb. 3 | *183 | Jan. 4 | *186 | Feb. 3, 1898 |
| | | American Bank Note | | Mar. 1, 1898 | | *43 | Mar. 5 | *43 | Mar. 5 | *43 | Mar. 5, 1898 |
| 100 | 140 | American Coal | 1,500,000 | Mar. 1, 1898 | 4 | | | | | 125 | Sept. 16, 1897 |
| 11 | 13 | Ann Arbor | 3,250,000 | | | 15 | Feb. 8 | 11 | Apr. 21 | 11 | Apr. 21, 1898 |
| 102 | 105 | Boston Air Line pf. | 1,426,000 | October, 1897 | 2 | *105 | Mar. 9 | *105 | Mar. 9 | *105 | Mar. 9, 1898 |
| | | Brooklyn Elevated | 13,283,600 | | | | | | | *7½ | Dec. 28, 1897 |
| 21 | 30½ | Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg | 6,000,000 | | | 30¼ | Jan. 6 | 25 | Mar. 12 | 25 | Mar. 12, 1898 |
| | 75 | Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Nor. | 5,500,000 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 2 | *72 | Jan. 10 | *65 | Mar. 10 | *65 | Mar. 10, 1898 |
| | | Capital Traction | 12,000,000 | Oct. 1, 1897 | 65c | 70 | Jan. 25 | 62 | Jan. 4 | 70 | Jan. 25, 1898 |
| | | Central Coal & Coke | 1,500,000 | | | | | | | 20⅝ | Oct. 13, 1897 |
| 168 | | Chicago & Alton pf. | 3,479,500 | Mar. 1, 1898 | 1¾ | *166 | Mar. 24 | *166 | Mar. 24 | *166 | Mar. 24, 1898 |
| 50 | 55 | Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 6,197,800 | | | 60¼ | Feb. 1 | *48 | Apr. 25 | *48 | Apr. 25, 1898 |
| | | Chicago Gt. Western deb. | 12,050,500 | | | | | | | *75 | Dec. 27, 1897 |
| | | Chicago Stock Yards | 6,500,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | 4 | | | | | 102½ | May 22, 1897 |
| | | Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. | 10,000,000 | Apr. 20, 1898 | 1¼ | 87 | Feb. 1 | 77½ | Mar. 9 | 80 | Apr. 22, 1898 |
| 46 | 49 | Cleveland, Lorain & Wheel. pf. | 5,000,000 | Oct. 1, 1896 | | 50¼ | Feb. 5 | 45 | May 2 | 48⅞ | May 7, 1898 |
| ⅛ | ¾ | Col. Coal & Iron Development | 6,000,000 | | | ⅞ | Jan. 28 | ¼ | Apr. 7 | ¼ | Apr. 7, 1898 |
| 1½ | 3 | Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf. | 500,000 | | | 2½ | Jan. 7 | 2⅜ | Apr. 8 | 2⅜ | Apr. 8, 1898 |
| | 90 | Col. Fuel & Iron pf. | 20,000 | Feb. 20, 1897 | 4 | | | | | *80 | Dec. 14, 1897 |
| 150 | 180 | Commercial Cable | 10,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 1¾ | | | | | *162½ | May 28, 1897 |
| 38 | 44 | Consolidation Coal | 10,259,000 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 2 | *45 | Feb. 14 | *45 | Feb. 14 | *45 | Mar. 4, 1898 |
| | | Denver & Rio Grande | 38,000,000 | | | 13 | Jan. 12 | 10 | Apr. 26 | 10 | Apr. 26, 1898 |
| 75 | | Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf. | 763,500 | Aug. 2, 1897 | 6 | | | | | *70 | Dec. 31, 1897 |
| | | Detroit Gas | 1,645,700 | | | 62 | Apr. 8 | 45 | Apr. 20 | *50 | Apr. 27, 1898 |
| 2½ | 3½ | Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic | 12,000,000 | | | | | | | 4½ | Sept. 16, 1897 |
| | | Eastern Elevator | 1,000,000 | | | 66 | Mar. 11 | 65⅜ | Mar. 11 | 66 | Mar. 12, 1898 |
| | | Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn | 4,000,000 | Apr. 15, 1898 | 1½ | 111 | Feb. 8 | *102½ | Apr. 1 | *108¼ | May 5, 1898 |
| | | Equitable Gas | 4,000,000 | Oct. 15, 1897 | 3 | | | | | 260 | July 30, 1897 |
| | | Erie Tel. & Tel. | 48,000,000 | Feb. 15, 1898 | 1 | | | | | 75 | Oct. 14, 1897 |
| | | Flint & Pere Marquette pf. | 6,342,000 | Feb. 15, 1898 | 2 | 43 | Jan. 28 | | Mar. 26 | *27 | Mar. 26, 1898 |
| | | Fort Worth & Denver City stpd. | 2,555,000 | Mar. 15, 1898 | 2 | 28 | Mar. 15 | 19¼ | Jan. 24 | 25¾ | Apr. 29, 1898 |
| | | Fort Worth & Rio Grande | 3,108,100 | | | 16¾ | Jan. 31 | *14 | Jan. 22 | 16½ | Feb. 1, 1898 |
| | | General Electric pf. | 4,252,000 | July 1, 1893 | 3½ | | | | | 75 | Mar. 22, 1898 |
| | | Gold & Stock Tel. | 5,000,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | 1½ | | | | | *108¼ | Dec. 14, 1897 |
| 30 | 40 | Green Bay & Western | 2,500,000 | | | *32½ | Feb. 24 | *30 | Jan. 7 | *32½ | Feb. 24, 1898 |
| | | H. B. Claflin Co. | 3,829,100 | Apr. 15, 1898 | 1½ | 92½ | Feb. 10 | *91 | Feb. 24 | *91¾ | Feb. 26, 1898 |
| | | H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf. | 2,600,300 | May 1, 1898 | 1¼ | | | | | *94½ | Dec. 30, 1897 |
| | | H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf. | 2,570,600 | May 1, 1898 | 1½ | | | | | *94 | Dec. 11, 1897 |
| | | Harlem | 8,646,050 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 2 | *320 | Jan. 5 | *320 | Jan. 5 | *320 | Jan. 5, 1898 |
| 45 | | Homestake Mining | 18,650,600 | Mar. 25, 1898 | 25c | *49 | Mar. 18 | 43 | Apr. 2 | *48 | Apr. 27, 1898 |
| 90 | 100 | Illinois Central leased line | 10,000,000 | January, 1898 | 2 | *94 | Feb. 2 | *94 | Feb. 2 | *94 | Feb. 18, 1898 |
| 6 | 6½ | Kanawha & Michigan | 9,000,000 | | | *6¾ | Jan. 2 | 6 | Feb. 2 | 6 | Mar. 18, 1898 |
| | | Keely Motor | | | | | | | | 4½ | Mar. 9, 1898 |
| 32 | 35 | Keokuk & Western | 4,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 1 | 34½ | Mar. 1 | *33 | Feb. 7 | 34½ | Mar. 1, 1898 |
| 2 | 10 | Kingston & Pembroke | 4,500,000 | | | | | | | 1 | Aug. 30, 1897 |
| 3 | 6 | Manhattan Beach | 350,000 | | | 5¼ | Jan. 24 | 4 | Jan. 20 | 5¼ | Jan. 24, 1898 |
| 42 | 48 | Maryland Coal pf. | 1,876,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | 2 | 51 | Feb. 2 | 45 | Mar. 28 | *50 | Apr. 14, 1898 |
| 4½ | 6 | Mexican Central | 47,909,100 | | | 6¼ | Jan. 8 | 5⅝ | Mar. 21 | 5⅝ | Mar. 21, 1898 |
| 1 | 1¼ | Mexican National certfs. | 33,350,000 | | | 1½ | May 2 | 1 | Feb. 10 | 1¼ | May 7, 1898 |
| | | Michigan Peninsular Car | 2,000,000 | Oct. 1, 1893 | 2 | | | | | 14 | Sept. 9, 1897 |
| | | Michigan Peninsular Car pf. | 5,000,000 | Feb. 7, 1898 | 1 | *54 | Jan. 29 | *54 | Jan. 29 | *54 | Jan. 29, 1898 |
| 5 | | Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie | 14,000,000 | | | 7 | Jan. 5 | 6½ | Mar. 1 | 6⅛ | Mar. 11, 1898 |
| 14 | | Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf. | 7,000,000 | | | | | | | 10 | Dec. 2, 1897 |
| 170 | 173 | Morris & Essex | 15,000,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | 1½ | *175 | Jan. 14 | *167½ | Jan. 4 | *175 | Apr. 13, 1898 |
| | | Nash., Chat. & St. Louis | 10,000,000 | May 1, 1898 | 1 | | | | | 75 | Dec. 14, 1897 |
| 65 | 83 | National Starch 1st pf. | 2,219,400 | May 1, 1898 | 2 | *81 | Jan. 24 | 60 | Mar. 25 | 60 | Mar. 25, 1898 |
| 18 | 30 | National Starch 2d pf. | 1,846,800 | January, 1893 | 6 | 30 | Jan. 27 | 30 | Jan. 27 | 30 | Jan. 27, 1898 |
| | | New York, Lack. & Western | 10,000,000 | April, 1898 | 1¼ | *123¾ | Feb. 16 | *120 | Apr. 20 | *120 | May 2, 1898 |
| | | New York Mutual Gas | 3,500,000 | Jan. 10, 1898 | 4 | | | | | *350 | Nov. 16, 1897 |
| | | New York, Sus. & Western | 12,451,000 | | | 18 | Jan. 5 | 8 | Jan. 8 | *12 | Apr. 1, 1898 |
| | | New York, Sus. & Western pf. | 12,951,100 | Nov. 1, 1893 | 1¼ | 38 | Feb. 11 | 23 | Jan. 10 | 28 | Apr. 6, 1898 |
| | | New York, Sus. & W. pf., certfs. | | | | 30⅛ | May 5 | *28¼ | May 2 | 30⅛ | May 5, 1898 |
| | | New Jersey & New York Tel. | 5,000,000 | Apr. 15, 1898 | 2½ | | | | | *124 | Jan. 28, 1897 |
| | | Omaha & St. Louis | 621,900 | | | 7 | Mar. 5 | 7 | Mar. 5 | 7 | Mar. 5, 1898 |
| 4 | 6 | Ontario Mining | 15,000,000 | Dec. 31, 1897 | 75c | *3¾ | Feb. 10 | *3 | Mar. 8 | *3 | Mar. 8, 1898 |
| | | Panama | 7,000,000 | Jan. 3, 1896 | 2 | | | | | *95 | Sept. 22, 1897 |
| 325 | | Pennsylvania Coal | 5,000,000 | May 1, 1898 | 4 | *350 | Feb. 25 | *325 | Mar. 23 | *325 | Mar. 23, 1898 |
| | | Pierre Lorillard pf. | 2,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 2 | | | | | *115 | Sept. 29, 1897 |
| 168 | | Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic. | 19,711,286 | Apr. 5, 1898 | 1¾ | *172 | Apr. 1 | *168 | Feb. 25 | *172 | Apr. 1, 1898 |
| | | Pittsburg & Western pf. | 5,000,000 | | | | | | | 5½ | Dec. 22, 1897 |
| 2 | 2½ | Quicksilver | 5,708,700 | | | 2¼ | Jan. 27 | 2 | Jan. 26 | 2 | Apr. 18, 1898 |
| 5 | 8 | Quicksilver pf. | 4,291,300 | 1891 | 4⅜ | | | | | 10 | Sept. 24, 1897 |
| 180 | | Rensselaer & Saratoga | 10,000,000 | January, 1898 | 4 | *184 | Feb. 15 | *182 | Jan. 26 | 183⅝ | Feb. 21, 1898 |
| 58 | 60½ | Rio Grande Western pf. | 6,500,000 | May 1, 1898 | ⅝ | 61¼ | Jan. 8 | 50¼ | Mar. 15 | *54 | May 5, 1898 |
| | 25 | St. Paul & Duluth | 4,660,207 | July 5, 1887 | 3 | 25 | Jan. 8 | 20½ | Jan. 26 | 21 | Apr. 7, 1898 |
| 200 | 210 | Sixth Avenue | 2,000,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | 3½ | | | | | 195 | July 19, 1897 |
| | | Standard Gas | 5,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 1½ | *147 | Jan. 24 | 143½ | Jan. 21 | *147 | Jan. 22, 1898 |
| | | Standard Gas pf. | 3,721,100 | Dec. 31, 1897 | 5 | *144½ | Jan. 3 | *144½ | Jan. 22 | *144½ | Jan. 24, 1898 |
| | | Southern & Atlantic Tel. | 559,525 | April, 1898 | 2½ | 100 | Feb. 17 | 100 | Feb. 17 | 100 | Feb. 17, 1898 |
| | | Texas Central | 2,649,400 | | | | | | | 10 | July 13, 1897 |
| | | Texas Central pf. | 1,324,500 | Jan. 15, 1898 | 3 | | | | | *40½ | Feb. 5, 1897 |
| | 25 | Toledo & Ohio Central | 6,500,000 | Nov. 25, 1893 | 1 | *15 | Feb. 10 | *15 | Feb. 10 | *15 | Feb. 10, 1898 |
| | 45 | Toledo & Ohio Central pf. | 3,708,000 | July 25, 1896 | 1¼ | *41 | Feb. 7 | *38¼ | Feb. 8 | *40 | Feb. 10, 1898 |
| | | Twin City Rapid Transit | 15,010,000 | | | 22½ | Feb. 25 | 19⅜ | Apr. 4 | 19⅜ | Apr. 4, 1898 |
| | | Twin City Rapid Transit pf. | 1,137,200 | October, 1897 | 1¾ | | | | | *95 | Dec. 23, 1897 |
| | | Union Ferry | 3,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 2 | | | | | 64 | July 13, 1897 |
| | | United N. J. R. R. & Canal | 21,240,400 | January, 1898 | 2½ | | | | | *215¼ | Mar. 15, 1897 |
| | | Utica & Black River | 2,223,000 | Sept. 30, 1897 | 3½ | | | | | 165 | Oct. 20, 1897 |
| | | Warren Railroad | 1,800,000 | Oct. 15, 1897 | 3½ | | | | | 167 | Aug. 24, 1897 |
| 114 | 120 | Wells-Fargo Express | 8,000,000 | Jan. 15, 1898 | 3 | 120 | Feb. 14 | *112½ | May 5 | *112½ | May 5, 1898 |
| | | Western Gas | 4,000,000 | Jan. 20, 1898 | 3 | 86 | Jan. 17 | 86 | Jan. 17 | 86 | Jan. 17, 1898 |
| 3 | | Western Union Beef | 13,600,000 | Nov. 23, 1897 | 2 | 8 | Jan. 13 | 7½ | Jan. 5 | 8 | Apr. 18, 1898 |
| 2 | 3 | Wisconsin Central | 12,000,000 | | | 3⅝ | Jan. 17 | 1⅜ | Mar. 22 | *2 | May 3, 1898 |
| 3 | 8 | Wisconsin Central pf. | 3,000,000 | | | 8 | Jan. 17 | 5 | Feb. 5 | 5 | Feb. 5, 1898 |

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

## SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chrysolite | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | 1,000 |
| Horn Silver | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 150 |
| Iron Silver | .43 | .43 | .43 | .43 | 500 |
| Kings. & Pem. | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | 100 |
| Little Chief | .16 | .16 | .16 | .16 | 1,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | 2,750 |

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | 500 |
| Alice | .90 | .90 | .90 | .90 | 300 |
| Anaconda | .38 | .39 | .38 | .39 | 800 |
| Belcher | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | 500 |
| Best & Belcher | .34 | .34 | .34 | .34 | 300 |
| Bullion | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | 400 |
| Comstock | .03 | .03 | .03 | .03 | 1,000 |
| Con. Imperial | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | 1,500 |
| Catalpa | .09 | .09 | .08 | .09 | 500 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .67 | .73 | .64 | .64 | 850 |
| Creed & C. C. | .03 | .04 | .03 | .04 | 1,500 |
| Crip. C'k Con. | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | 800 |
| Gould & Curry | .30 | .30 | .30 | .30 | 200 |
| Hale & Norc'ss | .90 | .90 | .90 | .90 | 300 |
| Isabella | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | 800 |
| Iron Silver | .47 | .47 | .47 | .47 | 100 |
| Mexican | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 | 500 |
| Mollie Gibson | .24 | .25 | .24 | .25 | 900 |
| Mt. Rose | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | 500 |
| Pharmacist | .06 | .06 | .06 | .06 | 2,200 |
| Potosi | .27 | .35 | .27 | .35 | 200 |
| Portland | .95 | .96 | .95 | .95 | 400 |
| Small Hopes | .90 | .90 | .90 | .90 | 500 |
| Sierra Nevada | .50 | .66 | .50 | .66 | 300 |
| Utah | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | 100 |
| Work | .03 | .03 | .03 | .03 | 500 |
| Yellow Jacket | .27 | .27 | .27 | .27 | 500 |
| Total sales | | | | | 16,450 |

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | .02 | .02½ | .01¾ | .02½ | 24,300 |
| American Flag | .08⅝ | .08⅝ | .08⅝ | .08⅝ | 100 |
| Anaconda | .37½ | .52 | .37½ | .50 | 2,400 |
| Anch. Leland | .68 | .71 | .66 | .68 | 6,000 |
| Cannon Ball | .006 | .006½ | .004½ | .004½ | 75,000 |
| Crip. Ck. Con. | .08 | .09½ | .08 | .09¾ | 81,000 |
| Elkton | .81 | .85 | .81 | .82 | 2,900 |
| Garfield Gr. | .06 | .07 | .06 | .07 | 12,000 |
| Garfield Con. | .14¾ | .15 | .14¾ | .15 | 81,500 |
| Gold Magnet | .002½ | .004 | .001 | .003 | 227,000 |
| Golden Fleece | .24½ | .28 | .23 | .27 | 5,400 |
| Havana | .75 | .75½ | .75 | .75½ | 6,800 |
| Isabella | .22½ | .24 | .22½ | .23¾ | 9,300 |
| Jefferson | .03⅝ | .04⅝ | .03⅝ | .04½ | 48,000 |
| Justine | .03 | .04⅝ | .03 | .03¾ | 27,000 |
| Lillie | .84½ | .95 | .84 | .90 | 5,000 |
| Mollie Gibson | .22 | .23 | .19¾ | .21 | 6,300 |
| Mount Rosa | .12 | .13¼ | .12 | .13¼ | 27,200 |
| Pilgrim | .005¾ | .06 | .004 | .06 | 13,000 |
| Portland | .90¾ | .97½ | .90¾ | .95 | 4,300 |
| Rocky M'tain | .05 | .05 | .03 | .03 | 6,400 |
| St. F. Cariboo | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 300 |
| Sentinel | .007½ | .01½ | .006 | .009 | 917,000 |
| Union | .10¾ | .12½ | .10¾ | .11½ | 44,000 |
| Work | .02½ | .02½ | .02½ | .02¼ | 11,000 |
| Waldorf | .05 | .05 | .03 | .03 | 1,000 |
| Yukon | .14 | .14 | .14 | .14 | 600 |
| Total sales | | | | | 1,181,000 |

## BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the revenue of $3,080,750. The banks now hold $46,997,225 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $2,582,000, an increase of specie of $3,647,800, and a decrease in legal tenders of $1,208,700, an increase in deposits of $7,103,000, and an increase in circulation of $94,400.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

| | May 14, '98. | May 7, '98. | May 15, '97. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $573,667,200 | $571,085,200 | $505,951,100 |
| Specie | 163,439,300 | 159,791,500 | 88,132,200 |
| Legal tenders | 50,237,900 | 49,029,200 | 99,411,500 |
| Net deposits | 666,719,900 | 659,616,900 | 572,212,800 |
| Circulation | 14,693,600 | 14,598,600 | 14,484,100 |

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

| | May 14, '98. | May 7, '98. | May 15, '97. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $163,439,300 | $159,791,500 | $88,132,200 |
| Legal tenders | 50,237,900 | 49,029,200 | 99,411,500 |
| Total r's've | $213,677,200 | $208,820,700 | $187,543,700 |
| Reserve required ag'st deposits | 166,679,975 | 164,904,225 | 143,053,200 |
| Excess of reserve above legal requirements | $46,997,225 | $43,916,475 | $44,490,500 |

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 8 | $22,264,575 | $43,991,450 | $27,183,100 |
| Jan. 15 | 25,968,775 | 52,172,525 | 32,345,550 |
| Jan. 22 | 31,275,200 | 57,067,800 | 37,672,500 |
| Jan. 29 | 35,609,450 | 59,148,250 | 39,628,400 |
| Feb. 5 | 34,781,625 | 54,540,050 | 40,182,425 |
| Feb. 12 | 32,437,050 | 51,638,225 | 36,818,875 |
| Feb. 19 | 25,668,450 | 55,665,850 | 28,637,050 |
| Feb. 26 | 22,959,325 | 57,530,975 | 24,422,150 |
| March 5 | 20,823,500 | 55,558,925 | 23,294,500 |
| March 12 | 22,721,425 | 52,863,550 | 21,448,825 |
| March 19 | 28,060,050 | 48,162,975 | 19,042,675 |
| March 26 | 33,851,475 | 48,896,750 | 18,147,425 |
| April 2 | 36,720,800 | 47,668,575 | 17,005,975 |
| April 9 | 35,066,475 | 48,170,050 | 17,831,250 |
| April 16 | 37,244,075 | 46,966,900 | 18,189,250 |
| April 23 | 42,525,100 | 49,357,900 | 20,678,675 |
| April 30 | 44,504,675 | 48,917,625 | 22,944,275 |
| May 7 | 43,916,475 | 44,065,975 | 20,343,125 |
| May 14 | 46,997,225 | 44,490,500 | 18,577,975 |

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1898 | $46,997,225 | 1893 | $17,795,065 |
| 1897 | 44,490,500 | 1892 | 15,772,125 |
| 1896 | 18,577,975 | 1891 | 4,912,850 |
| 1895 | 37,587,950 | 1890 | 2,012,875 |
| 1894 | 86,654,575 | 1889 | 14,082,325 |

## BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at [illegible]. No sales.

Bar silver in London, [illegible]d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, [illegible]c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at [illegible].

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds [illegible] ounces of silver bullion.

## FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

**Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended May 13, 1898 | $9,181,419 |
| Week ended May 14, 1897 | 12,058,694 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 169,565,375 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 209,069,606 |

**Exports of General Merchandise.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended May 10, 1898 | $8,876,873 |
| Week ended May 11, 1897 | 8,535,473 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 163,202,457 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 137,314,026 |

**Imports of Gold.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended May 13, 1898 | $2,073,067 |
| Week ended May 14, 1897 | 71,640 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 64,428,367 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 1,500,533 |

**Exports of Gold.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended May 13, 1898 | $600 |
| Week ended May 14, 1897 | 2,860,234 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 4,561,079 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 12,101,806 |

**Net Imports of Gold.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended May 13, 1898 | $2,072,467 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 59,867,288 |

**Net Exports of Gold.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended May 14, 1897 | 4,489,280 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 11,601,074 |

**Imports of Silver.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended May 13, 1898 | 19,207 |
| Week ended May 14, 1897 | 64,465 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 1,017,720 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 873,189 |

**Exports of Silver.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended May 13, 1898 | 852,567 |
| Week ended May 14, 1897 | 899,000 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 15,662,050 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 17,414,962 |

**Net Exports of Silver.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended May 13, 1898 | 833,300 |
| Week ended May 14, 1897 | 834,535 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 14,644,880 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 16,541,808 |

**Total Imports of Specie.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended May 13, 1898 | $2,092,304 |
| Week ended May 14, 1897 | 136,111 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 65,446,137 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 2,373,712 |

**Total Exports of Specie.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended May 13, 1898 | 852,167 |
| Week ended May 14, 1897 | 3,759,234 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 20,223,729 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 30,516,563 |

**Total Net Imports of Specie.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended May 13, 1898 | $1,239,307 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 45,222,463 |

**Total Exports of Specie.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended May 14, 1897 | [illegible] |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | [illegible] |

# High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.

FOR SALE BY

## REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.


## DIVIDENDS.

| Company and Period. | Amt. | Payable. | Books Close. | Books Open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.** | | | | |
| Chicago & Alton (quarter) | 1¾ | June 1 | May 10 | June 2 |
| Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter) | 1¾ | June 1 | May 10 | June 2 |
| Delaware & Bound Brook | 2 | May 20 | ..... | ..... |
| L. E. & Western pf. (quarter) | 1½ | May 16 | Apr. 30 | May 17 |
| North. Pennsylvania (quarter) | 2 | May 19 | May 11 | May 20 |
| Northern Pacific pf. (quarter) | 1 | June 3 | May 10 | May 20 |
| Pennsylvania (semi-annual) | 2½ | May 31 | ..... | ..... |
| Rome, Wat. & Ogden. (quarter) | 1½ | May 18 | Apr. 30 | May 17 |
| **STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.** | | | | |
| Third Avenue (quarter) | $2 | May 31 | May 18 | June 1 |
| West Chicago (quarter) | 1½ | May 16 | May 5 | May 17 |
| **TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.** | | | | |
| Bond & Mort. Guarantee (quarter) | 1½ | May 16 | May 12 | May 18 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.** | | | | |
| Adams Express (semi-annual) | $2 | June 1 | May 18 | June 2 |
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. (semi-annual) | 3 | June 1 | May 14 | June 2 |
| American District Telegraph | 1 | May 18 | May 6 | July 2 |
| American Express | $3 | July 1 | June 4 | Apr. 29 |
| Boston & Montana Mining | $3 | May 20 | Apr. 8 | May 20 |
| Brook. Union Gas (semi-annual) | 3 | June 1 | May 10 | May 23 |
| Columbus Gas | 3 | May 25 | May 10 | May 18 |
| Consolidated Ice | 1 | May 17 | May 10 | May 18 |
| Diamond Match (quarter) | 2½ | June 15 | June 4 | June 14 |
| Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter) | 1 | May 16 | May 7 | May 16 |
| Glucose Sugar Refining pf. (quarter) | 1 | June 1 | May 21 | June 1 |
| Grand Rapids Gas Light | 2½ | May 20 | May 10 | May 21 |
| Homestake Mining (monthly) | 25c | May 25 | May 20 | May 26 |
| Homestake Mining (extra) | 25c | May 25 | May 20 | May 26 |
| Laclede Gas Light pf. (semi-annual) | 2½ | June 15 | May 28 | June 16 |
| Lehigh Coal & Navigation | 2 | May 27 | Apr. 30 | May 28 |
| National Biscuit pf. (quarter) | 1¾ | May 31 | May 30 | June 1 |
| New England Tel. & Tel. | $1.50 | May 14 | Apr. 1 | May 23 |
| N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining | 10c | May 20 | May 10 | May 21 |
| People's Gas, Chicago, (quarter) | 1½ | May 25 | May 14 | May 26 |
| Pullman Palace Car (quarter) | $2.00 | May 16 | May 2 | May 17 |
| Standard Oil (quarter) | 8 | June 15 | May 18 | June 16 |
| Standard Oil (extra) | 5 | June 15 | May 18 | June 16 |
| United States Express | 1½ | May 16 | May 1 | May 16 |
| United States Rubber pf. | 2 | May 20 | Apr. 22 | May 18 |
| Welsbach Commercial pf. | 2 | June 10 | ..... | ..... |

## MEETINGS.

| | Books Close. | Books Open. | Date. | Nature. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Distributing Company | ..... | ..... | May 17 | Annual |
| Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. | May 4 | May 25 | May 24 | Annual |
| Canada Southern | May 2 | June 3 | June 1 | Annual |
| Chicago Great Western | ..... | ..... | June 1 | Annual |
| Chicago & Northwestern | Apr. 30 | June 3 | June 2 | Annual |
| C., St. P., Minn. & Omaha | May 3 | June 6 | June 4 | Annual |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | Apr. 18 | May 20 | May 19 | Annual |
| Edison Elec. Ill., Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | June 2 | Special |
| Ger.-Amer. R. E. Title Guarantee | June 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Minnesota Iron | May 20 | June 10 | June 6 | Annual |
| New York & Harlem | Apr. 27 | May 18 | May 17 | Annual |
| Quincy Mining | ..... | ..... | June 1 | Annual |
| United States Rubber Company | Apr. 22 | May 18 | May 17 | Annual |
| Wm. Cramp & Sons' Shipbldg. Co. | ..... | ..... | May 26 | Annual |

## NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

| *Capital. | *N't Profits. | Banks. | Loans. | Specie. | Legals. | Deposits. | P. Ct. Res'v'e to Dep'ts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000,000 | $1,867,400 | N. Y. Nat. Exg. Ass. | $14,050,000 | $2,910,000 | $990,000 | $14,250,000 | 27.3 |
| 2,050,000 | 2,158,300 | Bank of Manh. Co. | 15,901,000 | 5,357,000 | 1,174,000 | 17,509,000 | 37.3 |
| 2,000,000 | 1,081,900 | Merchants' National | 10,883,100 | 3,048,700 | 1,183,800 | 13,487,500 | 31.4 |
| 2,000,000 | 1,981,800 | Mechanics' National | 9,492,000 | 1,376,000 | 963,000 | 9,943,000 | 31.7 |
| 1,500,000 | 2,590,100 | Bank of America | 10,953,200 | 5,053,100 | 1,207,300 | 22,359,100 | 28.7 |
| 1,000,000 | 236,800 | Phenix National | 4,112,000 | 612,000 | 296,000 | 3,748,000 | 24.2 |
| 1,000,000 | 3,867,300 | National City | 54,555,200 | 30,629,600 | 1,816,200 | 81,796,000 | 39.6 |
| 750,000 | 113,300 | Tradesmen's Nat. | 3,167,900 | 326,400 | 252,200 | 2,996,400 | 19.5 |
| 300,000 | 6,983,400 | Chemical National | 33,913,000 | 7,642,900 | 1,732,500 | 26,531,000 | 36.4 |
| 600,000 | 163,900 | Merchants' Ex. Nat. | 4,465,100 | 1,063,000 | 251,300 | 4,597,300 | 28.1 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,710,400 | Gallatin National | 6,774,800 | 814,900 | 1,133,900 | 5,689,300 | 34.3 |
| 300,000 | 165,700 | Nat. Butch. & Drov. | 1,058,200 | 265,600 | 85,100 | 1,232,100 | 28.4 |
| 400,000 | 181,600 | Mech. & Traders' | 1,983,000 | 307,000 | 214,000 | 2,163,000 | 24.0 |
| 200,000 | 170,000 | Greenwich | 904,200 | 105,400 | 204,500 | 868,600 | 35.6 |
| 600,000 | 477,900 | Leather Mfrs' Nat. | 3,414,100 | 705,400 | 146,000 | 3,095,400 | 27.5 |
| 300,000 | 99,100 | Seventh National | 1,858,500 | 467,700 | 116,700 | 2,268,100 | 25.7 |
| 1,200,000 | 525,800 | State of New York | 3,461,800 | 593,100 | 199,500 | 2,728,000 | 29.0 |
| 5,000,000 | 2,585,900 | American Ex. Nat. | 25,504,000 | 2,896,000 | 2,436,000 | 19,852,000 | 26.8 |
| 3,000,000 | 3,527,500 | Nat. Bk. of Com'erce | 24,775,900 | 2,920,700 | 2,137,700 | 19,634,200 | 25.7 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,565,800 | National Broadway | 6,096,200 | 1,442,100 | 149,500 | 5,636,100 | 28.2 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,005,800 | Mercantile National | 8,914,100 | 1,945,600 | 1,119,900 | 10,068,800 | 30.4 |
| 422,700 | 484,000 | Pacific | 2,480,400 | 810,200 | 295,300 | 3,215,500 | 34.3 |
| 1,500,000 | 836,000 | Nat. Bk. of Republic | 13,711,200 | 5,228,100 | 294,000 | 16,755,500 | 32.9 |
| 450,000 | 980,300 | Chatham National | 5,718,000 | 661,300 | 537,900 | 5,622,600 | 26.6 |
| 200,000 | 253,900 | People's | 1,870,000 | 232,400 | 260,600 | 2,408,300 | 20.8 |
| 700,000 | 551,500 | Nat. Bk. of No. Am. | 9,320,800 | 2,506,000 | 761,500 | 11,225,800 | 29.1 |
| 1,000,000 | 2,219,800 | Hanover National | 22,007,400 | 9,542,000 | 2,027,300 | 31,578,000 | 36.6 |
| 500,000 | 348,800 | Irving National | 3,260,000 | 449,100 | 496,200 | 3,333,000 | 27.9 |
| 600,000 | 377,100 | National Citizens' | 2,271,600 | 504,100 | 86,000 | 2,550,000 | 23.1 |
| 500,000 | 269,500 | Nassau | 2,447,800 | 430,300 | 280,800 | 3,077,200 | 23.1 |
| 900,000 | 998,100 | M'ket & Fulton Nat. | 5,320,800 | 1,532,300 | 375,800 | 5,856,300 | 32.5 |
| 1,000,000 | 163,700 | Nat. Shoe & Leather | 3,704,900 | 926,100 | 246,400 | 4,257,700 | 27.5 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,805,200 | Corn Exchange | 9,002,200 | 2,021,000 | 920,000 | 10,633,700 | 27.6 |
| 1,000,000 | 221,100 | Continental National | 4,755,000 | 1,125,800 | 297,700 | 5,594,200 | 25.4 |
| 300,000 | 405,700 | Oriental | 1,805,300 | 218,000 | 348,000 | 1,820,000 | 31.0 |
| 1,500,000 | 5,587,500 | Imp. & Tyad. Nat. | 20,897,000 | 7,175,000 | 1,223,000 | 23,411,000 | 35.8 |
| 2,000,000 | 3,240,500 | National Park | 33,117,000 | 12,670,000 | 2,384,000 | 43,870,000 | 34.3 |
| 250,000 | 148,400 | East River National | 1,246,200 | 276,400 | 110,300 | 1,285,800 | 30.0 |
| 3,000,000 | 3,033,600 | Fourth National | 19,748,800 | 3,616,900 | 1,437,300 | 22,268,000 | 28.5 |
| 1,000,000 | 488,200 | Central National | 9,412,600 | 3,936,000 | 567,000 | 13,318,000 | 33.8 |
| 300,000 | 695,000 | Second National | 5,644,000 | 1,416,000 | 583,000 | 6,844,000 | 29.2 |
| 750,000 | 281,800 | Ninth National | 3,099,000 | 644,000 | 286,200 | 3,378,300 | 26.9 |
| 500,000 | 7,557,600 | First National | 28,540,800 | 6,713,300 | 451,500 | 26,229,500 | 27.2 |
| 300,000 | 66,900 | N. Y. Nat. Exch. | 1,344,200 | 211,300 | 104,800 | 1,222,800 | 23.8 |
| 250,000 | 220,900 | Bowery | 3,085,900 | 495,600 | 370,600 | 3,426,000 | 25.2 |
| 200,000 | 420,600 | N. Y. Co. Nat. | 3,163,000 | 650,700 | 325,400 | 3,771,600 | 25.8 |
| 750,000 | 294,300 | German-American | 2,896,000 | 495,600 | 278,100 | 2,833,700 | 27.3 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,068,300 | Chase National | 21,121,600 | 7,019,900 | 3,648,900 | 29,057,100 | 36.7 |
| 100,000 | 1,150,000 | Fifth Avenue | 7,807,100 | 1,914,400 | 882,100 | 9,496,300 | 29.4 |
| 200,000 | 581,900 | German Exchange | 2,244,900 | 132,400 | 550,900 | 3,040,400 | 22.4 |
| 200,000 | 737,500 | Germania | 3,217,800 | 600,800 | 291,700 | 4,024,400 | 22.1 |
| 300,000 | 600,800 | Lincoln National | 6,061,100 | 1,962,400 | 118,900 | 6,939,700 | 30.0 |
| 200,000 | 827,100 | Garfield National | 5,210,400 | 1,167,400 | 329,300 | 6,150,700 | 24.3 |
| 200,000 | 307,900 | Fifth National | 1,835,700 | 402,400 | 124,700 | 1,932,200 | 26.5 |
| 300,000 | 845,500 | B. of the Metropolis | 4,834,900 | 1,557,200 | 641,000 | 6,393,400 | 34.3 |
| 200,000 | 347,200 | West Side | 2,886,000 | 519,000 | 367,000 | 2,581,000 | 28.6 |
| 500,000 | 335,500 | Seaboard National | 7,506,000 | 1,902,000 | 1,041,000 | 9,606,000 | 30.6 |
| 200,000 | 342,200 | Sixth National | 1,757,000 | 255,000 | 140,000 | 1,501,000 | 28.3 |
| 2,100,000 | 648,700 | Western National | 23,243,600 | 5,140,700 | 2,168,500 | 27,172,900 | 26.9 |
| 300,000 | 946,900 | First Nat., B'klyn | 5,491,000 | 570,000 | 2,126,100 | 6,881,000 | 39.1 |
| 1,200,000 | 847,600 | National Union | 10,066,600 | 2,488,200 | 419,200 | 10,667,800 | 27.2 |
| 500,000 | 302,600 | Liberty National | 3,001,300 | 637,700 | 159,900 | 3,125,200 | 25.5 |
| 1,000,000 | 228,400 | N. Y. Produce Exch. | 3,709,300 | 880,200 | 153,500 | 3,420,000 | 30.2 |
| 250,000 | 279,700 | B'k of N. Amst'dam. | 2,693,800 | 702,100 | 166,400 | 3,040,400 | 28.5 |
| $45,000,000 | $80,922,300 | Total Nat'l Banks. | | | | | |
| 11,022,700 | 13,528,100 | Total State Banks. | | | | | |
| $59,022,700 | $74,450,400 | | 573,667,200 | 163,439,300 | 50,237,900 | 666,719,900 | |

*As per official reports.—Forty-five National banks, Feb. 18, 1898. Nineteen State banks, April 26, 1898.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3@3½ per cent. for thirty days, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6½ per cent. for choice single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £856,695 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.50, became 43.27 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,700,000f. gold and 2,675,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82@$4.82¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16 and 94⅜, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 12c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.


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## Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

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BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.

FRANK TILFORD, President.

R. R. MOORE, Vice-Pres. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

## NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.

E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

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## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

| | Saturday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .16 | .16 |
| Alpha Con. | .02 | .02 |
| Andes | .06 | .09 |
| Belcher | .09 | .09 |
| Best & Belcher | .29 | .29 |
| Bullion | .06 | .06 |
| Caledonia | .14 | .14 |
| Challenge Con. | .10 | .10 |
| Chollar | .20 | .21 |
| Confidence | .43 | .43 |
| Con. Cal. & Va | .60 | .59 |
| Con. Imperial | .01 | .01 |
| Con. New York | .. | .01 |
| Crown Point | .10 | .10 |
| Exchequer | .. | .01 |
| Gould & Curry | .22 | .21 |
| Hale & Norcross | .80 | .81 |
| Justice | .08 | .08 |
| Mexican | .06 | .06 |
| Mono | .. | .01 |
| Occidental Con. | .90 | .90 |
| Ophir | .41 | .42 |
| Overman | .02 | .02 |
| Potosi | .21 | .22 |
| Savage | .12 | .13 |
| Sierra Nevada | .58 | .60 |
| Silver Hill | .06 | .. |
| Standard | .. | 1.50 |
| Union Con. | .09 | .11 |
| Utah Con. | .06 | .06 |
| Yellow Jacket | .24 | .24 |

Silver bars, 58½. Mexican dollars, 46¼@46½. drafts, sight, 10; telegraph, 12½.


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NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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